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HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE

OF

U. S. Congress,

HOUSE, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

**MESSRS. HOLMAN, SAYERS, BRECKINRIDGE (KY.)
COGSWELL, AND BINGHAM,**

IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1894.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1892.

The subcommittee on Appropriations, having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1894, met at 9:30 a. m.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENTS OF MR. JAMES P. LOW, ACTING SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, AND F. W. PEASE, CHIEF OF COMPUTING DIVISION, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 2 of the sundry civil appropriation bill I find an item for the completion of the building at Allegheny City, Pa., under the present limit, estimates for 1894, \$15,000. Please inform us as to the present status of that building.

Mr. LOW. The site has never been selected and paid for. A commission, however, has been appointed within the last two or three days, and is now about to report on the site.

Mr. SAYERS. Why was not this commission appointed earlier?

Mr. LOW. That I am unable to say. The Secretary has sent agents there, I think, two or three times.

Mr. SAYERS. The necessary appropriation for that was in the sundry civil bill passed in the last Congress early in August, and why this delay?

Mr. LOW. I am unable to explain that. It is in the hands of the Secretary. I will say that there has been a good deal of difficulty at Allegheny to satisfy local feeling on the subject, and the Department has sent an agent two and perhaps three times; and now the Secretary has decided to solve the matter by appointing a commission.

Mr. SAYERS. You have only a balance of \$15,000 to reach the limit of cost?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you expect to make a contract and finish a building of that size for \$15,000?

Mr. LOW. No, sir. We do not know yet what the site will cost; but it is not likely to cost more than \$100,000, according to my remembrance. It is expected that there will be a balance left after the purchase of site sufficient to construct a building of the necessary size, and as the site question may be determined any day, the building could be put under contract before Congress would have an opportunity to make another appropriation, and therefore the balance, which is small, is estimated for.

Mr. SAYERS. You feel quite sure that the cost of the site will not exceed \$100,000?

Mr. LOW. No, sir, I do not; that is an unsettled question.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you think it will cost?

Mr. LOW. I am not able to answer that question.

Mr. SAYERS. The stenographer will please read what you said.

The stenographer read as follows: "We do not know yet what the site will cost; but it is not likely to cost more than \$100,000, according to my remembrance."

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir, I said that. I would like to qualify it and say that it will cost not more than \$150,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What I wish to know from you, if I can get a definite answer, is, is it your opinion that a proper site can be purchased and a suitable building erected within the limit of \$250,000?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. If your estimate is correct, the cost of site will be \$150,000. Can you erect a building for another \$100,000? Have you drawn the plans?

Mr. LOW. We can, in my opinion, erect a building large enough to accommodate the Government business at Allegheny for \$100,000 more. There is nothing there but a post-office. You can not erect a building that would satisfy the wishes of the people; but with \$100,000 we can build a building large enough for the post-office and for all Government purposes.

Mr. SAYERS. I mean for all purposes connected with the post-office.

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And you will need no further appropriation?

Mr. LOW. Not in my opinion.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. SAYERS. There is an estimate for completion under the present limit of of \$25,000. What have you to say in reference to that estimate?

Mr. LOW. It will cost that amount of money to complete the purchase. I will say that the arrangements have not been completed on account of the existence of an old building which the Treasury Department proposes to remove. When this is removed the purchase can be completed.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not need any appropriation until that old building is removed?

Mr. LOW. Mr. Pease knows better about that.

Mr. PEASE. That is so.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any idea as to when the old building will be removed?

Mr. LOW. No, sir. That is within the discretion of the Secretary.

Mr. SAYERS. So that until this is removed, there is no necessity for this appropriation?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

POST-OFFICE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 3 there is an item for completion of that building under the present limit. The limit of cost is \$35,000. Ten thousand dollars have already been appropriated, leaving a balance of \$25,000 to be appropriated. Has the site been purchased?

Mr. LOW. No, sir; I can say that an agent is now en route to make a further investigation of the site question.

Mr. SAYERS. When was this building authorized to be constructed?

Mr. LOW. The first appropriation of \$10,000 was made on August 5, 1892. That was \$10,000 for the purchase of a site and the commencement of a building. They advertised for proposals for a site, and an agent of the Department is shortly to proceed to make an examination of the site proposed.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you recall the cost of the site?

Mr. LOW. It varies according to the selection of the site. It will be from \$6,000 to \$18,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. If we give you the full amount, we will have given you the limit of the cost, and yet you have not even selected a site.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you on hand unexpended under that head?

Mr. LOW. \$42,717.11.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for the payment of a contract already entered into?

Mr. LOW. No, sir. That is the amount available?

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any contract for that building?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir; we have a contract for the superstructure, including the iron work and the roof framing.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the amount of that?

Mr. PEASE. The total contract for those two items is \$165,000.

Mr. SAYERS. When will those contracts mature?

Mr. LOW. Without having the date of maturity with me, I would say that they will mature the coming spring, and it will be before Congress will be in session.

Mr. SAYERS. In addition to the money which you have to meet those contracts you will also have \$42,000 unexpended?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will \$50,000, if appropriated, complete that building?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir. That is the balance under the limit of cost.

Mr. SAYERS. What will you do with what you have on hand that is available; and the balance of \$50,000?

Mr. LOW. We will put it in all the interior finish and all the work necessary to complete the building under the contract before Congress would be in session to make a further appropriation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND SUBTREASURY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for custom-house and treasury, Chicago. Repairs on foundation, \$50,000. Have you expended the appropriation for 1892, \$50,000?

Mr. LOW. No, sir. We have a balance available of \$39,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Have any salaries been paid out of that appropriation?

Mr. LOW. For repairs, no. I say no, because I understand that is prohibited by law.

Mr. BINGHAM. I see in connection with this item other items of appropriation running from 1888 to 1892, making in all \$307,000. Do I understand that there has been expended on that building during these five years all these different sums?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mr. SAYERS. You had an appropriation of \$750,000 in 1892. How much of that has been expended?

Mr. LOW. The total amount is \$473,407.22 up to December, including \$451,578.33 for site.

Mr. SAYERS. What has the other expenditure been?

Mr. LOW. The other expenditure has been for excavation mainly, and the preparation of the drawings and superintendence. We have got with that work as far as to clear the site and make the general excavations.

Mr. SAYERS. What had you on hand on the 1st of December?

Mr. LOW. The balance available is \$276,592.78.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no outstanding contract against that amount?

Mr. LOW. No; I do not see any liabilities here.

Mr. SAYERS. Have the plans and specifications for that building been prepared and approved?

Mr. LOW. The plans and specifications required by the act of Congress, and the plans and estimates and working drawings are now in the course of preparation.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will it be before the working drawings will be completed?

Mr. LOW. For the superstructure we expect to complete them within the next three months.

Mr. SAYERS. And how long for the remainder of the drawings?

Mr. LOW. It would not be necessary to make them until the building is under way.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you aware of the fact that a bill is pending to increase the limit of cost of this building?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Are your plans and specifications being made within the limit of cost, \$1,200,000?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Without reference to the extension of the limit of cost?

Mr. LOW. That building is so arranged that an extension can be built on to it without injury, should Congress so wish. The plans and specifications we prepare are strictly within the limit as at present fixed.

Mr. SAYERS. And should Congress extend the limit, there would be no necessity for a change in the plans and specifications?

Mr. LOW. None.

Mr. BINGHAM. Should Congress increase the limit, would it be necessary to purchase more ground?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. It would simply be a lifting up of the building?

Mr. LOW. We would extend it to the rear. We have a whole block of ground.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand you to say then, that \$451,578.33 was expended in the purchase of the site?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And \$21,823.88 for the clearing of the ground, building fences, and making excavations?

Mr. LOW. It includes those expenses, preparation of drawings, specifications, and so on.

Mr. SAYERS. So that you have now available \$276,592.78?

Mr. LOW. That is correct.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE AT NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. SAYERS. Now come to the bottom of the page, the items for court-house and post-office, Norfolk, Va., completion of the building under the present limit of cost, \$60,000. The limit of cost is \$150,000, and you had an appropriation of \$90,000. Please give us the status of the work, and how much you have done toward completing it.

Mr. LOW. The site has been purchased, but we have not yet done anything on the drawings beyond some preliminary sketches.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will it be before you will be able to complete the drawings?

Mr. LOW. It would be difficult to give a definite answer to that. We expect to take up this in a month or two, and it is not so large but that the building could be put under contract before Congress would again be in session.

Mr. SAYERS. How much did the site cost?

Mr. LOW. \$45,398.40.

Mr. SAYERS. How much had you on hand on the 1st of December, 1892?

Mr. LOW. \$43,117.20.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you on hand on the 1st of December under this head?

Mr. LOW. At Newark, N. J., \$158,208.90.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you expended on the building since the 1st of January last?

Mr. LOW. It is not in this statement.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any contract out?

Mr. LOW. The entire masonry and iron and steel work and the roofing of that building are under contract now.

Mr. SAYERS. When will those contracts be completed?

Mr. LOW. About the 1st of July, 1893.

Mr. SAYERS. So that you have available \$158,208.90, in addition to what will be required to meet those contracts?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir. This limit of cost includes some additional ground of which Congress authorized the purchase, but which has not yet been purchased, but may be at any time by the Secretary.

Mr. SAYERS. Have any steps been taken to purchase them?

Mr. LOW. There have been some negotiations on account of the price placed on the property by the owners.

Mr. SAYERS. Is the purchase of that land necessary to the completion of the building?

Mr. LOW. It is not necessary to the completion of the building; but in the judgment of the office it is necessary for it, as the building is located and constructed within 3 feet of other buildings, and a man could go on and put up a combustible structure. Congress has authorized the purchase of land near that site, and it ought to be purchased without doubt.

Mr. BINGHAM. There is a law, but no appropriation?

Mr. LOW. There is both law and appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. This available balance that you have does not include that which was appropriated for additional ground?

Mr. LOW. Yes; it is all together. We have a balance of \$158,000 available. We have estimated for \$200,000. That would leave us \$350,000. We may be called on to pay \$250,000 for that piece of ground at any time.

Mr. SAYERS. When did Congress make that appropriation for the purchase of additional ground?

Mr. PEASE. About 1891.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much was it?

Mr. PEASE. It was a bill increasing the limit of the cost of the building to \$650,000.

Mr. SAYERS. That was nearly two years ago, and yet no additional ground has been purchased.

Mr. LOW. They charged too much for the land.

Mr. BINGHAM. If this \$200,000 estimated for 1894 is provided, that will reach your limit of \$650,000; that is, to buy new ground and everything?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. If this were appropriated, would it complete your building?

Mr. LOW. We could have it all built under the contract before Congress could make another appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. That is to say, if the Secretary of the Treasury should conclude the purchase of the ground, would you continue the work on that building when you say that owing to the closeness of it to another building it would be in danger?

Mr. PEASE. It is so being built.

Mr. SAYERS. You would continue to construct it?

Mr. LOW. It is a fact that we are constructing it. It is not yet carried so high as to be in danger of loss. Ground can be purchased at any time.

Mr. SAYERS. If it can be, why is it not purchased?

Mr. LOW. That is not a matter of which I have personal charge. I heard the Assistant Secretary say that the price charged for the land was exorbitant, and that he would not consent to the purchase at that price.

Mr. BINGHAM. Are there any laws of the State of New Jersey which allow condemnation proceedings?

Mr. LOW. I imagine we can condemn anywhere.

Mr. BINGHAM. Not unless it is in conformity to State laws.

Mr. SAYERS. When was the act passed authorizing the construction of this building?

Mr. PEASE. March 1, 1888.

Mr. SAYERS. When was the ground purchased?

Mr. LOW. I will say in explanation that there was a United States building there on that ground, and that Congress authorized the purchase of this additional ground to the rear, and the old United States building was torn down and the new one is going up partly on the site of the old building and partly extending over it. I do not know the date of the act.

Mr. SAYERS. How much was expended last year?

Mr. LOW. Between \$150,000 and \$160,000.

Mr. SAYERS. When was that contract awarded?

Mr. LOW. About four or five months ago.

Mr. SAYERS. When will it be completed?

Mr. LOW. I think about July of next year. That is the time, approximately

COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBR.

Mr. SAYERS. For this item you ask an appropriation of \$200,000. How much of that work have you under contract?

Mr. LOW. We have the basement masonry and iron work under contract.

Mr. SAYERS. To what extent?

Mr. LOW. Up to the first floor line.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of an expenditure will that require?

Mr. LOW. \$120,000.

Mr. SAYERS. When was that contract made?

Mr. LOW. Nearly a year ago.

Mr. SAYERS. When will it expire?

Mr. LOW. Very shortly. I think it expires either this month or next.

Mr. SAYERS. What available balance had you on the 1st of this month?

Mr. LOW. \$273,598.73.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no charge against that amount?

Mr. LOW. No, sir; that is the available balance.

UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the condition of that work?

Mr. LOW. Condemnation proceedings are now in progress to secure the site

Mr. SAYERS. When were those proceedings instituted?

Mr. LOW. About a month ago.

Mr. BINGHAM. It is more than that. It was immediately after you left.
Mr. LOW. I was there on the 1st of October, and the district attorney had then begun them.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you approximate the date when they will be concluded?

Mr. LOW. I can not.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no idea?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you begun to prepare the plans and specifications for this building?

Mr. LOW. No, sir. We have some preliminary sketches of the plans for the mint, but we have not been able to take up the drawings yet.

Mr. SAYERS. Would the drawings and specifications and detailed estimates for the building be begun by your office before the purchase of the site has been completed?

Mr. LOW. We would begin them, but we would not finish them for signature.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose they had been finished, would they be liable to be changed because of the increased or decreased price of the land?

Mr. LOW. They would. Your question is based on the supposition that we had finished them. We would allow the work to go on as far as it would be prudent to do so.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of these plans and specifications have you already prepared?

Mr. LOW. Nothing, except preliminary floor space.

Mr. BINGHAM. That was merely the suggestion of the superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, a very practical man?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not your office complaining of a want of necessary force?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that Congress does not increase your force, in the ordinary run of business when will these specifications be completed?

Mr. LOW. It is impossible for me to tell that. We would not complete that until after we knew the cost of the site.

Mr. BINGHAM. If the cost of the site were determined, in the usual proceedings in your office how long would it be before the plans for working purposes would be completed for this structure?

Mr. LOW. We could complete drawings for part of the work, or at least enough to start, probably in three or four months.

Mr. SAYERS. How long would it take to complete all of them?

Mr. LOW. Well, that is a case which would hardly be submitted in our practice, because after we get half the drawings for the masonry, iron work, and the bulk of the building, we can suspend until that masonry is constructed and then make the drawings for the interior finish. If we undertook to complete every drawing for a building, we would be obliged to defer work on buildings sometimes; but by postponing work in this way we will be able to take up the other buildings.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. SAYERS. This is for the purchase of additional lots of ground. Has there been any authority of law for the purchase of ground?

Mr. LOW. No, sir. It is submitted.

Mr. PEASE. Estimates for additional lots have been submitted to Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. How long has this building been completed?

Mr. LOW. Some seven or eight years.

Mr. BINGHAM. My recollection is that the building was authorized in 1872, and the post-office authorities took possession of the place in 1883.

Mr. SAYERS. Has any estimate previous to this session ever been sent for the purchase of additional ground?

Mr. LOW. Not to my knowledge.

COURT-HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mr. SAYERS. Please give us the condition of that work.

Mr. LOW. The site has been purchased at a cost of \$160,407.85. We have done no work on the drawings yet for that building.

Mr. SAYERS. You have made no sketch plans?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. When was this building authorized ?

Mr. PEASE. January 24, 1891.

Mr. SAYERS. Why have you not prepared sketch plans ? I see that you commenced work on the Philadelphia building and pushed it rapidly. Why have you not done so on this ?

Mr. PEASE. The site was not purchased until the 30th of June, 1892.

Mr. LOW. There is no reason given for not having gone on with those drawings, except that we have not had force enough to do it. We have been obliged to leave some of it undone.

Mr. SAYERS. How much is that amount ?

Mr. LOW. \$80,192.18.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will it take you to prepare the plans and specifications, commence work, and let out the contract ?

Mr. LOW. We would expect to do so in six months, and be able to commence work.

Mr. BINGHAM. Can you probably do that ?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir. If it were ordered to be made a special case of course we would try to do it quicker ; but we would not in the ordinary course of business.

POST-OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO.

Mr. SAYERS. Please give us the status of that building.

Mr. LOW. We have a site there, but no drawings have been made.

Mr. SAYERS. When was this building authorized ?

Mr. PEASE. February 7, 1891.

Mr. SAYERS. When was the site purchased and at what cost ?

Mr. LOW. The site was donated, but ground was not broken until May, 1892.

Mr. SAYERS. You say you have not been able to commence work ?

Mr. LOW. We have done nothing, except to make a survey and take some notes with regard to the proper arrangement of the building.

Mr. SAYERS. You have not even begun the sketch plans ?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much have you to your credit on that account ?

Mr. LOW. \$98,210.18.

Mr. SAYERS. How is it, as the site was donated, and you have had to spend no money for the site, that you have not gone on in the preparation of sketch plans ?

Mr. LOW. They have expended on proceedings in connection with the site sums of money for examination of title, visits of commissions and agents, and traveling expenses. That is probably what it is.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the condition of that building ?

Mr. LOW. We have a balance available of \$385,330, and the office asks in estimates for \$200,000, expecting to be prepared to put the work under contract before Congress can meet.

Mr. SAYERS. What did the site cost ?

Mr. LOW. It was donated.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you expended ?

Mr. LOW. There is nothing expended on site.

Mr. SAYERS. How much on the building ?

Mr. LOW. \$14,670. We have made excavations. It is on rock.

Mr. SAYERS. This you have already done ?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir, and prepared drawings.

Mr. SAYERS. Are your drawings completed ?

Mr. LOW. They are now ready to put the superstructure under contract.

Mr. SAYERS. There are no contracts out ?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. PEASE. We have contracted for the general excavations and we have advertisements inviting proposals for the walls.

Mr. SAYERS. When will those contracts be let ?

Mr. LOW. The latter part of this month.

Mr. SAYERS. What available balance have you on hand up to December 1 ?

Mr. LOW. \$385,330.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much did you estimate the contracts will be for the foundations now being advertised for ?

Mr. PEASE. I should be unable to state that without reference to the estimates.

Mr. BINGHAM. Have you not a general idea? Would it be \$100,000?

Mr. PEASE. No; it would not exceed \$30,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then you have a balance of \$385,000?

Mr. LOW. The Department proposes to invite proposals for the basement and the superstructure of the building. That would run up to \$400,000.

Mr. SAYERS. At what time do you think the basement and superstructure will be let?

Mr. LOW. We expect to let that within three or four months, if we wish to incur that liability within that time.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GA.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you ask in your estimates that the act passed at the first session of this Congress authorizing the sale of the old site should be modified?

Mr. LOW. The law officers have advised us that there was a defect, and we can not proceed until that defect is removed.

Mr. SAYERS. The language of the bill was just exactly as it was asked for by your office.

Mr. LOW. There is a defect in the language, and when they came to make the contract and proceed, the Department was unable to do so.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you done anything at all with this building?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you prepared plans and specifications?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you purchased a site, and, if so, state what it cost.

Mr. PEASE. There are two sites.

Mr. SAYERS. What I want to know is, what is the cost of the site on which you propose to erect the building?

Mr. LOW. \$55,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much available balance have you?

Mr. LOW. \$87,975.51.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you prepared any plans and specifications?

Mr. LOW. No sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Really, all you want is a modification of this law so as to enable you to use all of this site?

Mr. LOW. That is what I understand.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

Mr. SAYERS. How does that building stand?

Mr. LOW. We have purchased a site there.

Mr. SAYERS. At what cost?

Mr. LOW. \$21,689.43.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the available balance?

Mr. LOW. \$143,310.52.

Mr. SAYERS. When was the act passed authorizing the erection of that building?

Mr. PEASE. Jan. 15, 1891.

Mr. SAYERS. When was the site purchased?

Mr. LOW. Aug. 31, 1892.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any contract out for the construction of this building?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Have plans and specifications been completed?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. When will they be completed?

Mr. LOW. We would expect to be able to make drawings sufficient to begin work in the spring.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the state of that?

Mr. LOW. Sioux Falls is not in this statement. The balance available is \$3,440.14.

Mr. SAYERS. When was the act passed authorizing the construction of this building?

Mr. PEASE. January 23, 1891.

Mr. SAYERS. When was that site purchased?

Mr. PEASE. July 22, 1891.

Mr. SAYERS. At what cost?

Mr. PEASE. \$8,282.54.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any outstanding contracts?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir; \$96,764.

Mr. SAYERS. When will these contracts mature?

Mr. LOW. In the fall, August or September, 1893. We have the superstructure of that building under contract.

Mr. SAYERS. Those contracts will not mature until August, 1893?

Mr. LOW. No, sir.

POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE AT TROY, N. Y.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the available balance on hand?

Mr. LOW. \$102,232.

Mr. SAYERS. What contracts are out?

Mr. LOW. The superstructure, including roof covering, is under contract.

Mr. SAYERS. When will the contract mature?

Mr. LOW. In about four months.

Mr. SAYERS. This amount available is over and above what is necessary to meet that contract?

Mr. LOW. Yes, sir.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Mr. SAYERS. What is available under that head?

Mr. LOW. The available balance December 1, is \$174,569.94. Since that time we have let a contract for superstructure amounting to about \$130,000.

Mr. SAYERS. When will that contract mature?

Mr. LOW. In eighteen months.

Mr. SAYERS. From what date?

Mr. LOW. December 5 or 6. It would mature somewhere about June, 1894. We will have to make further contracts.

Mr. SAYERS. Please state what you have to do.

Mr. LOW. We will have to let contracts for iron and steel, and the roof framing to be worked into this masonry contract.

Mr. SAYERS. To what extent will that go?

Mr. LOW. About \$30,000. We have under this recent contract only about \$44,000.

POST-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the condition of that building?

Mr. LOW. We have the pilings nearly completed, and the foundations are under contract. The drawings for the superstructure are so far finished that we will be able to put the entire masonry for the superstructure, and also the iron and steel work, under contract within the next three months.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the available balance on the 1st of December, 1892?

Mr. LOW. The available balance was \$357,851.62.

Mr. SAYERS. In addition to that, what contracts are out?

Mr. LOW. That is the balance, clear of all contracts that have been let.

Mr. SAYERS. In addition to that you have contracts calling for what sums of money?

Mr. LOW. The contracts which we have made would have to be deducted to show the available balance. The amount expended is \$142,148.38, exclusive of site.

Mr. COGSWELL. What is the sum total of the contracts now out?

Mr. LOW. Including liabilities, \$142,148.

Adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, December 10, 1892.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1892.

**STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SUPERVISING SURGEON
GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.**

Mr. SAYERS. Under the head of "Repairs and preservation of public buildings" there has been and probably will be reserved for next year the appropriation to be used for the marine hospital and quarantine stations. Can not some of that be used for repairs?

Dr. WYMAN. I suppose so; but those repairs are generally of a small character, and those that require a very marked expenditure are generally included in the estimates. I have a great number of lists here which I will leave with the committee, as we proceed.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no absolute necessity for this appropriation for the Baltimore hospital being made next year?

Dr. WYMAN. That addition to the house can be deferred, and the repairs I suppose could be paid out of the general appropriation.

MARINE HOSPITAL, BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. SAYERS. How does that stand? Tell me what you are bound to have.

Dr. WYMAN. We are bound to have laundry machinery, \$1,500.

Mr. SAYERS. The other can be dispensed with?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. There is a new roadway that is not absolutely necessary at the present time, and other things of that sort. The flooring can be dispensed with.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CAIRO, ILL.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for repairs, \$5,000. Can you get along without that this year? Suppose we give you \$10,000 more than we have given you, can you do without that?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no absolute necessity for that appropriation, for the general repair fund is large enough to enable you to make the necessary improvements?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dr. WYMAN. We estimate \$2,000 for that. I think that the repairs and improvements in that item can be made out of the general appropriation.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. WYMAN. That was \$21,500. That is a really desirable improvement which should be made at some time, but if it is desirable to defer an appropriation it can be done without detriment to the service.

MARINE HOSPITAL, DETROIT, MICH.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for electric-light plant, \$1,000. Can you not get along with your present method of lighting?

Dr. WYMAN. I suppose we can. We have been doing it.

MARINE HOSPITAL, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Dr. WYMAN. That is for the improvement of the ground, \$5,000. The \$20,000 is a mistake. With \$5,000 we could keep the grounds in repair.

Mr. SAYERS. The only appropriation that you need is for a roadway?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; \$2,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the length of that road?

Dr. WYMAN. The road would be about one-eighth of a mile. It is being used now, but there have been a great number of complaints about it.

MARINE HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. SAYERS. Completing dead-house, \$1,000. You had an appropriation for 1892 of \$1,200. What has become of that?

Dr. WYMAN. We need an additional appropriation for dead-house of \$1,000. In the sundry civil appropriation bill there was \$1,200, but the bids received were all in excess of that amount. This is an estimate made by the Supervising Architect, that it would take that much more to complete it.

MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mr. SAYERS. You received for this year an appropriation of \$3,000 for new water mains and cisterns. You now ask for a laundry building and machinery, and for the improvements of the grounds.

Dr. WYMAN. We ask for laundry machinery and building, \$6,000.

Mr. SAYERS. \$5,000 would be sufficient for the laundry machinery, I presume?

Dr. WYMAN. \$6,000 has been estimated, but the laundry building and machinery could be provided for \$5,000.

MARINE HOSPITAL, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$30,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Our hospital there is a disgrace to the Government. Strong petitions are coming to us for a new hospital there from the Chamber of Commerce, and we hear a great many complaints about it.

Mr. SAYERS. How many patients did you have on an average at that hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. Twenty-five or thirty. That is a hospital for all of Puget Sound, which is a growing country.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not the hospital sufficient to accommodate twenty-five or thirty people?

Dr. WYMAN. It is large enough, but it is in a bad condition. It is falling down, being a rattletrap building and a conglomerate affair. It has been built piecemeal from time to time by little sheds, and began with one building.

Dr. OSBORN. I think the building originally was for the residence of a lighthouse keeper, and was transferred temporarily for use as a hospital, and finally was turned over permanently.

Mr. SAYERS. How much has been expended for repairs during the last year?

Dr. WYMAN. Hardly anything.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you not think you could use the money for repairs and keep it up?

Dr. WYMAN. That would be a hopeless case. The Government should have a better hospital there.

MARINE HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. SAYERS. You received last year \$10,000 for laundry machinery. You now ask for officers' quarters \$7,000; lighting, \$5,000; extension of wards, \$10,000. Tell us about the quarters for medical officers.

Dr. WYMAN. Their quarters are cramped. There are complaints about not having enough room, and I think one officer has lived in a building which was originally attendants' quarters.

Mr. SAYERS. Are their quarters not comfortable?

Dr. WYMAN. I think the most necessary item of those three is that for the extension of wards, \$10,000. The service is increasing there all the time. The building is heated by gas at present.

Mr. SAYERS. The only item then that you regard as of pressing necessity is the extension of wards?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dr. WYMAN. Under the present circumstances we will defer that.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that, instead of \$30,000 being set apart to be used for marine hospitals and quarantine stations, we give you \$40,000. Will that be sufficient?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATES IN DETAIL.

Wilmington (N. C.) Marine Hospital :	
Surgeon's residence.....	\$5,000
Sewer connections and water tanks	2,000
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Sewer connection	900
Water tanks	1,100
<hr/>	
	2,000
San Francisco (Cal.) Marine Hospital:	
Medical officer's quarters, electric light plant, and extension of wards.....	\$22,000
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Medical officer's quarters.....	7,000
Electric-light plant.....	5,000
Extension of wards.....	10,000
<hr/>	
	22,000
Port Townsend (Wash.) Marine Hospital :	
New pavilion hospital and approaches.....	30,000
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New Orleans, La., Marine Hospital :	
Laundry building and machinery and improvement of grounds.....	7,000
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Laundry building and machinery.....	6,000
Improvement of grounds, roadway, etc.....	1,000
<hr/>	
	7,000
<hr/>	
Louisville (Ky.) Marine Hospital :	
Additional appropriation for dead house.....	1,000
<hr/>	
NOTE.—Sundry civil act, approved March 3, 1891, appropriated \$1,200 for dead house at Louisville, Ky., but the lowest bid received was in excess of that amount.	
Evansville (Ind.) Marine Hospital :	
Improvement of grounds, retaining wall and roadways.....	5,000
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Detroit (Mich.) Marine Hospital:	
Electric-light plant.....	\$1,000
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Chicago (Ill.) Marine Hospital:	
Surgeon's house and approaches, wall around grounds, improvement of grounds and for surgical operating room.....	\$21,500
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Surgeon's house.....	\$15,000
Wall around grounds.....	3,000
Improvement of grounds	1,000
Surgical operating room.....	2,500
<hr/>	
	\$21,500
<hr/>	
Cincinnati (Ohio) Marine Hospital:	
Repairs to buildings and improvements of approaches	\$2,000
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Floors.....	\$850
Painting.....	800
Sidewalks, etc.....	350
<hr/>	
	\$2,000
<hr/>	
Cairo (Ill.) Marine Hospital:	
Improvement of grounds and approaches and for painting and repairs.....	5,000.00
<hr/>	
Improvement of grounds and approaches.....	1,000.00
Painting.....	2,500.00
Shingling.....	300.00
Repairs to steps, floors, etc.....	500.00
Beam pulley for stable	50.00
Steel ceiling in boiler room.....	100.00

Cairo (Ill.) Marine Hospital—Continued.

Lightning rods	\$80.00
Filling cesspool	20.00
Water-closets in executive building, laundry, and kitchen	200.00
Repairs to walls of boiler	250.00
	<hr/>
	5,000.00

Boston (Mass.) Marine Hospital:

Laundry machinery and repairs to buildings and grounds	\$18,500
	<hr/>
Laundry machinery	1,500
Plumbing	3,000
Painting	2,000
New flooring	4,500
New windows	800
Arches, etc.	400
Repainting, etc	1,000
Repairs to walks	500
New roadway	4,000
Invalid elevator	600
Coal shed	200
	<hr/>
	\$18,500

Baltimore (Md.) Marine Hospital:

Addition to surgeon's house and repairs to hospital and grounds ...	\$3,100
	<hr/>
Addition to surgeon's house	1,500
General repairs	1,600
	<hr/>
	\$3,100

Mr. SAYERS. Please now give us the reasons for these estimates, commencing with Cape Charles Quarantine Station.

Dr. WYMAN. That is for \$35,000. There is remaining out of the appropriation already made some \$43,000 available for this purpose, and it is considered that a pier and wharf will cost \$75,000. We take what is remaining available and add \$35,000 and call that "for additional for wharf."

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard this as absolutely necessary at the present time?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. We have to have a plant there which will do the work on account of the exposed position, and it will be an expensive plant. It must be strong enough to withstand the force of the wind and waves, and the piers must be of iron in order to prevent destruction by the tredo.

Mr. SAYERS. Is this extensively used for quarantine purposes?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. It has been very useful during the past season; but on account of the want of these very things, we have used a vessel owned by the Navy Department as a receiving ship. We have had a hospital ship which we borrowed from the Revenue Marine Service. Instead of attempting to maintain a quarantine on Fisher Island, we have been maintaining one on the water as a marine quarantine; but if we had been visited with a ship laden with cholera, we would have been sorely pressed for proper treatment.

Mr. SAYERS. Please state the territory of this quarantine station.

Dr. WYMAN. This provides for all the cities and towns on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, including Norfolk, Richmond, Hampton, Va., Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, besides a number of smaller places.

Mr. SAYERS. The vessels destined for Richmond, Norfolk, Baltimore, and Washington were examined at that station. And should cholera break out the passengers would be carried to this station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item for this station is for lighters naphtha launch, and small boat, \$36,000.

Dr. WYMAN. We estimate for three lighters and for this boat. That is, for lightering the cargo, including baggage, and also for transporting passengers and immigrants.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard that as an absolute necessity?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. This station has got to be fitted complete, because vessels need scientific sanitary treatment, and we need appliances to do it.

There are comparatively few such stations. They are distributed along the coast at proper intervals, and vessels will be remanded to such stations as these from the smaller ports where facilities do not exist for cleaning and disinfecting.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for completion of the station, etc., \$60,000 for various items. Can the service do without any of these things without injury; and, if so, what can be dispensed with?

Dr. WYMAN. I can not cut out anything. This provides for a proper quarantine establishment, and everything in this item is necessary to complete the establishment.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard this expenditure for the next year as absolutely necessary as to each and every item?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not your estimate rather high for these things?

Dr. WYMAN. I think not. I have looked into it very carefully. You must remember that we have had some experience in these matters and on account of the outlying position of the station it is difficult of access.

Mr. SAYERS. Are three lighters absolutely necessary? Would not two be sufficient?

Dr. WYMAN. You must remember that we expect to take out the cargo of ships with those lighters, and if it is necessary to remove the cargo, we would have to hire a lighter, if these are not provided.

Mr. SAYERS. It is not cheaper to hire lighters, anyway?

Dr. WYMAN. We can not get them, and the station must be provided with them.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose the cholera would not break out; what use would these lighters be put to?

Dr. WYMAN. It is not likely that they would be used, unless for some other reason we wanted to clean up a vessel. There are other diseases besides cholera, such as yellow fever and smallpox; but the treatment of smallpox would not require the discharge of a cargo.

Mr. SAYERS. Would not one lighter do you just as well?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; it would not. I can not conscientiously recommend a reduction further than that one item in the whole list. Possibly we can get along with one lighter.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you want with a naphtha launch and small boats?

Dr. WYMAN. It will be necessary for communication between the vessel and Fishers Island, because vessels can not get up to the island. This is a half mile from the island. The lighters are for taking off vessels.

Mr. SAYERS. Can not lighters be used for the same purpose as small boats?

Dr. WYMAN. We will need them for towing the lighters.

Mr. SAYERS. You have also an estimate for hospital, \$5,000. Is there no hospital there?

Mr. WYMAN. No, sir. There is one small building on the island of such a size that it was used by the keeper. We have one for the treatment of emergency cases. We have treated smallpox there.

Mr. SAYERS. How many patients have you there?

Dr. WYMAN. We very seldom have a patient there.

Mr. SAYERS. And yet you want \$5,000 for a hospital and lazaretto?

Dr. WYMAN. I hope we will never have a case of smallpox there. We want to be prepared, so that when a big ship comes in with 2,000 immigrants we could treat it.

Mr. SAYERS. Does any ship of 2,000 immigrants ever come to Baltimore, Norfolk, or Washington?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. There was one during the last month, which we held for sixteen days, and which had aboard 1,903 immigrants.

Mr. SAYERS. How many times has that occurred within the last year?

Dr. WYMAN. I think there have been a number of times that that many immigrants have come on a single vessel. It is not an unusual thing for this North German Lloyd line of steamers.

Mr. SAYERS. Detention, and adjunct building, \$15,000.

Dr. WYMAN. Supposing a ship with 1,903 immigrants on board comes to the quarantine station, and there is cholera. Those people have to be taken off, and the detention barracks is for housing them and seeing that cholera does not break out; and as soon as it does break out, to take them over to the lazaretto. We have a barracks at the Delaware Breakwater.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any people there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. That will not accommodate more than eight or ten people.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no officers' quarters there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How have they been living?

Dr. WYMAN. They have been on board of boarding steamers. We have a boarding station at Old Point Comfort with quarters on board for medical officers.

Mr. SAYERS. Are those the only officers you have?

Dr. WYMAN. That depends. In the winter time, when the quarantine is light, that is the only one we have; but during this past summer we have had a large force down there.

Mr. SAYERS. How many officers have you had this past summer?

Dr. WYMAN. As many as five or six.

Mr. SAYERS. How do you provide for them?

Dr. WYMAN. On board the steamers *Jamestown*, *Ewing*, and *Charles Foster*.

Mr. SAYERS. Are they not in the quarantine stations?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we sent them back, because the immigrants' cholera scare passed over. We are keeping up the inspection partly down there, and partly near the cities.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no coal shed, storage-house, fencing, or light down there, according to this?

Dr. WYMAN. None whatever.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. What have you got at this station now?

Dr. WYMAN. A surgeon's residence and two hospitals.

Mr. SAYERS. What will they accommodate?

Dr. WYMAN. About seventy patients. We have a division barracks to accommodate about eight hundred immigrants. We have a fumigating steamer there, and a fumigating and disinfecting barge, as well as a regular boarding vessel.

Mr. SAYERS. How did you get water there?

Dr. WYMAN. We get it from the roofs of the buildings, and we have also driven wells there, but the water is not desirable.

Mr. SAYERS. Do the wells supply sufficient water?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; but it is not very good.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the matter with it?

Dr. WYMAN. It is brackish.

Mr. SAYERS. You call for an artesian well. What will it cost?

Dr. WYMAN. Fifteen thousand dollars. Of course that is intended as a cholera camp, or a camp for people suspected of being infected with cholera, and it is necessary to have a supply of pure water, or water from a source which is not contaminated.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance of this station from Cape Charles?

Dr. WYMAN. I think it is about eight hours' sail by steamer.

Mr. SAYERS. What territory does that cover?

Dr. WYMAN. This covers the cities of the Delaware and its tributaries, namely: Philadelphia and Chester, Pa., Lewes, Del., Camden, N. J., and a number of small places such as New Castle; but it is more particularly for Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Chester.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you want of an executive building there?

Dr. WYMAN. When we have a thousand immigrants it is a very large camp to manage, and there should be a place for an office.

Mr. SAYERS. There is an item for attendants' quarters. Have you no quarters for attendants down there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How did you get along without it?

Dr. WYMAN. We expected to use the second story of the hospital.

Mr. SAYERS. You did not use that?

Dr. WYMAN. We did not have any cholera there this summer. This is in case cholera should come in. Fortunately, none came, but we had several suspicious cases.

GULF QUARANTINE STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. Where is this station?

Dr. WYMAN. It is on the Chandeleur Islands, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Mississippi, about 23 miles out.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any provisions there for quartering immigrants or people?

Dr. WYMAN. No.

Mr. SAYERS. Why are you providing none there, and yet providing so much or the North?

Dr. WYMAN. Because immigrant ships never come in there. That station is occupied in the summer and fall in the treatment of vessels infected with yellow fever. Last year there were more than 50 infected vessels treated there. The character of the shipping does not require that there should be barracks there for immigrants.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no institution on the Southern coast answering either to the Delaware Breakwater or Cape Charles?

Dr. WYMAN. No. But those stations have been fitted up with a great deal of care and expense for their peculiar work. We have pier heads built into the water alongside of which vessels come for ballast and to undergo the disinfecting process.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$100 for a flagstaff?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard these items as all absolutely essential?

Dr. WYMAN. I do.

KEY WEST STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. Ballast, lighters, buoys, and repair steamers, and small boats, \$4,000. Do you regard every item in that as absolutely essential?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. The amount for that is \$40,500.

Dr. WYMAN. At that station within a year we have purchased about 150 acres on Diamond Point.

Mr. SAYERS. You want for Port Townsend this year \$40,500?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; counting the hospital. This is not really for Port Townsend. This site is about 25 or 30 miles from there, but it is intended as a quarantine station for the whole of Puget Sound and the North Pacific.

Mr. SAYERS. How many patients have been taken off at that station for the past 12 months?

Dr. WYMAN. There have been several sick taken off. We have not had a site there more than six months, but the erection of a hospital building has to be begun. Plans have been drawn and advertisements made for bids. We have an appropriation for the hospital. This will make the station complete. There is a great deal of traffic there from China and Japan, and in Japan particularly there has been cholera. The people are deeply interested in this quarantine station. We have a great many letters from public men with regard to the necessity of building it.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE STATION, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SAYERS. For that you want \$10,000.

Dr. WYMAN. We have already erected a pier there. We have bought property on the bay, and we have erected a pier and warehouse, and want a hospital and residences for medical officers and attendants. We need a laundry and machinery. That is very important.

Mr. SAYERS. Why did you not mention that item first?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know why, unless it was that the laundry was not put in the estimates. I did not have the making out of the estimates. They were made out before I came in. The naphtha launch is necessary for going between San Diego and the station. They are very inexpensive.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SAYERS. That is \$23,000.

Dr. WYMAN. The San Francisco quarantine station is the finest in the world, without doubt, not excepting New Orleans; but there are certain things very necessary to complete the equipment. They are included in this memorandum. A naphtha launch, \$5,500, is absolutely required for intercourse between Angel

Island and the mainland for carrying supplies. In the quarantine season no vessels from San Francisco proper are allowed to go to the Island, and we have to depend upon our own means of transportation. An electric plant is required because we have a large barracks, capable of holding 1,000 to 1,500 immigrants, and it is safer to have it lighted by electricity. The next matter of importance is the cremation furnace and artesian wells, as well as grading the reservation.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it important to grade the reservation?

Dr. WYMAN. There are landslides there, and some buildings are liable to be knocked down by them.

ESTIMATES IN DETAIL.

Cape Charles quarantine station :

Additional appropriation for the construction of wharf.....	\$35,000
Lighters, naphtha launch and small boats.....	36,000
Completion of station, including hospitals, adjunct building, officers' and attendants' quarters, warehouse, laundry and machinery, boat house, disinfecting and hoisting machinery, cremation furnace, electric-light plant, and for buoys.....	60,000
	<hr/> 131,000
Additional for wharf.....	35,000
Three lighters.....	30,000
Naphtha launch and small boat.....	6,000
Hospital.....	5,000
Lazaretto.....	5,000
Detention barracks and adjunct buildings.....	15,000
Officers' and attendants' quarters.....	10,000
Warehouse.....	3,000
Coal shed, storage house, fencing, plank walks, truck tracks.....	2,000
Laundry and machinery, bathhouse.....	6,000
Disinfecting machinery.....	2,000
Steam boiler and hoisting apparatus.....	2,000
Cremation furnace.....	3,000
Electric-light plant.....	5,000
Mooring and channel buoys.....	2,000
	<hr/> 131,000

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE STATION.

Completion of station including wharf, warehouse, executive building, laundry and machinery, bath house, steam tug, lighter, disinfecting machinery, cremation furnace, artesian well, and water tanks.....	\$105,000
Laundry building and machinery.....	5,000
Bath house.....	1,000
Cremation furnace.....	3,000
Small executive building and attendants' quarters.....	4,500
Pier head and warehouse.....	40,000
Disinfecting machinery and hoisting apparatus.....	6,500
4 water tanks.....	1,000
Artesian well.....	1,500
1 lighter.....	10,000
Disinfecting plant near hospital.....	2,500
Steam tug.....	30,000
	<hr/> 105,000

Gulf quarantine station :

Completion of station, including naphtha launch, small boats, additional disinfecting machinery, cremation furnace, buoys, wharf, laundry building, bath house, fencing, and flagstaff.....	\$30,000
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Gulf quarantine station—Continued.

Naphtha launch and small boats	\$6,000
Additional disinfecting machinery	4,000
Cremation furnace	3,000
Wharf	15,000
Laundry building	1,000
Bath house	150
Fencing	100
Flagstaff	100
2 mooring buoys	600
Bell buoy	750

30,700

Key West quarantine station :

Ballast lighter, buoys, and for repairs to steamer and small boats ..	\$4,000
Ballast lighter (bottoms lined with yellow metal)	3,000
Mooring buoys	300
Repairs to steamer and small boats	700

4,000

Port Townsend quarantine station :

Completion of station including steam tug, naphtha launch, cremation furnace, artesian well, buoys and fencing	\$40,500
Steam tug	25,000
Naphtha launch	6,000
Cremation furnace	3,000
Artesian well	1,500
Two mooring buoys	2,000
Fencing (10 acres)	3,000

40,500

San Diego quarantine station :

Completion of station, including naphtha launch, laundry building and machinery, and for fencing	\$10,000
Naphtha launch (30 feet)	3,000
Laundry building and machinery	5,000
Fencing	2,000

10,000

San Francisco quarantine station :

• Completion of station, including naphtha launch, small boats, electric-light plant, adjunct buildings, cremation furnace, artesian well, and grading reservation	\$23,000
Naphtha launch	5,500
Whitehall boat	200
Electric-light plant	5,000
Coal shed	500
Latrines	200
House for fresh-water tank	200
House over spring	100
Cremation furnace	3,000
Artesian well	3,000
Grading reservation	5,000

22,700

South Atlantic quarantine station :

Completion of wharves, cremation furnace, and for telephone line ..	\$9,000
Completion of ballast wharf	1,000
Gangway connecting disinfecting wharf with shore	2,500
Cremation furnace	3,000
Telephone line (8 miles)	2,500

9,000

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an estimate for 1894 of \$150,000. You had an appropriation for the present year of \$50,000. How much of that has been already expended?

Dr. WYMAN. I presume the larger part of it. Up to November 1, \$35,000 had been spent.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$150,000 now. Do you regard that as absolutely essential for the next year?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; on the ground that we are maintaining the quarantine in there most actively, instead of only partially, as has been the case in years past; and also on the ground of a threatened invasion of cholera at any time within a year or a year and a half.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

Mr. SAYERS. How much has been expended since the 1st of last July under that item?

Dr. WYMAN. Up to November 19, \$68,846.05.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you on hand now, or available?

Dr. WYMAN. On November 19 there was a balance available of \$141,415.15.

Mr. SAYERS. Is \$300,000 additional in your judgment absolutely essential?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. It is a sum that will not be expended unless a necessity arises.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. F. A. MAHAN, ENGINEER, SECRETARY
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. SAYERS. You have divided your statement into three heads—those that are indispensable, those that are necessary, and those which are desirable. Do you regard as necessary for the safety of commerce that any of these items which are included under the head of necessary and desirable should be provided?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; I do not think they are. In other words, we could get along without them without danger: at the same time, it would assist vessels in coming in there if we had them.

BIG BAY LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL.

Mr. SAYERS. The first item is Big Bay light and fog-signal station. Is that authorized by law?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; that has never been authorized at all.

MENDOCINO LIGHT STATION, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SAYERS. You received \$500 for that purpose for the present year?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir. We got it, but none can be spent until we get the other \$500. It would be no use to spend \$500 on it, as we would be no better off in that case.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the length of it?

Capt. MAHAN. It is about one and a half miles, but it is a rough, ugly place, and there are gulleys to fill up and grade. After the appropriation was made we communicated with the engineer and asked him if it was worth while to do anything with it, and he said no. He said he would leave things just as they were until the total amount had been appropriated.

Mr. SAYERS. Would you regard the construction of that as absolutely essential?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir. The only access is from the outside by water, and it is exceedingly difficult to get supplies in. It costs a great deal, and the construction of this would reduce the cost of purchases very greatly.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance by water?

Capt. MAHAN. The distance by water is not great, but the difficulty is in getting up the steep banks of the Pacific coast. It would be exceedingly convenient.

Mr. SAYERS. Would you regard the construction of this as a saving in expense?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

CHICAGO FAIR, BUOYAGE.

Capt. MAHAN. That is asked for on account of the enormous traffic that will probably take place in Chicago; and it is in pursuance of a request from the managers of the Exposition to protect life and property.

CHICAGO BREAKWATER AND LIGHT STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that authorized?

Capt. MAHAN. It is under construction now. It was intended originally to build it out on the Government pier, but the work of construction of the river and harbor was so slow that we had to build our own pier.

Mr. SAYERS. According to the estimates from your office, \$36,000 was deemed sufficient in 1889 to build this work. Now you have spent \$51,000, and ask \$15,500 more.

Capt. MAHAN. The reason for that is given right there in the Book of Estimates. In the first place, 400 yards of stone was necessary in order to protect it on account of the fact that the water came in to a greater extent than was expected at the time when the estimate was made.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion that this \$15,500 will complete it?

Capt. MAHAN. I think it will.

GRAYS HARBOR LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL STATION, WASHINGTON.

Mr. SAYERS. Has that been authorized?

Capt. MAHAN. That was authorized in 1884. It has been shown that we needed a light of very much higher power at that point, and on that account and the great development of commerce at that point it was thought it would be better to put up one that was adequate rather than one that was not.

KEY WEST LIGHT STATION, FLORIDA.

Capt. MAHAN. We want \$1,500 more in addition to the \$3,000 of last year. An estimate was made last year of \$4,500, and after the appropriation was made we communicated with the engineer and asked him how far \$3,000 would be applicable, and he said he could not take out that light for \$3,000, and, as it was necessary that the light should be there during the time, the Board was not willing to take the responsibility of keeping the light for the entire year.

OIL HOUSES FOR LIGHT STATIONS.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation for the present year have you on hand?

Capt. MAHAN. We have at the present time contracted for probably not more than \$200 which is not going right into the building. This \$10,000, which was appropriated last year, will be spent long before the 30th of June. There is an actual need at the present time for the construction of these light-houses, and we really need about \$2,800 for that purpose. One point to that is that a little over a year ago a light station at Cape May was struck by lightning, and the lightning ran right down to within three feet of the oil, and there were three men at the top. If by any accident that oil had caught fire, it would have been a serious thing.

OLD ORCHARD SHOALS LIGHT STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that authorized?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; and it is under construction. The duty on lenses was not included, and we want \$300 to cover it.

Mr. SAYERS. The appropriation of \$60,000 will not complete that?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; but that \$300 to pay duties on illuminating apparatus was not counted in, as we did not anticipate having to pay anything of that kind.

PATROL STEAMER.

Mr. SAYERS. This patrol steamer is for St. Marys River.

Capt. MAHAN. This appropriation has been made for some years.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not wish to buy a steamer?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; the steamer is simply run to keep up buoys on the St. Mary's River. The river is very swift and rough, and it has to keep running all the time to replace displaced buoys.

PERE MARQUETTE LIGHT STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. What have you to say in regard to that?

Capt. MAHAN. Navigation requires that in order to get in there.. There is no authority for it.

ROCKLAND LAKE LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that authorized?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; there is authority for that.

Mr. SAYERS. Has any appropriation ever been made for it?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; not that I know of.

Mr. SAYERS. Have any expenditures ever been made on that?

Capt. MAHAN. We can not make them, for we have no money.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that absolutely essential?

Capt. MAHAN. It seems to me that this light is needed for the safety of navigation of Hudson River, as it is now going on.

ST. CATHARINE ISLAND LIGHT-STATION, GEORGIA.

Mr. SAYERS. That is authorized by the act of March 2, 1889. The limit of cost is \$20,000. Have you had any appropriation?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard that as essential?

Capt. MAHAN. It is so, for the reason that there is no light in that neighborhood.

ST. MARYS RIVER LIGHT, MICHIGAN.

Capt. MAHAN. This is an entirely new item which has been brought in here. The light for that river was authorized by the act of March 3, 1891. A great deal of correspondence has been going on between the Light-House Board, the lake interests, and the district officers. On the 10th of August I was then alone in the office, and I wrote to the district officers asking for an estimate for lighting St. Marys River, and this is the result. It is practicable to have a number of lights or buoys along St. Marys River so as to mark the most important turning points. It also includes the entire channel of the river to Hay Lake channel. It will be necessary because of the enormous commerce which goes through; and at present it is exceedingly difficult for that trade to get through.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no authority for this?

Capt. MAHAN. The Government has already established a certain number of lights, and this is a continuation of that.

SEUL CHOIX POINT.

Capt. MAHAN. That is for the completion of the work at Seul Choix Pointe, Lake Michigan. The reason is stated right there in your Book of Estimates. The estimate was made in 1885, and since then the price of labor and material has been going up, and we will need this in order to complete it.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that authorized by law?

Capt. MAHAN. Oh, yes. That has been under construction, and this is only to finish it.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the limit of the appropriation been reached?

Capt. MAHAN. The limit of the estimate of 1885 has been reached. That was authorized by law, and we have spent no more money than that; but as we see that the cost has gone on increasing for seven years, we now ask \$7,500 in order to finish it.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, N. Y.

Mr. SAYERS. What have you to say in reference to that item?

Capt. MAHAN. It has been stated here for the last two or three years that the pier is insufficient for the accommodation of the work which goes on there. There are a large number of vessels in that district, and it has been made a light-house depot to supply the Light-House Service generally. The lenses coming from abroad have to be received there, and the supplies for the Atlantic and Gulf coast, as well as a great deal of the material for the Pacific coast and the lakes, are received there and reshipped.

Mr. SAYERS. For continuing construction of the sea wall, how much is that to cost?

Capt. MAHAN. The sea wall will cost \$50,000 when built.

Mr. SAYERS. How much has been expended on it?

Capt. MAHAN. We have expended on sea wall up to the present time probably \$75,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any money on hand?

Capt. MAHAN. We have all of the fund in hand. Twenty-five thousand dollars is on hand; but it will be spent on the 30th of June.

Mr. SAYERS. Why have you not been spending the money?

Capt. MAHAN. Simply because the appropriation was made very late, and we could not prepare drawings until we knew how much money we were going to get. The drawings are now just about ready to be furnished. It is so cold that we can not work in that northern latitude at this season of the year.

Mr. SAYERS. You say you will require how much more money to build this wall?

Capt. MAHAN. \$50,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What about the south wharf?

Capt. MAHAN. \$25,000 will rebuild the south wharf.

Mr. SAYERS. How much is needed for dredging the basin?

Capt. MAHAN. That is a small amount. That will not take, at the outside, over \$1,500.

Mr. SAYERS. If this appropriation of \$75,000 be given, you can build that wall, rebuild the south wharf, and dredge the basin?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir: we will try to do it.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the condition of the south wharf?

Capt. MAHAN. The condition of that wharf is such that if you were going to take a heavy weight over it you would hesitate before doing so. It is tumbling to pieces.

TENDERS.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard this tender for the third light-house district as absolutely essential?

Capt. MAHAN. I think we will have to replace that tender, the *John Rogers*, as she is too old, and, secondly, she is too low between the decks to do the work of a tender there. At the time she was built, twenty years ago, when we did not have anything like the amount of dues, she did very well. At the present time we have to get around more rapidly, and she will not make over 8 miles an hour.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you a tender for the ninth light-house district?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; but it is too small. She has not the capacity and can not get around rapidly enough to supply the new stations which have gone up on Lake Michigan in recent years.

Mr. SAYERS. One of the reasons claimed why this is essential is that this vessel is to be at headquarters, Chicago, and she will be much visited during the Exposition. You do not want to exhibit her there.

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir. What we should like in a vessel of that kind would be, as long as she is in that station, to show her as a model light-house tender. We ought to have her thoroughly equipped and make her such a vessel as would be useful when it is necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. If you could get only one of these, which one do you think you should have?

Capt. MAHAN. I think I should toss up a coin and call it heads or tails.

WAACKAACK LIGHT STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is light station at Waackaack, N. J.

Capt. MAHAN. At that place a tower is now under construction.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you remember what the limit of expenditure was in that matter?

Capt. MAHAN. It was \$60,000. That amount was appropriated for Waackaack and Old Orchard Shoals. The two stations had to be built out of the \$60,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you received that amount?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; and the station is nearly completed.

Mr. SAYERS. You want us to go beyond the limit.

Capt. MAHAN. We have asked \$3,730 for the reason assigned in the bill. There are duties on the lenses and apparatus. Another reason for the increase is, there is an additional amount needed because of the operation of the eight-hour law which was passed last year. That increases the cost of the work. The increased cost of superintendence will come in also, which is \$1,630. When the engineer of the district made the estimate he omitted the item for superintendence of the manufacture of the power. Then, also, there will be some additional cost for material on account of the eight-hour law. The engineer estimates \$2,500 to cover all unforeseen emergencies.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. Turn to page 37, please, and explain your reason for this additional language, which appears in the estimates, and authorizes the Light-House Board to make such changes in the selection of vessels for light-houses from time to time as in its judgment would be for the best interests of the public service.

Capt. MAHAN. The reason for that is this: As things stand at the present time, under the rules of the accounting officers of the Treasury, we must, no matter what the emergency may be, keep vessels on the stations for which they were originally built. What we desire is simply to have things so arranged that if it is necessary to take a vessel off one station, we can do so. For example, there is a vessel on New South Shoal light, which is one of the most important ones on the coast, and if she becomes adrift, it may be necessary to replace her out of the vessels from another station which is unimportant, and consequently we want the authority. Last March that ship was off her station for thirteen days; afterwards she needed repairs, which we had to make, and consequently it was high on to three weeks before we were able to get the vessel there. That is an important point and, sights vessels coming from abroad unless they take a very southerly direction. It was to meet that emergency that the Light-House Board wanted this.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT VESSELS.

Mr. SAYERS. You received appropriations for the present fiscal year of \$370,000 for supplies of light vessels, and your estimate now is for \$408,000. Do you think you could get along with \$370,000 the coming year?

Capt. MAHAN. We might do so by drawing on our reserve.

Mr. SAYERS. How much reserve do you keep on hand?

Capt. MAHAN. I suppose all the property which we keep on hand to meet contingencies of all kinds amounts to not far from \$45,000 to \$50,000.

We can not run the supplies down to the very finest point because there are constantly contingencies arising. We have had a couple of dwellings of keepers burned.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you have an increase of thirty-nine light stations. Will they all be completed by the 1st of July?

Capt. MAHAN. They will all be completed by the 1st of July or early in the year, except one or two.

REPAIRS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you have increased your estimate under this head from \$400,000 to \$710,427.99. I would like to have an explanation of that increase.

Capt. MAHAN. In the first place the estimate of the engineers for original repairs for the present fiscal year amounted to \$427,297.78. After that act of August 1, 1892, the eight-hour law, was passed, I wrote to all the engineers to inquire to what extent the cost of repairs would be increased. The amounts varied in different districts from 8 to about 25 per cent. Add 15 per cent to \$427,297.78 and you will get about \$480,000 or \$490,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say that the effect of the eight-hour law is this: That you pay for eight hours just as much as you did for ten hours' work?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir, we have to do it. We can not get out of it, because we can not get the men. A man says, "I am willing to work ten hours, but I must get ten hours' pay. We can not hire them any cheaper.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you not hire them by the hour?

Capt. MAHAN. Not on any such basis as that.

Mr. SAYERS. Then the effect, in your service, of that law has been to increase the cost of labor as much as 15 per cent, and this is one of the reasons why your estimates are larger?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; this is one of the reasons?

Mr. SAYERS. What are the others?

Capt. MAHAN. The total amount of the shortage on account of urgent repairs needed for the year is about \$146,000 more than the actual appropriations. The repairs needed, plus the operation of the eight-hour law and plus an increase of about 5 per cent (which is on account of the cost of materials, as the eight-hour law effects contractors and subcontractors), brings the total amount up to about—I can not recall the exact figures—but the whole thing is based absolutely on estimates which have come in for urgent repairs and leaving out those not urgent. In other words, the repairs which are not urgent are those which can be put off.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. SAYERS. You estimate \$680,000, and you received for this year \$660,000. How much of that have you on hand?

Capt. MAHAN. We have the proportionate amount. We are only half way through the year. We have on hand what is necessary to pay for the remainder of the year.

Mr. SAYERS. That is not an answer I anticipated. This is for fuel, rent of quarters, &c.

Capt. MAHAN. They run along about the same month by month. The amount to be expended is for each month, about one-twelfth of the appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you a deficiency?

Capt. MAHAN. We do not have if we can possibly avoid it.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion that \$660,000 will be sufficient to last you during the present fiscal year?

Capt. MAHAN. We will have to make it last.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT VESSELS.

Mr. SAYERS. You had \$250,000 for this year, and you ask for \$300,000 for the next. Can you get along with \$250,000 without a deficiency?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; I think we can.

EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE.

Mr. SAYERS. You received \$330,000 for the present fiscal year. Will that last you through the year?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir: except that we shall have a great many repairs to beacons and buoys which are necessary. I am constantly getting reports saying that this, that, and the other thing needs repairs, and I write that I have no money and can not send it.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS.

Mr. SAYERS. You received \$70,000 in 1892 and 1893, and you ask an increase of \$40,774.83 this year. Why is that?

Capt. MAHAN. This is caused by the operation of the eight-hour law.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say that the greater portion of this increase is due to the eight-hour law?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the \$70,000 have you on hand?

Capt. MAHAN. I can not answer at the present time.

Mr. SAYERS. There will be no deficiency?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir: if there should be any deficiency it would be on account of some unforeseen accident.

INSPECTION OF LIGHTS.

Mr. SAYERS. You received for the next item \$3,000 and you ask \$5,000. Has the eight-hour law come in to cause that?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; we have asked for \$5,000 for a great many years simply because \$3,000 is not sufficient. We can not make the inspections necessary with \$3,000. In addition to that there is another which I have called for, which is rewards to be paid for information as to damage to Government property. We have had several calls under that and have declined them, as we considered the matter of inspection of lights as of greater importance than the claims for obtaining information as to minor damages.

LIGHTING RIVERS.

Mr. SAYERS. You received an appropriation of \$280,000 for lighting rivers. Tell us how you have been getting along with the appropriation for this year.

Capt. MAHAN. We have gotten along with the appropriations simply on account of the fact that we have limited the light to oil lights under the appropriation. We have assigned the money to each one of the stations and told the inspectors that they must keep within the appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the service been fairly conducted?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; as far as we have gone. These are recognized as valuable. What we should like to do would be to extend the system according to the demands made upon us.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to ask you one general question. According to this table your estimates for next year are \$377,191.18 greater than for the present year.

Capt. MAHAN. Our estimates for 1894 are \$378,000 greater than for the year before.

Mr. SAYERS. Of course it is a matter of opinion only, but I will ask you how much increase, in your judgment, is due to the operation of the eight-hour law?

Capt. MAHAN. I have never investigated the purchase of the services of which I am in special charge, but I should say \$145,000 or more. It will go even more than that. It would probably run as high as \$2,000 on account of the eight-hour law.

STATEMENT OF S. I. KIMBALL, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

SALARIES.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an estimate for salaries of \$254,000 instead of \$252,000.

Mr. KIMBALL. That is caused by the number of stations that will be in operation at the commencement of the fiscal year—that is, the number we expect to have.

Mr. SAYERS. You think the other two will be completed by the 1st of July next year, and this for the salaries of the actual keepers?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; for life-saving stations and for nothing else. There were formerly appropriated \$252,000. We shall have finished more than two additional stations, but that former appropriation was for keepers who received benefits under sections 7 and 8 of the act of 1882, it having been considered that if a keeper were disabled he could not be continued upon the roll unless he were carried in the appropriation. Since that time the Commissioner of Customs has decided that it is not necessary, and that the actual number of keepers is all that is requisite.

Mr. SAYERS. Will the appropriation of \$171,500 for keepers be sufficient for this year?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir, because there is a larger number of keepers for the next year. It will be sufficient with the exception of the increased compensation.

Mr. SAYERS. What deficiency will be necessary?

Mr. KIMBALL. In a deficiency estimate which shows it, I have not the figures here, it is about \$38,000.

Mr. SAYERS. That deficiency becomes necessary on account of the passage of the act by the last Congress increasing the salaries of keepers.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir, and nothing else.

Mr. SAYERS. If it had not been for that act there would have been no deficiency.

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir; I never had a deficiency.

Mr. SAYERS. I note that your estimates for 1894 are \$221,400. Please explain why this increase is needed and what the occasion for it is.

Mr. KIMBALL. The increase is due entirely to the increase in the pay of keepers under the act of which we have just spoken, and for additional stations.

Mr. SAYERS. How many additional stations?

Mr. KIMBALL. It will be ten at the commencement of the fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. What will be the cost of the ten additional stations?

Mr. KIMBALL. About \$900 each.

PAY TO CREWS AND SURFMEN.

Mr. SAYERS. You had an appropriation for the current year of \$835,250. Will that be sufficient?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir, it will not be, on account of the increased compensation made at the last session of Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. What deficiency will that act occasion?

Mr. KIMBALL. You have my deficiency estimate. It is \$190,000.

Mr. SAYERS. The operation of that act, then, entails something over \$200,000 extra expense for salaries?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Your estimates for 1894 are \$1,088,047.50. Please tell me what this increase results from?

Mr. KIMBALL. That increase results from the passage of that bill, increasing the compensation of keepers, crews of life-saving stations, and the additional stations which have been estimated for.

Mr. SAYERS. We have a statement, prepared by the clerk of this committee and the clerk of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, which shows that the act to which I have referred increased the salaries of 1,842 persons.

Mr. KIMBALL. I presume that is so.

Mr. SAYERS. And it increased the expenditure of the Government to the amount of \$218,175.

Mr. KIMBALL. I should think that that was correct.

Mr. SAYERS. Less the salary of ten people who are reduced in the sum total of \$2,000.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand, then, that this enormous increase which you ask for results exclusively from this act, increasing the compensation of employes.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir, as well as the number of life-saving stations, which have been increased by ten.

Mr. SAYERS. For establishing life-saving and lifeboat stations on the seacoast and lake coast of the United States, \$50,000. Has the appropriation for the current year, \$45,000, been sufficient?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; it would have been sufficient to do what we contemplated doing. I never spent any more than you gave me.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know why it is you ask the increase to \$50,000?

Mr. KIMBALL. It is because Congress has continually passed acts at every session authorizing the establishment of more or less stations. There are now authorized by law some twenty-seven stations that have not yet been built. I have usually asked for about the sum I would like to spend in that direction, and not have the service increased too fast, not faster than I could manage it. When this matter first came up, Mr. Randall, who was chairman of this committee, consulted with me, and we concluded that we had better let it go at about \$50,000 each year. If any reduction is possible in connection with these estimates, it can only be made on this item and on no other.

Mr. SAYERS. What reduction can we make on this item?

Mr. KIMBALL. If you make any reduction, it should be to build fewer stations. There are some stations that are much more important than others—that is to say, certain points are very much more in need of protection than others. My rule has been to take care of the most important ones first, unless there was something very pressing. If there are several stations to be built in the same neighborhood, I would construct them at the same time, because I could do it cheaper.

Mr. SAYERS. With due regard to the safety of the service and of commerce, what reduction can you make under this head for the coming year?

Mr. KIMBALL. Of course if we consent to any reduction, I know very well that I am going to have a pressure brought upon me. I should say I would be satisfied with a reduction of \$10,000.

Mr. SAYERS. If we cut you \$10,000, you will be satisfied?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; I would not put the amount below \$40,000.

STATEMENT OF L. G. SHEPARD, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Mr. SAYERS. I want you to explain why you desire this insertion of new matter in the language of this item, "Providing that collectors of customs shall be competent to administer oaths, as required under sections 1790 and 2692." Is that for clothing to be resold to enlisted men?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir. In 1867 Congress passed the law requiring all officers in the customs service to take oath that they had not accepted any bribes or paid for their places. You will find that by turning to the Revised Statutes. That went on for several years, and oaths were administered by collectors. Finally a decision was made that collectors were not competent to administer such oaths. Since that time we have been obliged every month to take oaths and pay a notary fee, whatever the amount might be in the State in which the oath was made, 25 cents or \$1, according to the State laws. It is not so much the expense of which we complain as the trouble. If the captain has to pay the employes of the customs service and can go to a notary public in a building which is near and make oath, it is very well, but it often happens that there is no notary public near and he may have to go several blocks and run around with his pay rolls, and it makes it very inconvenient. Officers can not always leave vessels at the same time, and therefore it takes a great deal of time for the officers to take oaths and pay the men. This facilitates business.

About clothing, I will say that the revenue-cutter crews are required to keep themselves provided with uniform, and it is the same uniform as the enlisted men of the Navy have, but there is no provision made for furnishing uniforms to the men. In the Navy they have a fund of so much per month, and they purchase clothing and sell it to the men, and the money is reimbursed to the Government out of their pay, and this is what we want authority to do, to purchase a small supply of clothing. We can obtain it from the Department and furnish it to the crew and deduct it from the pay rolls.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there not danger, if this language should be inserted as it appears here in this estimate, that there would be too large an amount of clothing accumulated.

Capt. SHEPARD. No, sir; we keep that down to the finest point. Possibly at the present time the officers have to buy clothing for the men and pay for it out of their own pockets and sell it to the men. The consequence is the officers are all the time out of pocket \$25 to \$150, which is invested in clothing and issued to the men, and the officers must wait to collect it from them when they are paid off.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 48 you have additional new language for the enforcement of the act entitled "An act to provide for the salmon fisheries of Alaska, approved March 2, 1889." Can you tell me what additional expense you will have under that head this year in the aggregate?

Capt. SHEPARD. Probably not any. It is to give fuller authority to our officers while cruising in Alaskan waters to enforce that law. I say not any, but possibly we might incur expense in visiting new places in Alaska where our vessels would not otherwise go.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an appropriation for the current year of \$925,000. Will that be sufficient for you?

Capt. SHEPARD. Hardly. For the last year or two there has been a separate appropriation made for maintaining harbor work in New York, enforcing the harbor laws. We had a separate appropriation of \$25,000 and the regular appropriation of \$920,000 for the Revenue-Cutter Service. The year before last the committee put those two items together and gave us \$935,000. Last year they cut off \$10,000 more. We tried to confine ourselves to the appropriation, and the vessels, many of them, are getting old and require more and more repairs year by year. What I might call the Alaskan part of the appropriation comes in under that head. We use this money where it is most needed and make it go as far as it will. The cutting down of the appropriation this year makes a greater necessity for next year. A vessel is like a house. If you do not allow it to get out of repair, you will not have quite so much to put onto it.

Mr. SAYERS. If there is anything at all you can reduce I would like to have you do so.

Capt. SHEPPARD. This labor law affects us to about the same extent as it has the other departments within the last two years. There have been great additional duties in Alaskan waters. You know that the seal question has been agitated, and a year ago there was about \$5,000 worth of coal necessary in addition to what was used heretofore. This year we have been obliged to spend \$10,000 more for coal than has been customary up there, and the next year I expect to spend about the same amount. I do not know whether that question will be settled or not.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not you think there is anything in these items that can be reduced?

Capt. SHEPPARD. These amounts set opposite the items on the left of the page have been submitted because the question was raised at one time whether Congress should not make appropriations under those different items, and those are the smallest items that I should consider it safe to ask for, providing the appropriations were made separately, because we have accounts with so many different collectors that we cannot run right up to the appropriation each time. We are obliged to keep within a certain margin; but providing the appropriation is made in one lump sum, I should think that we could get along with \$950,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Will that be sufficient for you?

Capt. SHEPPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for maintaining station at or near Port Barrow, Arctic Ocean. How much have you expended?

Capt. MAHAN. The appropriation was \$5,000, and \$4,014.68 have been expended during the present year. We have furnished all the supplies for this fiscal year and there are salaries which will be due and payable on the 30th of June which will amount to that much.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not know whether these supplies will be exhausted?

Capt. SHEPPARD. No, sir. We try to keep nine months' supplies at that station for one hundred men, and last spring we sent up, roughly estimating, \$1,600 worth of provisions to keep up the supplies.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not you think that unless something unusual and unforeseen occurs, \$3,000 will be sufficient for that station?

Capt. SHEPPARD. There is a keeper there and two men, and the salaries will be \$100 a month for the keeper and \$50 a month each for the two men. It is an out-of-the-way place, and it is hard to get a decent man to go up there. It is very cold, and they must have warm clothing. I do not see how the expense could be lessened.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you think we could make it \$4,000?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. M. MEREDITH, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Mr. SAYERS. For labor and expense of engraving and printing you have an appropriation of \$378,000 for the current year?

Mr. MEREDITH. There will be a deficiency.

Mr. SAYERS. How much?

Mr. MEREDITH. \$37,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Why will there be a deficiency?

Mr. MEREDITH. Simply because it was cut down last year that much.

Mr. SAYERS. That is not an answer.

Mr. MEREDITH. Another answer is, because the money will not hold out until the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. How many clerks and employes have you on hand?

Mr. MEREDITH. There are 659 people paid for out of that appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. How many had you on the 30th of June?

Mr. MEREDITH. The same number.

Mr. SAYERS. There has been no increase or diminution of your force, either in numbers or salaries since the 1st day of July?

Mr. MEREDITH. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you ask for the year 1894 \$425,000, when you estimated for 1893 only \$400,000?

Mr. MEREDITH. That estimate is based upon the estimates of the Secretary

of the Treasury of the United States and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to the increased amount of work to be done.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion that there will be needed more clerks?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why so?

Mr. MEREDITH. Because there is so much more work to handle.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the character of the work in which there has been an increase?

Mr. MEREDITH. The revenue-stamp work and the bank notes have increased to the extent of 5,593,000 sheets.

Mr. SAYERS. For what office is that paper?

Mr. MEREDITH. For the Revenue Office, and the office of the Treasurer of the United States; that is an excess of 9,371,407 printings. Our calculations are based upon that. The business of the country is growing, and there is a demand for more money.

Mr. SAYERS. So that this increase in your estimates for the next year over the current year results from an increase of work?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir, entirely; with the exception of something in here which I have recommended in my letter of advice. Part of the increase of 1894 is owing to \$27,800 for a new boiler plant.

WAGES OF PLATE-PRINTERS.

Mr. SAYERS. For wages of plate-printers your appropriation for the current year was \$469,000. Will that be sufficient?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir; that will be sufficient for this year.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is it you want an increase in that appropriation of \$67,500 for next year?

Mr. MEREDITH. For the same reason—on account of the increased amount of work, printing, and paper, based on the estimates of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Treasurer of the United States. There is a greatly increased amount of work and the data is all here.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is engravers, printers, and material. You estimated for this new boiler plant an amount not exceeding \$27,807 for the binding division. Please explain the necessity for those items.

Mr. MEREDITH. Our binding division has been very much crowded, and we had to separate and scatter a portion of the division into different portions of the building, and by taking out a partition we can accommodate that division and make them more comfortable and facilitate our work.

Mr. SAYERS. What necessity is there for a new boiler plant?

Mr. MEREDITH. Our boilers have been in use a great while, about twelve years. The reporter of the boiler inspector has been saved, in which he states that, in his opinion, this boiler is not fit for use one year after the expiration of the 1st of June last.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard it as an absolute necessity that you should have that?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir; according to the inspector's report we can not use the boiler after the expiration of that time.

Mr. SAYERS. Who is inspector?

Mr. MEREDITH. William O. Seivelle. He made an examination of that last spring and he has given a certificate that it can not be used. That will be found in the appendix. He says we can not use it after the expiration of one year from the date of his report, so that it will be absolutely necessary to have it; otherwise we can not make a fire in this boiler. If we do, we will be liable to prosecution.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you think it requires \$27,807 for a new boiler plant?

Mr. MEREDITH. That is the estimate of the cost.

Mr. SAYERS. What constitutes a new boiler plant?

Mr. MEREDITH. We have a battery of eight boilers. I am not well enough up on the subject of boilers to describe them. We thought of putting in a new plant, and we had to consider the matter and we got estimates of the probable cost.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the eight-hour law affect you?

Mr. MEREDITH. No, sir; we have been operating under the eight-hour law heretofore, except that in the winter, after the steam presses were eliminated, we had to work eleven hours.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there anything else?

Mr. MEREDITH. I wanted to call attention to the recommendation which I make, and I would like to have the committee come down and see our buildings.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you have to say in reference to the building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?

Mr. MEREDITH. I will say that I consider that a very necessary thing as a matter of discretion and safety. In my letters for two or three years I have referred to that matter. We have been compelled to use frame shanties for ink mills. One of those caught fire last winter and it endangered the whole building. I think if the committee will come over there they will see the necessity for it.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you an estimate for that building?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir; I submitted \$30,000 for it. It will now require \$50,000 to build it, according to the estimates of the Supervising Architect.

Sundry civil appropriation for engraving and printing.

FISCAL YEAR 1893.

Estimates submitted.

Compensation of employés	\$400,000.00	
Plate printing	452,000.00	
Materials, etc	184,000.00	
		\$1,036,000.00
For additional leave of absence, act of July 6, 1892:		
□ Compensation of employés	15,000.00	
Plate printing	17,000.00	
		32,000.00
Total		1,168,000.00

Amount appropriated.

Compensation of employés	378,000.00	
Plate printing	469,000.00	
Materials, etc	181,000.00	
		1,028,000.00

*Deficiency.**

Compensation of employés	\$37,000.00	
Materials, etc	3,000.00	
		40,000.00
Estimated amount of repayments to reimburse the bureau's appropriation for cost of preparing 2,700,000 sheets of United States Treasury notes:		
Compensation of employés	41,248.38	
Plate printing	46,675.80	
Materials, etc	20,624.19	
		108,548.37

Summary.

Amount appropriated	1,028,000.00
Deficiency estimate submitted	40,000.00
Repayments for Treasury notes	108,548.37
Aggregate	1,176,548.37

* Estimate for a deficiency appropriation has been submitted.

Estimated production and cost rate.

	Sheets.	Printings.
Production	49,310,655	64,944,865
Cost per 1,000	\$23.88	\$18.11
Legislative appropriation (additional) .....	.35	.27
Total	24.21	18.38

FISCAL YEAR 1894.

Estimates submitted.

Compensation of employes	\$425,000.00	
Plate printing	538,500.00	
Materials, etc.*	228,800.00	
		\$1,192,300.00

Estimated amount of repayment to reimburse the bureau's appropriation for cost of preparing 3,755,000 sheets of United States Treasury notes:

Compensation of employes	\$69,260.32	
Plate printing	67,623.25	
Materials, etc	34,630.16	
		171,513.73
Total		1,363,813.73

Estimated production and cost rate.

	Sheets.	Printings.
Production	54,904,645	74,166,272
Cost per 1,000	\$24.84	\$18.38
Legislative appropriation (additional) .....	.31	.24
Total	25.15	18.62

Statement of the various classes of securities and other work proposed to be executed in the fiscal year 1894.

Class of work.	Number of sheets.	Class of work.	Number of sheets.
United States notes, Treasury notes and certificates	14,875,000	Pension certificates	375,000
United States registered bonds	7,000	Location certificates	2,000
Pacific Railroad registered bonds	1,000	Certificates of authority to commence business	300
National currency, series of 1875	179,500	Certificates of extension of charter	40
National currency, series of 1882	1,815,000	Post-office warrants	120,000
Internal-revenue stamps	35,328,500	Post-office transfer drafts	15,000
Customs stamps	430,000	Post-office collection drafts	6,000
Pension checks	1,200,000	Post-office inspectors' commissions	250
Disbursing officers' checks	303,000	Noncommissioned officers' warrants	5,200
Interest checks	30,000	Navy officers' commissions	250
Transfer checks	6,000	Commissions for judges, marshals, and attorneys, and miscellaneous	205
District of Columbia checks	15,000	Portraits of deceased members of Congress, etc	100,000
Drafts on warrants	20,000		
Transfer orders	400		
Debenture certificates	20,000		
Registry certificates	5,000		
License certificates, steamboat inspection	15,000		
Patent certificates	30,000	Total	54,904,645

* Included under this head are the items of \$27,800 for new boiler plant, and \$7,000 for alteration of building.

Printing letter heads, note heads, etc.	4,000
Numbering and perforating letter labels	600,000
Perforating sheets of letter labels	15,000
Engraving national currency face plates	340
Engraving miscellaneous plates	20
Engraving postal-card plates	64
Repairing numbering and canceling machines for Treasury Department	2
Repairing knives for cutting machines for Treasury Department	4
Dies and seals for Treasury Department	3
Producing and drying pounds of pulp from maceration	120,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
November 15, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the appropriations required for labor and expenses of engraving and printing for the fiscal year 1894. The work required to be done, according to the estimates submitted by the heads of the several bureaus, shows that there will be needed in the fiscal 1894, 54,904,645 sheets of securities, stamps, and miscellaneous work, requiring 74,166,272 printings. Of this amount the Treasurer of the United States estimates that 3,725,000 sheets of Treasury notes will be needed, requiring 7,636,250 printings, the cost of which will be paid from the appropriation for the purchase of silver and the issue of Treasury notes, under act of July 14, 1890, leaving 51,179,645 sheets, requiring 66,530,022 printings, to be provided for by specific appropriations for this Bureau. It is estimated that the cost of the aggregate amount of work which will be required will be as follows:

Compensation of employes	\$494,260.32
Plate printing	606,123.25
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	263,430.16
Total	1,363,813.73

The estimated cost of the 3,725,000 sheets of Treasury notes, which will be charged against the permanent appropriation for the work, is \$171,513.73. The amounts which will have to be provided for by specific appropriations are as follows:

Compensation of employes	\$425,000.00
Plate printing	538,500.00
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	228,800.00
Total	1,192,300.00

The aggregate amount of work to be done in 1894, on the basis of the number of printings required which gives the proper comparison, exceeds the amount proposed to be executed in 1893 a little over 14 per cent, and the estimated aggregate cost in 1894 exceeds the estimated cost for 1893 about 16 per cent. The increase in the estimated cost of the work in 1894 is owing to an estimate of \$27,800 for a new boiler plant, and an estimate of \$7,000 for alterations of building, making a total of \$34,800, or about 3 per cent increase on the estimated cost of the work for 1893. Exclusive of these items the increase in the cost of the work for 1894 over that of 1893 is only 13 per cent. The estimate for the new boiler plant is submitted in view of the report of the local inspector of steam boilers for this District, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, in which he states that these boilers have been in continuous use for a period of twelve years, day and night, and he considers them unfit for use after the expiration of one year from June 7 last. I also submit a copy of a letter from the Babcock & Wilcox Company, giving their estimate of the cost of the work. The estimate for the alteration of the building is submitted on the report of the Supervising Architect as to the cost thereof, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, and is for the purpose of giving additional space and increased light and ventilation to the binding division of this Bureau, which is located in the basement, in which the employes now suffer serious inconvenience.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. MEREDITH,
Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Statement showing the annual production of securities in sheets and the expenditures by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the last fifteen fiscal years.

Fiscal year—	U. S. notes, bonds, and certificates.	National currency.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Customs stamps.	Checks, drafts, certificates, etc.	Total number of sheets produced.	Expenditures.	Average cost per 1,000 sheets.	Average number of employes.	Average number of sheets per employe.
1878	2,610,148	2,492,764	7,014,133	490,017	571,894	13,098,756	8538,981.33	841.14	522	25,093
1879	2,946,948	1,838,554	13,752,562	182,250	573,706	21,384,030	814,077.01	38.05	904	25,089
1880	5,031,840	1,379,586	15,335,354	197,179	701,124	23,605,065	835,171.95	37.41	905	25,083
1881	5,333,812	1,831,476	17,981,683	197,000	673,661	25,017,661	901,165.26	34.64	936	27,156
1882	5,571,587	2,039,011	22,561,067	277,400	633,419	31,112,464	936,737.62	30.11	1,011	30,774
1883	6,775,250	2,436,735	22,991,641	410,700	696,400	33,330,748	1,104,966.43	33.15	1,173	28,415
1884	6,127,000	2,068,193	20,899,407	293,000	688,259	30,205,869	977,301.85	32.35	1,193	25,319
1885	5,214,668	2,479,868	19,541,971	255,314	725,879	28,217,706	965,195.47	34.21	1,133	24,905
1886	2,645,625	2,371,623	20,607,750	283,500	736,968	25,655,496	945,477.90	32.63	886	30,065
1887	6,472,959	1,711,907	24,366,700	314,700	765,941	32,652,207	794,477.90	24.33	840	38,872
1888	9,342,001	1,307,547	25,950,968	420,200	1,020,248	38,040,968	948,995.83	24.95	865	42,504
1889	8,280,387	940,934	28,579,055	373,000	1,063,788	39,207,164	922,577.78	23.79	917	42,756
1890	7,746,627	955,693	26,305,488	304,600	1,200,311	36,512,719	1,012,793.18	27.74	992	36,807
1891	10,205,470	968,529	33,163,696	337,000	1,655,686	46,380,381	1,265,203.29	27.27	1,161	39,957
1892	11,971,418	1,757,026	36,466,196	298,625	2,015,123	52,508,438	1,316,585.89	25.07	1,358	36,666

Statement showing the number of employes on the first day of each month since July 1, 1877.

Months.	Fiscal year —														
	1877-'78.	1878-'79.	1879-'80.	1880-'81.	1881-'82.	1882-'83.	1883-'84.	1884-'85.	1885-'86.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
July.....	479	653	901	903	947	1,003	1,214	1,173	912	839	864	916	926	1,097	1,238
August.....	459	677	888	934	979	1,090	1,219	1,165	907	828	879	915	951	1,094	1,333
September.....	487	679	896	956	988	1,110	1,202	1,175	902	824	879	913	962	1,116	1,368
October.....	531	782	896	960	1,004	1,163	1,199	1,175	901	824	892	911	970	1,121	1,368
November.....	492	796	897	949	1,014	1,187	1,195	1,163	899	835	894	906	965	1,146	1,379
December.....	496	844	909	964	1,017	1,203	1,187	1,154	898	844	893	901	960	1,160	1,389
January.....	513	835	896	967	1,038	1,218	1,188	1,163	885	847	892	913	960	1,170	1,389
February.....	529	853	911	983	1,038	1,226	1,196	1,145	881	848	905	926	1,066	1,166	1,385
March.....	563	812	908	984	1,037	1,225	1,182	1,145	875	848	907	924	1,008	1,171	1,379
April.....	571	849	917	973	1,031	1,223	1,186	1,048	868	846	906	925	1,011	1,201	1,374
May.....	567	829	921	968	1,024	1,214	1,182	1,043	862	844	913	923	1,041	1,239	1,345
June.....	579	916	922	954	1,016	1,212	1,178	1,035	861	845	913	924	1,074	1,246	1,354

Sundry civil appropriation for engraving and printing, fiscal year 1894.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.

Omitting from the estimates the \$27,800 for new boiler plant and the \$7,000 for alterations of building, total \$34,700, gives the following modification in the estimated production and cost rate:

	Sheets.	Printings.
Production	54,904,645	74,166,272
Cost per 1,000	\$24.20	\$17.91
Legislative appropriation (additional) .....	.81	.24
Total	24.51	18.15

Comparison of work required in 1893 and 1894.

	Sheets.	Printings.
1894	54,904,645	74,166,272
1893	49,310,655	64,944,865
Excess	5,593,990	9,221,407

Data for estimates, 1894.

RECAPITULATION.

The estimates to be submitted are—

Salaries (legislative)		\$17,450
Compensation of employes (sundry civil)	\$425,000	
Plate printing (sundry civil)	538,500	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses (sundry civil)	228,800	
		1,192,300
Total		1,209,750

The number of printings proposed to be executed in the year is—

	Sheets.	Printings.
Securities, stamps, etc	42,786,245	61,987,280
Strip tobacco stamps by the relief process	12,118,400	12,178,992
Total	54,904,645	74,166,272
Deduction for Treasury notes	3,725,000	7,636,250
Proposed to be executed for amount above stated	51,179,645	66,530,022

The Treasury notes will cost, in addition to the estimates submitted, as follows

Compensation of employes, 40.38 per cent	\$69,260.32
Plate printing, 39.43 per cent	67,623.25
Materials and miscellaneous expenses, 20.19 per cent	34,630.16
Total (3,725,000 sheets, say at \$46.046 per 1,000)	171,513.73

The repayments for the Treasury notes added to estimates submitted will provide a gross available amount for the total production of 1894, as follows:

Salaries	\$17,450.00
Compensation of employes	\$494,260.32
Plate printing	606,123.25
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	263,430.16
	1,363,813.73
Total	1,381,263.73

Statement of the quantity of work proposed to be executed and its estimated cost in 1894, compared with the quantity of work proposed to be executed and the amount appropriated for 1893, and with the actual quantity of work executed and the amount appropriated in 1892.

[The strip tobacco stamps and Treasury notes are included.]

Fiscal years.	Sheets.	Printings.	Cost.	Average cost per 1,000.	
				Sheets.	Printings.
Proposed work and estimated amount, 1894.	54,904,645	74,166,272	\$1,381,263.73	\$25.15.	\$18.62
Excluding the extraordinary expenses, \$34,800 for 1894.				24.51	18.15
Proposed work and amount appropriated, 1893 *	49,310,655	64,944,865	1,193,998.37	24.21	18.38
Actual work and amount expended, 1892.	52,508,438	62,550,153	1,316,565.89	25.07	18.35

*NOTE.—Including a deficiency of \$40,000, for which Congress has been asked to make an appropriation.

Amount of work proposed to be executed in the year.

Class of work.	Sheets.
United States notes, Treasury notes, and certificates.	14,875,000
United States registered bonds.	7,000
Pacific Railroad registered bonds.	1,000
National currency, series of 1875.	179,500
National currency, series of 1882.	1,815,000
Internal-revenue stamps.	33,228,500
Customs stamps.	239,000
Pension checks.	1,200,000
Disbursing officers' checks.	368,000
Interest checks.	80,000
Transfer checks.	6,000
District of Columbia checks.	15,000
Drafts on warrants.	20,000
Transfer orders.	400
Debenture certificates.	20,000
Registry certificates.	5,000
License certificates, steamboat inspection.	15,000
Patent certificates.	30,000
Pension certificates.	375,000
Location certificates.	2,000
Certificates of authority to commence business.	300
Certificates of extension of charter.	40
Post-office warrants.	120,000
Post-office transfer drafts.	15,000
Post-office collection drafts.	6,000
Post-office inspectors' commissions.	250
Noncommissioned officers' warrants.	5,200
Navy officers' commissions.	250
Commissions for judges, attorneys, and marshals, and miscellaneous.	205
Portraits of deceased members of Congress, etc.	100,000
Total.	54,904,645
Printing letter heads, note heads, etc.	4,000
Numbering and perforating letter labels.	600,000
Perforating sheets of letter labels.	15,000
Engraving national currency face plates.	340
Engraving miscellaneous plates.	20
Engraving postal-card plates.	64
Repairing numbering and canceling machines for Treasury Department.	2
Repairing knives for cutting machines for Treasury Department.	4
Dies and seals for Treasury Department.	3
Producing and drying pounds of pulp from maceration.	120,000

Compensation of employes.

Classification for 1893 (11, 1, '92).				Estimated for 1894.		
Class.	No.	Compensation.	Total.	No.	Compensation.	Total.
Superintendent of engraving	1	\$4,000	\$4,000	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
Superintendent of printing	1	2,700	2,700	1	2,700	2,700
Superintendent	3	1,800	5,700	3	1,800	5,700
Do	1	1,800	1,800	1	1,800	1,800
Do	1	1,600	3,200	2	1,600	3,200
Do	1	1,500	1,500	1	1,500	1,500
Assistant superintendent	5	1,800	9,000	5	1,800	9,000
Do	1	1,400	1,400	1	1,400	1,400
Do	1	1,200	1,200	2	1,200	2,400
Do	1	1,100	1,100			
Foreman	2	1,500	3,000	3	1,500	4,500
Do	1	1,400	1,400			
Assistant foreman	1	1,352	1,352	1	1,352	1,352
Oil burner	2	1,565	3,130	2	1,565	3,130
Captain of watch	1	1,480	1,480	1	1,480	1,480
Lieutenant of watch	2	1,100	2,200	2	1,100	2,200
Watchman	22	820	18,040	22	820	18,040
Clerk	2	1,800	3,600	2	1,800	3,600
Do	8	1,600	4,800	2	1,600	3,200
Do	2	1,400	2,800	3	1,400	4,200
Do	8	1,252	10,016	8	1,252	10,016
Do	10	1,000	10,000	10	1,000	10,000
Do	4	939	3,756	4	939	3,756
Do	1	900	900	1	900	900
Do	6	780	4,680	6	780	4,680
Do	4	700	2,800	4	700	2,800
Chief engineer	1	1,252	1,252	1	1,252	1,252
Engineer	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
Fireman	4	820	3,280	5	820	4,100
Machinist	2	1,878	3,756	2	1,878	3,756
Do	3	1,000	3,000	4	1,000	4,000
Do	6	939	5,634	6	939	5,634
Do	1	780	780	1	780	780
Machinist apprentice	1	500	500			
Plumber	1	1,200	1,200	1	1,400	1,400
Carpenter	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
Do	2	780	1,560	2	780	1,560
Engraver	1	3,500	3,500	1	3,500	3,500
Do	1	3,130	3,130			
Do	2	3,000	6,000	2	3,000	6,000
Do	4	2,500	10,000	4	2,500	10,000
Do	3	2,200	6,600	3	2,200	6,600
Do	4	2,035	8,140	4	2,035	8,140
Do	2	1,800	3,600	3	1,800	5,400
Do	5	1,565	7,825	4	1,565	6,260
Do	1	780	780	1	1,252	1,252
Engraver apprentice	2	390	780	1	470	470
Distributor of stock		1,252	1,252	1	626	626
Prover	2	1,565	3,130	2	1,252	1,252
Plate cleaner	4	1,252	5,008	4	1,565	3,130
Do	1	1,000	1,000	4	1,252	5,008
Do	3	780	2,340		1,000	4,000
Do	1	470	470	1	626	626
Hardener	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
Pressman	7	1,252	8,764	7	1,252	8,764
Pressman apprentice	2	390	780	2	500	1,000
Binder	4	1,252	5,008	5	1,252	6,260
Do	1	1,000	1,000			
Forewoman of numberers	1	700	700	1	700	700
Forewoman of cleaners	2	470	940	2	470	940
Operative	120	626	75,120	130	626	81,380
Do	90	548	49,320	110	548	60,280
Do	100	470	47,000	107	470	50,290
Skilled helper	5	390	1,950	4	390	1,560
Do	8	939	7,512	8	939	7,512
Do	10	780	7,800	14	780	10,920
Do	12	700	8,400	12	700	8,400
Do	34	626	21,284	34	626	21,284
Do	21	548	11,508	30	548	16,440
Messenger	1	840	840	1	840	840
Assistant messenger	2	720	1,440	2	720	1,440
Foreman of stable	1	820	820	1	820	820
Foreman of rag laundry	1	626	626	1	626	626
Laborer	44	470	20,880	45	470	21,150
Charwoman	18	320	5,760	18	320	5,760
Do	26	240	6,240	26	240	6,240
Total	659		476,543	709		505,886
Reduction for lapses of compensation on account of vacancies and absences in excess of annual leave.						11,500
						494,386

TREASURY NOTES.

Reduction for repayments to be made from the appropriation for expenses of Treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890, and to be credited to the appropriations for engraving and printing, 1894, for 3,725,000 sheets of Treasury notes to be delivered. In the fiscal year 1892 there were delivered 11,963,360 sheets of United States notes, Treasury notes, gold, currency, and silver certificates, and registered bonds, costing \$550,860.13, or at the rate of \$46.046 per 1,000 sheets. It is proposed for 1894 to deliver 3,725,000 sheets of the Treasury notes at the rate of \$46.046 per 1,000. These will cost \$175,521.35. The cost of plate printing the 3,725,000 sheets will be (see under head of plate printing) \$67,623.25, or say 39.43 per cent of the total cost. Experience shows that in the preparation of notes the cost of the materials and miscellaneous expenses therefor is about one-half as much as it is for compensation of employes. Accordingly, the cost of the materials, etc., will be 20.19 per cent, and the cost of compensation of employes 40.38 per cent.

40.38 per cent of \$171,521.35, total cost of the Treasury notes, is..... \$69,260.32

Total for compensation of employes for all the work, brought down..... 494,386.00
Deduct amount for repayments for Treasury notes..... 69,260.32

Amount to be appropriated..... 425,125.68
Say for compensation of employes..... 425,000.00

Plate printing.

Class of work.	Proposed number of sheets.		Cost of printing.	
	Perfect.	Printings with 3 per cent for backs or tints and 2 per cent for faces added for mutilation.	Rate per 1,000 sheets.	Total.
United States notes, Treasury notes, and certificates :				
Backs		15,321,250	\$7.00	\$107,248.75
Faces	14,875,000	15,172,500	8.50	128,966.25
Registered bonds :				
Backs		8,240	7.00	57.68
Tints		8,240	7.00	57.68
Faces	8,000	8,160	9.00	73.44
National currency, series of 1875, 4 subjects :				
Backs		180,250	7.00	1,261.75
Tints		180,250	7.50	1,351.88
Faces	175,000	178,500	9.50	1,695.75
National currency, series of 1875, 2 subjects :				
Backs		4,635	5.60	25.96
Tints		4,635	6.00	27.81
Faces	4,500	4,590	7.00	32.13
National currency, series of 1882, 4 subjects :				
Backs		1,802,500	7.00	12,617.50
Faces	1,750,000	1,785,000	9.50	16,957.50
National currency, series of 1882, 2 subjects :				
Backs		66,950	6.00	401.70
Faces	65,000	66,300	7.00	464.10
Beer stamps, faces	4,869,000	4,966,380	9.50	47,180.61
Tax-paid spirits, 10 and 20 gallons:				
Tints		32,698	6.00	226.19
Faces	36,600	37,332	8.00	298.66
Tax-paid spirits, 30 to 130 gallons:				
Tints		585,246	7.00	4,096.72
Faces	568,200	579,564	9.00	5,216.06
Rectified spirits, faces		472,280	10.00	4,722.60
Wholesale liquor dealers, faces		312,936	10.00	3,129.36
Tax-paid oleomargarine, faces		438,600	10.50	4,605.30
Distillery warehouse, faces		612,000	8.00	4,896.00
Special warehouse, faces		5,100	8.50	43.35
Rewarehouse, faces		18,360	8.50	156.06
Special tax for liquors:				
2 subjects, faces	221,500	225,930	13.00	2,937.09
1 subject, faces	60,000	61,200	8.50	520.20
Special tax for oleomargarine, faces		18,870	11.50	217.00
Sheet tobacco and snuff, faces		153,510	11.00	1,688.61
Stub tobacco, faces		2,054,280	10.00	20,542.80
Export tobacco and cigars, faces		4,080	8.60	32.64

Plate printing—Continued.

Class of work	Proposed number of sheets.		Cost of printing.	
	Perfect.	Printings with 3 per cent for backs or tints and 2 per cent for faces added for matulation.	Rate per 1,000 sheets.	Total.
Small snuff:				
1 and 2 ounce, faces	350,000	357,000	\$11.50	\$4,106.50
3-ounce, faces	5,000	5,100	11.00	56.10
Strip snuff:				
4 and 8 ounce, faces	80,000	81,000	10.50	856.80
6-ounce, faces	500,000	510,000	10.75	5,482.50
16-ounce, faces	50,000	51,000	9.00	734.40
Stub snuff, faces	10,000	10,200	10.50	107.10
Export oleomargarine, faces	40,000	40,800	8.50	246.80
Strip cigars:				
12s, 19s, and 25s, faces	610,000	622,200	8.25	5,133.15
50s, faces	6,800,000	6,938,000	9.50	66,592.00
100s, faces	1,233,000	1,234,000	11.00	13,561.00
200s, 250s, and 500s, faces	250,000	257,000	9.00	3,213.00
Small cigarettes:				
10s, faces	3,100,000	3,162,000	7.50	23,715.00
20s, faces	200,000	204,000	8.50	1,734.00
Strip cigarettes:				
50s, faces	16,000	16,320	7.50	122.40
100s, faces	40,000	40,800	8.00	326.40
Brewers' permits, faces	40,000	40,800	8.00	326.40
Export fermented liquors, faces	16,000	16,320	9.50	155.04
Export distilled spirits, faces	4,000	4,080	8.00	32.64
Prepared smoking opium, faces	2,000	2,040	8.00	16.32
Fortified wines, faces	2,000	2,040	9.50	19.38
Customs liquors, faces	150,000	153,000	7.00	1,071.00
Customs cigars:				
25s, faces	100,000	102,000	7.50	765.00
Except 25s, faces	125,000	127,500	9.50	1,211.25
Customs cigarettes, faces	5,000	5,100	7.50	38.25
Customs opium, faces	50,000	51,000	10.75	548.25
Pension checks, faces	1,200,000	1,224,000	13.00	15,912.00
Disbursing officers' checks—				
4 subjects, faces	175,000	178,500	12.00	2,142.00
2 subjects, faces	125,000	127,500	8.50	1,083.75
1 subject, faces	3,000	3,080	8.50	26.01
Interest checks, faces	30,000	30,600	13.00	397.80
Transfer checks, tints.				
Transfer checks, faces	6,000	6,120	14.00	85.68
District of Columbia Commissioners' checks, faces	15,000	15,300	13.00	198.90
Drafts on warrants, faces	20,000	20,400	13.00	265.20
Transfer orders, faces	400	408	11.00	4.49
Debenture certificates, faces	20,000	20,400	8.00	163.20
Registry certificates, faces	5,000	5,100	20.00	102.00
License certificates, faces	15,000	15,300	8.50	130.05
Patent certificates, faces	30,000	30,600	11.00	336.60
Pension certificates, faces	375,000	382,500	10.50	4,016.25
Location certificates, faces	2,000	2,040	70.00	143.80
Certificates of authority, faces	300	306	8.50	2.60
Certificates of extension, faces	40	50	8.50	.43
Post-office warrants, tints		123,600	8.50	1,050.60
Post-office warrants, faces	120,000	122,400	9.50	1,162.80
Post-office transfer drafts, faces	15,000	15,300	8.50	130.05
Post-office collection drafts, backs		6,180	7.00	43.26
Post-office collection drafts, tints		6,180	7.50	46.35
Post-office collection drafts, faces	6,000	6,120	8.50	52.02
Post-office inspectors' commissions, tints		250	Eng. Div.	
Post-office inspectors' commissions, faces	250	255	do	
Noncommissioned officers' warrants, faces	5,200	5,304	100.00	530.40
Navy officers' commissions, faces	250	255	100.00	25.50
Commissions for judges, marshals, and attorneys, and miscellaneous, faces	205	216	100.00	21.60
Portraits of deceased members of Congress, etc., faces	100,000	105,000	11.00	1,155.00
Total sheets to be delivered	42,736,245			
Total impressions to be plate printed		61,987,280		
Total, at piece rates, for plate printing				580,517.15
Amount to be paid printers and printers' assistants for 26 days' leave of absence, for 6 legal holidays, and 4 other days when the Department will be closed, making 36 days at average pay out of 313 week days, which is $\frac{1}{2}\%$ additional to cost at piece rates				68,943.07
Amount for 17 relief assistants, at \$1.25 a day each, for 313 days				6,651.25
Total for plate printing				656,116.47

TREASURY NOTES.

Deduction for cost of the Treasury notes included in the foregoing amount and which will be repaid to the appropriation for Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1894, from the appropriation for expenses of Treasury notes. Act of July 14, 1890, as follows:

Class of work.	Proposed number of sheets.		Cost of printing.	
	Perfect.	Printings with 3 per cent for backs and 2 per cent for faces added for mutilation.	Rate per 1,000 sheets.	Total.
United States Treasury notes:				
Backs.....		3,836,750	\$7.00	\$26,857.25
Faces.....	3,725,000	3,799,500	8.50	32,295.75
Total sheets to be delivered.....	3,725,000	7,636,250		
Total impressions to be plate printed.....				
Total piece-rate cost for plate printing.....				59,153.00
Amount to be paid printers and printers' assistants for 25 days' leave of absence, for 6 legal holidays, and 4 other days when the Department will be closed, making 30 days at average pay out of 313 week days, which is $\frac{37}{100}$ additional to cost at price rates.....				7,097.75
Amount for 2 relief assistants, at \$1.25 a day each, for 313 days.....				784.50
Total.....				67,035.25
Total for plate printing for all the work brought down.....				604,115.47
Deduct cost of plate printing for the Treasury notes.....				67,035.25
Amount to be appropriated.....				538,495.22
Say for plate printing.....				549,509.00

Materials and miscellaneous expenses.

Class.	Actual expenditures for 1892.	Estimated.	
		Increase for 1894.	Total for 1894.
Dry colors.....	\$68,677.23	4.56 per cent*	\$71,808.91
Textiles.....	36,564.11	do	38,281.43
Oils and chemicals.....	20,772.39	do	21,719.61
Wrapping paper.....	20,528.68	do	21,464.79
Engravers' materials.....	8,530.65	do	8,919.65
Typographic inks for tints.....	3,224.08	do	3,371.04
Binders' materials.....	2,922.90	do	3,056.08
Gas and electric lighting.....	14,728.90	do	15,400.54
Steam and gas fittings.....	1,995.49	do	2,066.48
Typographic inks for strip stamps.....	11,699.09	Decrease†	5,375.00
New machinery.....	17,912.57	do	5,952.57
Horse feed.....	995.24	No increase	995.24
Fuel.....	9,034.54	do	9,034.54
Lumber.....	2,136.64	do	2,136.66
Ice.....	1,135.46	do	1,135.46
Miscellaneous.....	18,007.69	do	18,007.69
New machinery.....		New item‡	27,800.00
Additional space, etc., in binding division.....		do	7,000.00
Total.....	238,856.44		268,495.69

* Of the sheets produced there will be an increase of 4.56 per cent in 1894 over 1892, consequently the amount of expenditure will be in the same proportion for the items affected by the amount of work executed.

† There has been a reduction in the cost of the ink used on these stamps. In 1894 there will be required 4,300 pounds, at \$1.25 a pound.

‡ There was expended in 1892 \$11,980 for four type presses, gas furnaces, and a gas regulator, for which corresponding expenditure is not anticipated for 1894.

§ \$27,800 is added to the estimate for a new boiler plant.

There is also added \$7,000 computed by the Supervising Architect's Office to be the cost of removing partition walls in the rooms on the basement floor in order to afford additional space and increase of light and ventilation in the binding division.

TREASURY NOTES.

Deduction for repayments on account of Treasury notes to credit of appropriation for materials and miscellaneous expenses, 20.19 per cent of \$171,521.35, the cost of the notes as hereinbefore computed.		\$34, 630. 16
Total for materials and miscellaneous expenses for all the work, brought down		263, 495. 69
Deduct amount of repayments for the Treasury notes		34, 630. 16
Amount to be appropriated		228, 865. 53
Say, for materials and miscellaneous expenses		228, 800. 00

(At this point the committee adjourned until Monday, December 12, a. m.)

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, December 13, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to certain questions which you asked me the other day, I have the honor to furnish you with the following information:

In relation to the large increase in the item of repairs of light-houses, which last year was estimated for at \$400,000 and this year at \$710,427.99, the results will be found in the following figures:

The estimate for urgent repairs to light-houses in the thirteen districts in which light-houses exist was, on July 1, 1892, as per estimates of engineers	\$427, 298. 78
15 per cent increased cost of labor by reason of eight-hour law	64, 094. 82
Total	491, 393. 60
Increased cost of material by reason of eight-hour law	21, 364. 94
Giving a total amount for urgent repairs under conditions existing during the fiscal year 1892-'93	512, 758. 54
Appropriation, repairs of light-houses, 1893	345, 000. 00
Appropriation, less than what is needed for repairs, which were urgent July 1, 1892	167, 758. 54
The repairs for the year from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, will certainly not be less than those for the year ending June 30, 1893.	
This amount was	512, 758. 54
The additional cost of material under the eight-hour law will be	29, 910. 91
Being slightly in excess of the increased cost for 1893, because during the present fiscal year a certain amount of material on hand, and bought prior to the eight-hour law, can be used up, but this will have to be bought anew in another year. These amounts together will be	542, 669. 45
To which add the difference between the appropriation for repairs of 1893 and the amount actually needed	167, 758. 54
For that purpose we obtain	710, 427. 99

This estimate is founded on a very careful examination of the estimates submitted by the engineers of the districts, and include in no case repairs which can be put off to another year. All of these repairs if not done during the year will lead to still greater repairs being necessary, for the reason that decay always begets decay.

With regard to the increase of the appropriation for expenses of fog-signals

from \$70,000 for the current year to \$110,474.83 for next year, the results are obtained as follows:

Engineers' estimates, urgent, for 1893	\$85, 976. 03.
Increase by reason of eight-hour law	4, 298. 80

Total	90, 274. 83
Appropriation fog-signals for 1893	70, 000. 00

Appropriation short of urgent needs	20, 274. 83
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For 1894 the estimates are obtained as follows:

For general uses of the service	\$90, 000. 00
Shortage on appropriation for 1893	20, 274. 83
Replacing signal at Point-no-Point	6, 000. 00
Replacing signal at Egmont Key	2, 000. 00
Replacing signal at Southwest Ledge	12, 500. 00

Total	130, 774. 83.
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This sum was erroneously transcribed \$110,774.83.

The last three items are made necessary by the fact that the existing signals at these stations are insufficient, and the safety of navigation demands that they be replaced with others adapted to the needs of the case.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. MAHAN,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Secretary.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS.
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, December 14, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: You may recall my mentioning to you on Saturday the advantage which would accrue to the Light-House Establishment if it were exempted from the following paragraph of the sundry-civil act, approved March 2, 1889, to wit:

"That hereafter all legal services connected with the procurement of titles to sites for public buildings, other than for life-saving stations and pier-head lights, shall be rendered by United States district attorneys: *Provided, further,* That hereafter, in the procurement of sites for such public buildings, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to require of the grantors in each case to furnish, free of all expense to the Government, all requisite abstracts, official certifications, and evidences of title that the Attorney-General may deem necessary."

This paragraph is found on page 941, paragraph 3, Statutes at Large, vol. 25.

The reason for asking this change is that the stations of the Light-House Establishment are, with very few exceptions, far removed from cities or other centers of population, and the many duties thrown on district attorneys prevent their giving that prompt attention to these cases which their importance often-times demands. Add to this the fact that the Commissioner of Customs, who is the comptroller for the accounts of the officers of the Light-House Establishment, has decided that the district attorneys of the United States are entitled practically to no compensation whatever, either for services, expenses of travel, or expenses incurred in verifying titles, it will be seen that there is every reason why the business of the United States should be put off and made to give way to that which is less disagreeable and less unprofitable.

The proviso also works disadvantageously to the Light-House Establishment in many cases, for the reason that the site of a light or fog-signal station must frequently be at a given point, and no other point will do. The owner of the property may be willing to sell, but at the same time he does not care to be bothered with or put to the expense of having prepared the papers required by the paragraph in question. The obligation of furnishing these papers being imposed on the grantor sometimes acts as a bar to further proceedings. Nothing is gained to the Government in the way of economy, because the grantor charges the cost of the papers in his price; furthermore the abstract of title must be verified, and

this is just about as great a piece of work as to prepare the abstract in the first place.

Buildings of the Light-House Service are of a totally different class from the public buildings which the act is intended to cover. The whole circumstances of purchase are different from those indicated in the paragraph in question and in the two which precede it. The Light-House Board is charged by law with the purchase of the sites (s. c. 4660, R. S.), with the preparation of plans, etc. (sec. 4665), and with the charge and custody of archives, books, documents, etc., belonging to the light-House Establishment (sec. 4658). Its disbursing agents are officers of the Army and Navy of the United States who are entitled only to their regular pay as such (sec. 4671), and who received no commissions on any disbursements of any kind.

These changes will be advantageous in every way to the Light-House Service and the interest of the United States will not be jeopardized, the Attorney-General having still to pass upon the title to the land.

For these reasons the Light-House Board trusts that its stations may be exempted from the operation of the paragraph mentioned, and that an item to this effect may be inserted in the new sundry civil act. The status of the establishment will then be what it was for the thirty-seven years of its existence before the passage of the act of March 2, 1889, during which time the service was conducted in a way no less efficient and no less economical than at present.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. MAHAN,

Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer Secretary.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, *December 13, 1892.*

The subcommittee, having under consideration the sundry civil bill, met at 10 a. m.

STATEMENT OF J. W. WHELPLEY, ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SAYERS. You received for the present year for materials required to seal and separate United States notes and certificates an appropriation of \$1,500. How much of the appropriation for the present year have you used?

Mr. WHELPLEY. About \$407 have come in in bills, and I do not know how much is remaining. It is about \$100 a month. I know there is one bill out of \$70.

Mr. SAYERS. Will the \$1,500 be sufficient for the present fiscal year?

Mr. WHELPLEY. It may be \$30 or \$40 more. I can't tell you. It will depend upon whether we will have any broken presses. A little injury to a press costs a great deal of money. Here is a memorandum of repairs to a press there of \$40. They are liable to get out of order.

Mr. SAYERS. What have you to say in regard to the appropriation for the next year, 1894?

Mr. WHELPLEY. I think \$1,500 ought to be appropriated, because in all probability the currency of the country is in such a filthy condition that if you give us an appropriation to clean it we may need more, but with economy probably we can get through.

STATEMENT OF J. W. MASON, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. SAYERS. For paper for internal-revenue stamps, freight, and salaries of superintendent, counters, messengers, and watchmen. I see you have two words inserted that were not in the former bills, "salaries" and "counters." I suppose that is simply grammatical.

Mr. MASON. I presume so. I suppose "messengers" is really the word.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no necessity for the word "counters."

Mr. MASON. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You received for the present fiscal year for this purpose \$50,000. How much is expended?

Mr. MASON. We will be \$3,000 or \$10,000 short. The demand for stamps is so much larger that I think there will be that much short.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the cause of that? Is it by reason of the increase?

Mr. MASON. It is on account of the increased demand for stamps and the general increase of business. Three or four years ago, when I came here, our stamps ran down below the number required to be kept on hand, and we are now compelled to get up to the standard; and we are looking forward so that in case there should be a change in the taxation on distilled spirits we will be ready for it.

Mr. SAYERS. Would that entail a larger increase in this item?

Mr. MASON. It would require the stamps immediately instead of distributing them through several years. The bill, if such a one were passed, might be of such a character that the people would take their whisky out of bond. There are over 1,000,000 gallons in bond.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you estimated a deficiency for this year?

Mr. MASON. Not on this item.

Mr. SAYERS. Punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws?

Mr. MASON. That is the old question.

Mr. SAYERS. You received for this year \$25,000. How does that matter stand?

Mr. MASON. Twenty-five thousand dollars is not enough. That ought to be \$50,000. It is the only fund that the Commissioner can call upon directly in case of an emergency where there are anticipated frauds.

Mr. BINGHAM. You say that has not been enough. How do your detections thus far compare with your detections formerly when you had \$50,000?

Mr. MASON. I can not tell; but we have been embarrassed all through the year. The distilleries are increasing all over the country.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the total increase in the number of sheets of tax-paid stamps during the year 1892 over 1891?

Mr. MASON. The increase in distilled spirits was 46,800 stamps. The tobacco stamps increased 23,626,542; cigars, 713,308 stamps; cigarettes, 21,495,388; beer, 3,498,700 stamps.

Mr. SAYERS. Has there been a corresponding increase for 1893 over 1892?

Mr. MASON. I should think so, without having referred to the books. Upon distilled spirits I should say there was.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you apprehend that continued increase for 1894 over 1893?

Mr. MASON. Yes, sir; there is no reason why there should not be.

STATEMENT OF A. L. DRUMMOND, CHIEF OF DIVISION FOR SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND OTHER CRIMES.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice under the head of "Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes," you ask for the insertion of new language, "incurred under the authority or approval of the Secretary of the Treasury." Why do you ask the insertion of that new language?

Mr. DRUMMOND. On different occasions, for several years, police officers and deputy marshals go to work and get up cases against counterfeiters and send their bills for that service. I have declined to pay them because they were not incurred under our direction, and because such persons had not acted under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. Nobody ought to go to work and prepare cases against counterfeiters and send their bills in for collection; and I want to put that in so that those things can not be incurred except by the direction of the office.

Mr. SAYERS. Do I understand you to say that under the present law any officer of the Government has a right to direct the investigation of such offenses?

Mr. DRUMMOND. They have done it. The district attorney in Boston and the district attorney and marshals in Missouri have done so, and I have declined to pay in both cases. The Comptroller and the Attorney-General recommend that this should be paid. They are both small amounts. Here is a letter from the Comptroller in reference to that.

Mr. SAYERS. Has any officer of the Government, with the exceptions of the instances you mention, undertaken to investigate offenses of this kind looking to a remuneration of the parties employed under this item?

Mr. DRUMMOND. Those are the only two that have come under my notice.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it usual, or rather, it is the rule, that things of this kind have ever been done except under authority from your office?

Mr. DRUMMOND. That is the way we desire to have it.

Mr. SAYERS. The purpose of the insertion of this new language is to restrain the employment of detectives and police officers unless it has been authorized by your office?

Mr. DRUMMOND. Yes, sir. Police officers who get up cases which prove to be meritorious are paid small amounts, \$12 to \$25, and we certify to such cases as being meritorious; but the cases which we want to avoid is that kind of work done by direction of an officer or deputy marshal who send in bills, first to the Department of Justice and then they come to us for payment. The Comptroller says that under the wording I am liable to use up all of the money I have.

Mr. SAYERS. At the close of this estimate I find additional language to be inserted: "Provided that no part of this amount be used in defraying the expenses of any person subpoenaed by the United States to attend any trial before a United States court or preliminary examination before any United States commissioner."

Mr. DRUMMOND. Last year that was changed for the purpose of having the Department of Justice pay the expenses of going to court, and therefore saving to us what Congress gives us. After the act was passed and the fiscal year commenced, I wrote a letter to the Comptroller, asking him whether or not he would pay the expenses of a marshal who had paid his own actual expenses while traveling. It was, he said, very questionable whether he could do so.

Mr. SAYERS. If this language is inserted in the law for 1894, the effect will be to shift the burden of this expense from your office to the office of the Department of Justice.

Mr. DRUMMOND. It is like this: Witnesses are provided for in every branch of the Government service. The Government officers, under section 850, are paid the actual expenses going to and returning from court and while in attendance upon courts in behalf of the Government. The Attorney-General holds that, inasmuch as the language said "for detecting and bringing to trial persons engaged in counterfeiting," our duty under that matter continued until we had gone to court and testified and the man was convicted. For twenty years witnesses were paid in this manner. Some years since it was changed to "detecting and delivering into the custody of United States officers," and now it does not seem to be ample.

Mr. BINGHAM. What you want is to make effective the language that was in the sundry civil bill?

Mr. DRUMMOND. Yes, sir; we intend that it shall be put in here, as the Comptroller says this is questionable.

Mr. SAYERS. The effect of the insertion of the new language recommended in this item would not be either to increase or diminish expenses?

Mr. DRUMMOND. No, sir; it will save to us that which we now have to pay \$2,500 to \$3,000 for in railroad fares. We have witnesses going from New York to San Francisco and out into Michigan and to New Orleans. We have to pay railroad fare and subsistence to all these points from our regular appropriations. If this be enacted, it will come out of the witness fees of the courts.

Mr. SAYERS. The only effect of this would be to take it out of one and put it into the other.

Mr. DRUMMOND. That is it exactly.

Mr. SAYERS. You received \$70,000 for the current year. How much has been expended?

Mr. DRUMMOND. I can not answer exactly, but I will say this: that on the 1st of December we had \$430. We had not used up the amount allowed within \$430.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you been allowed per month, simply one twelfth of the appropriation?

Mr. DRUMMOND. Yes, sir; that is the idea. You cut us down last year, and we dropped a great many of our people. I have been keeping up expenses in that way. I have had no surplus on hand, but I have been keeping up my regular work.

Mr. SAYERS. Will there be any deficiency?

Mr. DRUMMOND. I do not intend to have any, and I never have had any.

Mr. SAYERS. Has not the service been sufficiently effective under the appropriation of \$70,000?

Mr. DRUMMOND. I asked for \$125,000, and I asked for it last year, but the Secretary saw fit to cut it out. If you gentlemen will find time to examine the matter you will see that this has been a matter of saving. The year ending June 30, 1891, you gave us \$6,000 more, and the result was that one hundred and ten

more arrests were made during that time, because it enabled our men to get over their districts.

Mr. SAYERS. Have these increased numbers of arrests been followed by an increased number of convictions?

Mr. DRUMMOND. Yes, sir.

I will send you a copy of this letter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1892.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 22d instant, I have the honor to recommend that you cause the inquiry to be referred to the Attorney-General for his determination. This office will be entirely satisfied with his opinion in the matter, in view of the uncertainty that surrounds the subject, and will follow it, no matter how he determines the question. It is not certain that your amendments have improved the law very much, or made any material change. The words, "For the expenses of detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal having jurisdiction," might very properly be held to include all the expenses attending the arrest and delivery of the defendants to the marshal, including endeavoring to arrest. If that shall be so held your appropriation, I fear, would be rather meager to meet the demand. However, I express no opinion upon the subject, but merely suggest that it is doubtful whether or not you have helped your appropriation.

It is entirely immaterial to this office out of what appropriation witnesses shall be paid; the question is wholly between the Department of Justice and yourself.

Very respectfully,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Comptroller.

Hon. A. L. DRUMMOND,
Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.

Mr. SAYERS. What position do you hold with reference to this park?

Gen. BOYNTON. I am not a member of the Commission, but I am assistant to the Commission, and came here at their request to answer any questions you might wish to ask.

Mr. SAYERS. I have a recollection that at the last session it was understood that there should be no necessity for the purchase of any additional land. Is my recollection correct?

Gen. BOYNTON. There was no additional amount of land purchased after that was put in the last bill.

Mr. SAYERS. Then explain why you have this item to purchase 1,000 acres of land.

Gen. BOYNTON. That is the same item over again; but it is simply to authorize the expenditure of some portion of the appropriation for such portion of the land inside the legal lines of the park which Congress has already authorized and which seems to me advisable for the prosecution of the work. It is not additional to the 1,000 acres put in last year. We do not wish to purchase any more, with the exception of about 100 feet.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the total number of acres within the limits of the park?

Gen. BOYNTON. Seven thousand six hundred.

Mr. SAYERS. How much has been purchased?

Gen. BOYNTON. About 5,500 acres; there is some more pending in the courts, and it will bring the amount up to about 6,000 if it is purchased.

Mr. SAYERS. The intention, then, of this estimate is to enable the Commission to purchase all of the land within the limits.

Gen. BOYNTON. They do not intend to purchase it all, but it is to give them authority to spend some of the appropriation heretofore made by acquiring that remaining portion; but I am sure it is not the intention to acquire all within

the limits of the park, because some of it is quite valuable agricultural land, and it is outside of the limits where the fight occurred and is not necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. You had an appropriation for this year of \$150,000. Has that all been expended?

Gen. BOYNTON. No, sir. I can give you in a moment the exact condition of the matter. The total appropriation for the park from the beginning has been \$475,000; that is, since June 30, including last year.

Mr. BINGHAM. Why did you not include the amount up to June, 1893?

Gen. BOYNTON. This has been furnished me by the disbursing officer. The expenditure up to this time had been \$183,000. Leaving off the amount up to 1st of last June, \$293,000 ostensibly was on hand. That is the amount against all of these liabilities. We have been delayed one year, the reason of this being that the court adjourned until October after the appraisers were ready and we lost one entire season; so we practically did not purchase any land for that year. The awards affirmed will appear in the letter. That left \$292,000 on hand on the 30th of last June against all these liabilities. We started in then under contract with a large force to construct roads, to clear out the fields and restore it and to make up for lost time. We are using more force, so that the expenditures for each month since that time have been very much larger, often \$11,000 or \$12,000 a month, including surveys and building roads and things of that kind. The obligations which we now have outstanding are for the erection of seven observation towers at \$35,000, or \$5,000 apiece; the Sherman earthworks have been purchased, which consist of a strip about two miles long at Missionary Ridge, the Bragg Headquarters, which are at Central Knoll on Missionary Ridge, where an observation tower is to be put up, is now in negotiation. The figures are not exact, but they will not vary much from \$10,000. It is a central point.

Mr. SAYERS. How many acres of land did you originally purchase?

Gen. BOYNTON. About 3,000 acres.

Mr. SAYERS. You now ask for 1,000 acres.

Gen. BOYNTON. The matter is going into appraisement by arbitration.

Mr. BINGHAM. What makes that ground so specially valuable?

Gen. BOYNTON. I do not know about the next site. I can tell exactly. The man who will sell that site to us, provided the negotiations proceed to a termination, paid for it \$10,500. He then put up some improvements at a cost of about \$500, and this is the site that the Secretary of War himself is approving. Then there is Orchard Knob, and this is one of the purchases that comes out of these high figures.

Mr. SAYERS. How many acres of that?

Gen. BOYNTON. That is 8 acres. This is Central Knob, which was the headquarters of Grant, Thomas, and the other generals during the battle, and it is the territory in which the works are.

Mr. SAYERS. Is any portion of that 8 acres in cultivation?

Gen. BOYNTON. No, sir; the works are on it. These prices, however, are to be fixed by arbitration or by condemnation in the courts, and I understand that this is only an approximation. The land in Chattanooga has only cost on an average for the farms and everything about \$29,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much land is in the Sherman earthworks?

Gen. BOYNTON. About 10 acres, and this is the extreme north end.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any improvement on that land?

Gen. BOYNTON. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How many acres has Bragg's Headquarters?

Gen. BOYNTON. There are about 3 acres.

Mr. SAYERS. Any improvement on that?

Gen. BOYNTON. No, sir; there is no improvement on any of this land.

Mr. SAYERS. How many acres are here in Orchard Knob?

Gen. BOYNTON. About 8 acres; those are the Chattanooga sites.

Mr. BINGHAM. That impinges right on the city.

Gen. BOYNTON. Orchard Knob is a suburb, and it is the highest property about there. We have purchased in Chattanooga. There are 7 miles of road along and across Missionary Ridge, and a mile or a mile and a half across Look-out Mountain, and several miles were ceded to the Government by the State of Tennessee without cost at all to us.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you not mistaken in the total appropriation to June 30 of \$475,000?

Gen. BOYNTON (correcting himself). Yes, perhaps I have got that wrong. That is our only expenditure for land at the Chattanooga end of the park, which extends over 12 miles, as far as the roads are concerned.

Mr. SAYERS. After purchasing these sites and procuring the models you will have a balance of \$65,500 unexpended?

Gen. BOYNTON. Yes, sir; out of the total sum; that leaves for tablets, surveys, two models in relief, clearing underbrush, restoring the field, and expenses in the office.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you contemplate will be the cost for tablets, surveys, two models in relief, and clearing underbrush, and expenses in August?

Gen. BOYNTON. The tablets have not yet been contracted for. There will have to be appropriated for that item \$2,500 or \$3,000. They will be cast iron, 3 feet by 4. They will have raised letters upon them after the style of the tablets you see in the national cemeteries.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no idea as to the cost of all these items?

Gen. BOYNTON. As to the cost of some I have. I presume that those models in relief will cost \$2,500 to \$3,000. The clearing of the underbrush depends upon the length of time it will take. The labor can be hired for from \$1 to \$1.10 a day and used for that purpose. For restoring the field we would have to pay for that work something like the usual price in cities. There is scarcely any improvements on the grounds, nothing except three or four cabins which were landmarks in the fight, and around which there was a good deal of fighting. As to the surveys I can not tell exactly, but I can get all this. The Commission does not handle any of this money at all, but the expenditures are all made upon vouchers approved by the Secretary of War and paid out by the disbursing clerk of the War Department. None of it passes through the hands of the Commission.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know, if you can tell us, how many farms have been purchased within the limits of this park.

Gen. BOYNTON. I do not know, but I can get that information for you.

Mr. SAYERS. We want to know the number of farms that have been purchased and the number of acres of tillable and inclosed land. We would also like an estimate as to the probable revenue from rentals of those farms.

Gen. BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Don't you think that it would be well to defer any expenditure for roads except what might be realized from the fund arising from the rental of farms?

Gen. BOYNTON. I do not suppose that the farms could be leased for enough to construct the roads. The money realized from rents will be put into repairs.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will it take to procure these tablets and models?

Gen. BOYNTON. That depends upon when the contracts are made. No contracts have been entered into as yet.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand that you will have \$65,500 after procuring these and doing the work.

Gen. BOYNTON. To run this six months up to the 30th of June. At this rate of expenditure we would use it all up.

Mr. SAYERS. But there is no certainty that these purchases will be made by the 1st day of July next, is there?

Gen. BOYNTON. I should think so.

Mr. SAYERS. What have your roads heretofore cost?

Gen. BOYNTON. The Lafayette road, which is the State road of Georgia, is a very finely constructed road, and cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000. It is as good as any road ever made in any national cemetery in the United States. I think the Government appropriated as high as \$10,000 for some cemetery roads.

Mr. SAYERS. What have your other roads cost?

Gen. BOYNTON. Usually they approximate \$2,000. This is a great thoroughfare through the battlefields. The other roads are more numerous.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is it absolutely necessary to purchase that 1,000 acres of land?

Gen. BOYNTON. No, sir; we do not intend to do that. It was only put into the bill to give us authority to use some of the appropriation for additional purchases of land if it was deemed desirable. You might strike that out if you want to.

Gen. Boynton inserted the following papers:

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK.

Total appropriations to June 30, 1893.....	\$475,000
Total expenditures to June 30, 1893.....	183 000
On hand.....	292,000
Expenditures seven months, at \$12,000.....	\$84,000
Obligations:	
Seven observation towers.....	35,000
Sherman Earthworks.....	5,000
Bragg Headquarters Hill.....	10,000
DeLong site.....	11,000
Orchard Knob.....	18,000
Nine United States regular monuments.....	13,500
Total.....	226,500
	65,500

Leaving this balance for land, tablets, surveys, two models in relief, clearing out underbrush, restoring field, and all expenses of commission and office.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT R. HITT.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Hitt desires to speak about some items in the bill.

Mr. HITT. I want to call attention to a clause in the item referring to the World's Fair, which I have here. It was in the law in reference to Cincinnati and was put into the statute. Here is a letter from Capt. Russell, which states it more briefly than I can.

The letter was read as follows:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
WAR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT,
1429 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to invite attention to a ruling made by the Treasury Department regarding the payment of just and reasonable expenses to officers and employes of the Government at the World's Columbian Exposition under the following provision of the act approved August 5, 1892:

"Nor shall officer or employe of the United States receive additional pay or compensation because of service connected with said Exposition from the United States or from said Exposition."

Ruling of Comptroller:

"These persons are simply detailed, and are performing service away from their several places of duty. In all such cases additional expense of necessity follows. This expense is provided for by statute. They can be paid their actual traveling expenses while performing such extra service, but nothing additional for the service itself."

A provision of this nature will practically prevent in some cases the transfer of employes of the Government temporarily away from their regular place of work, as they will be unwilling to go if subject to the "additional expense" recognized as "of necessity" following employment at a distance from their homes. This will hamper the Government in its display, and will particularly interfere with proposed work in my own branch of the exhibit, where arrangements have been made to show cartridge and gun-making machines in active operation, requiring that expert workmen should be brought from ordnance establishments to operate the machines.

The fact of increased expense incident to such special service in addition to that embraced under "traveling expenses" is shown by the following instructions from the Treasury Department received by me when I was on similar duty

in 1888 with the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States at Cincinnati, Ohio:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1888.

* * * * *
Vouchers for subsistence should be for actual and necessary expenses only, and each item of expense should be separately stated and supported by sub-vouchers when such can be procured. It is considered that expenses amounting to not more than \$4 per day for a representative (of a Department of the Government) and \$2.50 for other employés, including car fare when at Cincinnati, would seem to be reasonable. Exceptions to this rule should be explained on the voucher.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

ANTH. EICKHOFF,
Auditor.

Mr. A. H. RUSSELL,
Representative of the War Department.

As it is believed to be the intention of Congress not to diminish the value of its servants' pay when they are on extraordinary service by subjecting them to excessive expense without provision to cover it, it is respectfully requested that an amendment to the following effect be made in reference to this matter:

• "That nothing in the act approved August 5, 1892, entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and for other purposes,' shall be so construed as to prevent the payment of the just and reasonable expenses of any officer or employé appointed or detailed for duty in connection with the Government exhibit."

This follows closely the provision of the act approved May 28, 1888, making an appropriation for the exposition at Cincinnati, in which act the necessity was recognized, though the same act contained a provision against extra or additional compensation. The necessity is much more apparent in an exposition like the present, of so much greater magnitude than that at Cincinnati.

My departure for Chicago will prevent my appearing in person to present this paper to the committee.

Copies of the two bills referred to are inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RUSSELL,
*Captain of Ordnance, United States Army,
In charge of Ordnance Section.*

Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

Mr. HITT (continuing). You will notice that some words are omitted that are in the other act.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you think they intended to omit those?

Mr. HITT. Oh, yes. You will notice what Capt. Russell says, that these men will not leave their homes and families, and, therefore, it will seriously cripple his department.

Mr. BINGHAM. No Department order could make them attend.

Mr. HITT. They are civilian employés. He could not get men to leave and go there.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would not that amendment to the law cover officers of the Army and Navy as well as civilian employés?

Mr. HITT. Yes, sir; but there are very few of them that leave their families anyway. I do not know how many there are. This is merely for traveling expenses.

STATEMENT OF EDWIN WILLETS.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and chairman of the board having charge of Government exhibits.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you ask for the insertion of new language, the word "return."

Mr. WILLETS. The reason for that is that there is nothing in the appropriation bill for the current year which allows us to return the exhibits. It is in

the original law, but when you came to make the original appropriation it was not put in there.

Mr. SAYERS. You also desire authority to expend \$10,000 for clerical service.

Mr. WILLETS. Between now and the expiration of the Exposition we shall have to have a great deal of clerical work, such as keeping accounts, etc. That can not all come from the Department. When we go out to Chicago in the installation we shall have to have independent clerks.

Mr. SAYERS. How many clerks have you now?

Mr. WILLETS. We have one chief clerk, \$1,800, and a typewriter.

Mr. SAYERS. Are these men otherwise in the employ of the Government?

Mr. WILLETS. No, sir. They do not receive anything from the Government. I will say that I do not know of a single one who will receive such payments. Of course I receive my compensation as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Our traveling expenses will be paid out of those funds.

Mr. SAYERS. You desire that this \$50,000 shall be made immediately available?

Mr. WILLETS. Yes, sir. The reason for this is that on the 30th of April we will have to have our force leave here and make the installation. Of course this appropriation has to be made this year for the next fiscal year, and it must be made available for our emergency, as it occurs at the time when we must make the installation. The Exposition opens the 1st of May.

Mr. SAYERS. You received an appropriation of \$408,250 for the current year. How much money remains unexpended?

Mr. WILLETS. I can give you a general statement [handing paper to Mr. Sayers].

Mr. SAYERS. What was the contemplated expenditure in the original bill for the Government exhibits?

Mr. WILLETS. \$1,500,000. I will state that of this amount \$400,000 is to be used for a Government building, and that leaves \$1,100,000 for the Government exhibits and the expenses of the Commission.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of that original limit is yet unappropriated?

Mr. WILLETS. \$201,000.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know how close Congress has approached to the original limit in its appropriation?

Mr. WILLETS. I can not tell, because the second appropriation made was separated. My impression is the total limit is \$1,500,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. I see the sum total is only \$1,400,000.

Mr. WILLETS. I did not keep an account of that. I wish to say just now that in the original bill it was laid down in a block before us, \$1,500,000 to be distributed, and only \$400,000 of this was to be used in the erection of the Government building under the direction of the Treasury Department. The next item was the expenses of the Commission, a shifting matter, and then came the Government exhibit. We had to meet that matter. The question was how much of this money belonged to us. We could not tell. We took the best light we had and talked to the Committee on the World's Fair at the time. We told them that we wanted \$1,500,000. We received nearly \$600,000 for the Centennial, and we asked a million for this. We will be guided by whatever you will give us. We sent around to all the Departments and asked for estimates as to the amount the Government needed to make this estimate. The total aggregate estimates after a fair consideration was \$2,072,000. We of course had only \$1,500,000, less the cost of the Government building and expenses of the Commission. Then the question was what we should do, because we wanted to project our work, and wanted some definite sum of money to enable us to do so. After conferring, as I said before, with the Candler committee which originated the bill, we told them that we felt as if we ought to have a million dollars. That was agreed to verbally, and the bill was reported to the House with our exhibit projected upon the basis of \$1,000,000. Afterwards that was cut in two, leaving us less than was given to the Centennial. So that afterwards we asked that the funds should be divided. The result was that that was done and nothing further was said about it.

We advised everybody that we had projected our exhibits upon the basis of a million dollars. Before every committee of the House we have made the claim right along that we could not make the exhibit for less than a million dollars. Of course we will be compelled to govern ourselves according to the view of Congress in reference to the matter. If Congress gives us less we will spend less. If I understand correctly, the last Congress appropriated \$408,000, to be issued to the Commission in certain sums, which I can not give. I was frank before the committee, and I recognized that we must not have a deficiency, and

would govern ourselves accordingly. We are now embarrassed over the matter. The army board is meeting for the purpose of eliminating it so far as possible, to try to bring it down.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do I understand that your call for \$201,000 is needed to make up the million dollars which has always been estimated, and that there has been nothing duplicated by allotment or otherwise, and that the money has gone somewhere else?

Mr. WILLETS. We do not complain of the allotment for the Government building, as they had a clear right with us to draw upon the fund. This leaves us less than we had for the Centennial.

Mr. COGSWELL. You projected your exhibit upon the basis of a million dollars, and from that you have not varied and do not intend to, and the amount asked for is to make good the amount of that limit which has been diverted?

Mr. WILLETS. I do not want to use that word "diverted," but you may do so.

Mr. COGSWELL. It has gone elsewhere?

Mr. WILLETS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Willets left the following papers:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
EXHIBITS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, December 13, 1892.

SIR: Responding to your verbal request that I furnish a statement for the information of the Committee on Appropriations, covering the limit of appropriations fixed in the original World's Fair bill in aid of the Exposition, and the appropriations already made by Congress under that limit, together with the allotments from the appropriation for the Government exhibit to the several branches of the Government, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following:

The limit of appropriations fixed by the act of April 25, 1890, known as the original World's Fair bill, was \$1,500,000.

Act approved—	Admission of foreign goods.	Government building.	Government exhibit.	United States Commission.	World's Congress Auxiliary.	Directory.	Recoinage of half-dollars.	Medals and diplomas.
Apr. 25, 1890, World's Fair law	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$346,000	\$3100,000				
Mar. 3, 1891, sundry civil	20,000	300,000	350,000	95,500	\$2,500			
Aug. 5, 1892, Durborow bill						\$2,500,000	\$50,000	\$308,000
Aug. 5, 1892, sundry civil			408,250	230,000				
Total	40,000	400,000	798,250	435,500	2,500	2,500,000	50,000	108,000

* The items for the Government exhibit and the United States Commission in the act of April 25, 1890, were lumped in an appropriation of \$200,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Admission of foreign goods	\$40,000
Government building	400,000
Government exhibit	798,250
United States Commission	435,500
World's Congress Auxiliary	2,500
Directory	2,500,000
Recoinage of half-dollars	50,000
Medals and diplomas	108,000

Total appropriations to date in aid of the Exposition 4,379,250

Department.	First appropriation.	Second appropriation.	Third appropriation.	Total appropriations.	Total expenditures Dec. 1, 1892.	Balance unsettled obligations.	Available balance.	Necessary to complete exhibit.
State.....	\$2,000.00	\$17,500.00	\$20,412.50	\$39,912.50	\$30,306.29	.....	\$9,006.21	\$10,087.50
Treasury.....	2,600.00	22,750.00	26,536.25	51,886.25	9,725.81	.....	42,160.44	13,113.75
War.....	5,600.00	49,000.00	57,155.00	111,755.00	27,730.72	\$9,808.50	74,220.78	23,245.00
Navy.....	5,600.00	49,000.00	57,155.00	111,755.00	65,566.11	40,286.44	5,903.45	23,245.00
Post-Office.....	800.00	7,000.00	8,165.00	15,965.00	2,282.39	.....	13,682.61	4,035.00
Interior.....	6,000.00	52,500.00	61,237.50	119,737.50	39,689.67	\$6,985.16	43,082.67	30,262.50
Justice.....	400.00	3,500.00	4,082.50	7,982.50	763.18	.....	7,219.32	2,017.50
Agriculture.....	6,000.00	52,500.00	61,237.50	119,737.50	51,566.79	25,291.97	42,878.74	30,262.50
Smithsonian.....	6,000.00	52,500.00	61,237.50	119,737.50	53,977.18	6,017.06	59,743.26	30,262.50
Fish Commission.....	4,000.00	35,000.00	40,825.00	79,825.00	44,929.64	3,674.92	31,220.44	20,175.00
Commission fund.....	1,000.00	8,750.00	10,206.25	19,956.25	564.92	.....	19,941.33	5,043.75
Total.....	40,000.00	350,000.00	408,250.00	798,250.00	327,092.70	122,018.05	349,099.25	201,750.00

By the first of the foregoing tables it appears that the excess of appropriations to date over the original limit aggregates \$2,879,250.

Or, eliminating the aid given the Directory in the act of August 5, 1892 (the Durborow bill), the showing is as follows:

Admission of foreign goods.....	\$40,000
Government building.....	400,000
Government exhibit.....	789,250
United States Commission.....	485,500
World's Congress Auxiliary.....	2,500

Total..... 1,726,250

This shows an excess of \$226,250.

It would be unjust to the Government Board of Management and misleading to your committee to fail to submit in this connection a statement of the irresponsibility of this board for anything beyond the direct line of duty imposed upon it by law and an explanation of the basis of its claim for an aggregate of \$1,000,000.

An examination of the language of section 16 of the act of April 25, 1890 (the original World's Fair bill), will disclose the fact that the expenses of the Government Board of Management and the United States Commission were both included in the original limitation of \$1,500,000, but that no indication was given therein of the purpose of Congress as to the division between these two authorities.

At the outset of our operations it was found to be essential before practical work could be entered upon, that the Board be definitely informed as to the extent and character of the exhibit to be made. The aggregate of estimates, submitted from the several branches of the Government, was \$2,072,000. While Congress had not definitely indicated its purpose as to the extent and magnitude of the Government exhibit, it had nevertheless appropriated more than five times as much for the Government building as the building for the Centennial had cost, and had thereby given an incidental evidence of its purpose to make this a proportionately larger exhibit.

In the dilemma in which the Board found itself—with none too much time for the performance of the important task imposed upon it—it sought information and counsel from the committee which framed the original World's Fair bill. It laid the facts and the estimates before that committee and asked for information. After several interviews with the chairman thereof and a full consideration of the circumstances, the Board arbitrarily cut its estimates down by one-half, and was assured by the chairman [Mr. Candler] that it was justified in the assumption that \$1,000,000 of the \$1,500,000 limit was intended by Congress for the Government exhibit. This assumption was subsequently embodied with commendation by the Candler committee in a formal report to Congress. (See Rep. No. 3500, Fifty-first Congress, second session, pp. 8 and 9.)

This Board is the creature of Congress, and has had no other purpose than to carry out the will of Congress, so far as that will could be ascertained. Since the preliminary steps already described were taken the Board has embodied a

statement of its purposes, plans, and the necessities in each of its annual reports to the President, which have been duly transmitted to Congress and printed as public documents; and it has moreover appeared before the Appropriation Committees of both Houses of Congress, describing to the fullest extent all its affairs, past and prospective. It has, in short, taken every means open to a board of subordinates having no right of direct appeal to Congress to call attention to its plans, and to invite timely criticism or amendment thereof.

For the first year, as shown by the first of the foregoing tables, it received an allotment from the appropriation amounting to \$40,000. For the next year it asked an appropriation of \$300,000 from its anticipated aggregate of \$1,000,000, and Congress, in its wisdom, appropriated \$350,000, or \$50,000 more than was asked. For the next year (the present fiscal year) it asked for \$500,000, this sum being required to cover, in addition to the completion of the exhibit, the expense of installation, transportation, and of the administration of the exhibit in Chicago during the first two months of the Fair; and Congress, in its wisdom, appropriated \$408,250, making an aggregate of appropriations to date of \$798,250. In this connection I beg to state that our aggregate of expenses and of outstanding liabilities to date is \$449,150.75, leaving an available balance of \$349,099.25.

But this showing is misleading in one respect. In many branches of the Government the work of preparation is being carried on, not by contracts, which would be of record, but largely by the purchase of raw material and the employment of labor by the day or month. From the best information attainable, it is estimated that the exhibits already begun in this way, and in course of preparation, will cost (making due allowance for transportation, installation, and the common expenses of administration) more than enough to cover the balance apparently available, and for this reason it is desired that \$50,000 of the next year's appropriation be made immediately available.

In conclusion, while we have at every hearing professed our readiness to cut down and omit features sufficient to bring the aggregate of expenditures within any limitation which Congress might make, yet I beg to state with emphasis my opinion that the time is now past when plans could be altered or reduced without risk of serious disaster. Our buildings are approaching completion. Our floor space therein is definitely allotted. Exhibits have been begun to fill the available space, and cases, partitions, pedestals, and decorations have been planned to consume the entire \$1,000,000.

Yours, very respectfully,

EDWIN WILLETS,
Chairman.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
Committee on Appropriations.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

STATEMENT OF F. A. STOCKS, CHIEF CLERK TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire to speak about assistant custodians and janitors?

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, sir; you will find an itemized statement of that in the Book of Estimates, page 329.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for next year \$945,870, and you received an appropriation for this year of \$580,000. Please tell us the condition of that appropriation.

Mr. STOCKS. If the present force is continued until the end of the fiscal year, we will have a deficit of \$100,000. That will take care of four or five new buildings which will be completed by that time, and that force of employes will be required throughout the country.

Mr. SAYERS. Can not your present force be diminished without detriment to the service?

Mr. STOCKS. I do not think it can. We will have probably 150 buildings, costing from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 in money, for which we will not even have a watchman. Some time ago I addressed a letter to about half a dozen of the principal office buildings in the United States, the Mutual Life building, the Equitable building and the Mills building in New York, the Phoenix building in Chicago, the Drexel building in Philadelphia and others, and asked them to give me the number of employes, watchmen, cost of lighting, coal, etc., and whether they had electric-light plants, and the returns from those letters indicate that in

buildings of no greater size than the post-office at Chicago, they have a larger force and pay a better scale of wages. There are very few expensive public buildings in the United States where they have force enough.

Mr. SAYERS. How many public buildings have you which you must provide out of this fund?

Mr. STOCKS. There are two hundred and eleven at present.

Mr. SAYERS. How many do you expect to have completed and ready for occupancy by the 1st of July?

Mr. STOCKS. The Supervising Architect a few days ago sent me a list of the buildings that will be completed. Among the number are the buildings at Atchison, Beatrice, Birmingham, Denver (which is nearing completion), Duluth, Eastport (which is practically completed, but not equipped with men), El Paso, Helena, Hoboken, Jackson, LaFayette, and Port Townsend.

Mr. SAYERS. How many do you expect to have completed during the fiscal year?

Mr. STOCKS. There will not be more than twenty-one buildings completed during the fiscal year. Last fiscal year they finished twenty-nine.

Mr. Stocks inserted the following list of buildings:

Appropriation furniture, and repairs of same, for public buildings, 1894.

Old buildings.....	\$189,000
Ashland (Wis.) post-office.....	4,200
Beatrice (Wis.) post-office.....	3,500
Bay City (Mich.) custom-house.....	9,000
Burlington (Iowa) post-office.....	4,500
Canton (Ohio) post-office.....	4,500
Cedar Rapids (Iowa) post-office.....	5,000
Charleston (S. C.) court-house and post-office.....	13,000
Danville (Ill.) post-office.....	5,000
Duluth (Minn.) custom-house.....	12,500
Fort Dodge (Iowa) post-office.....	4,200
Fremont (Nebr.) post-office.....	4,000
Lowell (Mass.) post-office.....	3,500
Mankato (Minn.) post-office, etc.....	4,800
Martinsburg (W. Va.) post-office, etc.....	6,000
Newark (N. J.) court-house and post-office.....	15,000
Paris (Tex.) post-office.....	6,000
Sacramento (Cal.) post-office.....	12,000
San Jose (Cal.) post-office.....	8,000
Scranton (Pa.) post-office.....	9,000
Springfield (Mo.) post-office.....	7,500
Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) post-office.....	7,500
Tallahassee (Fla.) post-office.....	5,000
Troy (N. Y.) court-house and post-office.....	16,000
Wilmington (Del.) court-house and post-office.....	10,000
Marine-Hospital Service.....	15,000

349,700

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1892.

SIR: In response to the request, under date of the 29th ultimo, by the Assistant Secretary, the following list of buildings is submitted, which will probably be completed between this date and June 30, 1894, under two divisions; first, the buildings where contracts are now in force to permit of an approximation, and second, buildings commenced but contracts not yet made to permit of an estimate as to the probable date of completion:

First—Buildings where contracts have been made to permit of an approximation.

	Cubic feet.
Ashland, Wis., December, 1893.....	251,713
Atchison, Kans., April, 1893.....	279,742
Beatrice, Nebr., July, 1893.....	160,167
Birmingham, Ala., January, 1893.....	1,004,692

	Cubic feet.
Denver (Colo.) post-office portion, October, 1892, complete December, 1892.....	1, 136, 500
Duluth, Minn., February, 1893.....	644, 526
Eastport, Me., October, 1892.....	166, 811
El Paso, Tex., October, 1892.....	546, 830
Helena, Ark., November, 1892.....	334, 770
Hoboken, N. J., February, 1893.....	162, 366
Jackson, Mich., February, 1893.....	250, 391
Lafayette, Ind., December, 1892.....	209, 873
Port Townsend, Wash., December, 1892.....	704, 650

Second—Buildings commenced, but no contract for interior finish in force.

	Cubic feet.
Bay City, Mich.....	441, 946
Burlington, Iowa.....	275, 869
Canton, Ohio.....	284, 936
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	299, 326
Charleston (S. C.) post-office, customhouse, etc.....	752, 100
Danville, Ill.....	353, 511
Fort Dodge, Iowa.....	264, 823
Fremont, Nebr.....	181, 600
Lowell, Mass.....	517, 375
Mankato, Minn.....	293, 282
Martinsburg, W. Va.....	357, 753
Newark, N. J.....	1, 075, 258
Paris, Tex.....	346, 174
Sacramento, Cal.....	646, 759
San Jose, Cal.....	459, 800
Scranton, Pa.....	629, 011
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	442, 853
Springfield, Mo.....	403, 544
Tallahassee, Fla.....	275, 376
Troy, N. Y.....	1, 119, 908
Wilmington, Del.....	608, 257
Jacksonville, Fla.....	

Respectfully yours,

W. J. EDBROOKE,
Supervising Architect.

CHIEF CLERK, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. Has Congress been furnished with a list of the employes at these different buildings?

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, sir; you will find a detailed statement of it in connection with a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House, which gives a list of the employes at the present time.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is expenditure for furniture.

Mr. STOCKS. There is \$2,000 for traveling expenses to be paid out of that fund.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you expended all that appropriation for this year?

Mr. STOCKS. No, sir; that is a varying quantity. Some years we spend more than others. The past year we spent \$1,400 or \$1,500. The year before last we expended \$1,600 out of the \$2,000 for traveling expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. Who is the present inspector?

Mr. STOCKS. Col. H. T. Swords.

Mr. SAYERS. Who is he?

Mr. STOCKS. He was appointed from Iowa.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is furniture and repairs of furniture, p. 90. You received \$180,000 for this fiscal year. How much of that has been expended up to date?

Mr. STOCKS. All has been expended but \$27,752.

Mr. SAYERS. How many buildings have been furnished out of that?

Mr. STOCKS. Birmingham, Ala., Eastport, Me., Denver, Colo., Brownsville, Tex., Lafayette, Ind., Brooklyn, N. Y., and quite a large part of the Louisville building.

Mr. COGSWELL. You have not had enough?

Mr. STOCKS. No, sir; we will ask a deficiency in the present appropriation for this fiscal year. In 1891 the deficiency was \$125,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You estimated for 1893 only \$92,000.

Mr. STOCKS. No, I think we estimated something over \$300,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Oh, no.

Mr. STOCKS. I will explain that. Our office made an estimate to the Secretary of the Treasury for over \$340,000 for 1893. The Secretary saw fit to make a horizontal reduction in that in order to conform to the appropriation for the present fiscal year. He made that cut without respect to the actual needs. One reason why this appropriation has been expended so rapidly is because we do not have money enough to last for the year.

Mr. COGSWELL. How carefully and closely is your estimate for this?

Mr. STOCKS. I have a list here of the new buildings, which shows they will amount to about one hundred and fifty.

Mr. SAYERS. For fuel, lights, and water for public buildings you received \$650,000 for 1890, \$680,000 for 1891, \$775,000 for 1892, \$750,000 for 1893, and you ask \$952,146 for the next year as compared with your estimate of \$775,000 for the past year.

Mr. STOCKS. Our estimate was over \$900,000, and it was cut down in accordance with the other items.

Mr. SAYERS. The Secretary refused to send it down?

Mr. STOCKS. He did not send it down. You will notice that there has been a gradual increase.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the law allow a deficiency in this item?

Mr. STOCKS. It does in this appropriation for fuel, lights, etc., but it does not in the appropriation for assistant custodians and janitors.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you not run within the limits?

Mr. STOCKS. No, sir; unless we cut off fuel and lights in the public buildings.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the \$750,000 have you on hand that was appropriated for this year?

Mr. STOCKS. Seventy-three thousand dollars. In making up our books we begin at the first of the year and charge against the appropriation authorized the several amounts the buildings will use for that year. That is based upon the expenditures for previous years, running through a period of ten or more years.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you think it is wise to say in July you will make allotments of fuel for the coming winter?

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, sir. We commence at the beginning of the year and send a letter to the custodian of each public building in the United States, asking him to make a close estimate of what he will need for fuel, lights, and water for the next year. These are compared with the expenditures of previous years. If we did not do that about this time, or early in the year, we would find that we would run out of money. It is the only way we can keep close up with our appropriation.

Mr. BINGHAM. When you state you have so much remaining in these different items you have estimated for existing buildings for the whole year, and the amount mentioned remains unassigned?

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, sir; we have that balance for a contingency. Sometimes we run over, but usually under.

Mr. COGSWELL. This balance on hand of \$73,000 is the balance left after having reasonably provided for the buildings, or is that the amount which you have felt it was necessary to withhold to meet a contingency?

Mr. STOCKS. This year, on account of the inadequacy of the appropriation, we only charged up \$100,000 for lights for the buildings for six months. We will have the next six months to expend \$100,000. This will leave a deficiency of about \$25,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What deficiency will you need altogether?

Mr. STOCKS. For fuel, lights, and water we will have a deficiency of \$150,000; for furniture, \$100,000, and for assistant custodians, \$100,000.

Mr. COGSWELL. This surplus of \$73,000 you now have on hand, but you do not mean that we have given you \$73,000 more than you needed?

Mr. STOCKS. I mean this: If we were to charge the probable expenditures for lights, etc., we would not have enough for the new buildings which are to be completed.

Mr. Stocks left with the committee the following letter:

LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY—CARE AND CUSTODY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 13, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House Committee on Appropriations, a communication from the Solicitor of the Treasury, dated the 8th instant, setting forth the necessity for providing an appropriation of \$500 for the custody, care, and protection of lands and other property of the United States, as estimated for on page 237 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1894.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

HON. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, informing me that an estimate of \$500 has been made by the Department for the custody, care, protection, and sale of lands and other property of the United States, as an item of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and suggesting, in view of the fact that no appropriation was made for these purposes at the last session of Congress, that I prepare a statement showing the need of an annual appropriation therefor, etc.

By section 3750 of the Revised Statutes all lands and other property which have been or may be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts, and all trusts created for the use of the United States in payment of debts due them, and the sale and disposal of lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of debts, or vested in them by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts, except in the case of real estate acquired or trusts created for the use of the United States in payment of debts arising under the internal-revenue laws, are placed in charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

By act of Congress of March 3, 1863 (sec. 3749, R. S.), the Solicitor of the Treasury is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to rent, for a period not exceeding three years, or to sell, at public sale, any unproductive lands, or other property of the United States acquired under judicial process or otherwise in the collection of debts, after advertising the time, place, and conditions of such sale for three months preceding the same in some newspaper published in the vicinity thereof, in such manner and upon such terms as may, in his judgment, be most advantageous to the public interest.

Under the provisions of the first-mentioned section a large amount of land, located in many different States, is now in charge of this office. Owing to imperfections in the title, in many instances, of the judgment debtors from whom the land was acquired by the United States, the title of the Government to much of it is defective. To remedy these defects, so far as it may be possible, it is necessary that an examination of local records should in many cases be made. This service, and I think justly, is not generally regarded by the United States attorneys as properly pertaining to their legitimate functions as such officers. Hence it becomes requisite in such cases to employ other persons to perform that duty, or the title must be left in a very unsatisfactory condition indefinitely, with a resultant loss to the Government.

Again, in order to comply with the law relating to public sales of such property, advertising and auctioneers' expenses are necessary to be incurred; and available funds are also needed with which to pay for recording deeds to the United States, without which the Government can not, of course, obtain a record title.

A large tract of land is owned by the Government and under the control of this office and lies in the southwest corner of the State of North Carolina, the title to which is very much involved. No proper survey of this land has ever been made. I am informed that sales have been made in the following manner:

A tract, say one mile square, would be properly surveyed and boundaries established; then another tract a mile square lying west or north or south would be sold; then another tract adjacent to one of these would be sold, and described as lying west or south or north, as the case might be, without any survey, or without the establishment of any monuments or boundaries, other than those of the first tract. It will easily be seen that a correct survey of this tract of land, supposed to contain 32,000 acres, would involve a considerable expense. That such a survey should be made is quite evident from the fact that the lands are, or have been, covered with timber, and that I have reason to believe many depredations upon this timber have been, or are being, committed; yet parties can not be brought to justice until after surveys have been made.

Again, losses occur to the Government from the fact that this office has at various times been unable for want of funds to make a proper filing of transcripts of judgments so as to secure the benefit of judgment liens in counties other than those in which the judgments have been rendered.

For the above and other reasons I regard it of importance that an annual appropriation for the purposes specified should be made.

Such an appropriation has annually been made for a number of years past until last year.

Great care has always been exercised by this office in the incurring of expenditures for the objects stated; and no expense has at any time been authorized not deemed essential in furtherance of the interests of the Government.

Failure to make the appropriation referred to in your letter might, in my judgment, result in loss to the Government, besides greatly impeding the due execution by this office of the duty imposed upon it by law.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HEPBURN,
Solicitor.

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PUBLIC MONIES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of this \$60,000, which was appropriated for the present year, have you on hand?

Mr. DASKAM. We have \$24,000, with seven months' bills to pay.

Mr. SAYERS. You are paid up to date?

Mr. DASKAM. They are paid as fast as they come in. The bulk of that appropriation goes for transportation, and that is a month or two behind. If you will turn to the last page of the Book of Estimates you will see that we paid nearly \$60,000 for transportation alone.

Mr. SAYERS. What deficiency do you anticipate?

Mr. DASKAM. Fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. This is more than you got in 1891.

Mr. DASKAM. In 1892 we asked for \$70,000, and at the end of the year we asked for \$5,000 more, and got and spent \$4,200 of it. Transportation between the sub-treasury office took about \$59,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Could not the Department devise some plan by which this enormous expenditure could be curtailed?

Mr. DASKAM. We have got the best contract we have ever had.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is transportation of silver coin.

Mr. DASKAM. The expenses on that have been just about \$5,000 a month. We have \$32,000 left of that appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. What particular express companies are getting the advantage of this?

Mr. DASKAM. All this side of the Missouri River we give to the United States Express Company, and the other side of the Missouri River the bulk of it goes to Wells, Fargo & Co.

Mr. SAYERS. From what point now is the greatest shipment of this silver coin?

Mr. DASKAM. It is between the different subtreasuries, including San Francisco. San Francisco ships to all points the other side of the Missouri River, and Wells, Fargo & Co. get almost as much for the other side as the other companies do for the rest of the country.

Mr. SAYERS. How is that?

Mr. DASKAM. The transportation costs so much more. We can not make a contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. because they will not do it.

Mr. SAYERS. They have a monopoly.

Mr. DASKAM. A perfect one. We have a contract which covers everything this side of the Missouri River.

Mr. SAYERS. Any citizen can by making a deposit of \$500, \$1,000, or any multiple thereof, in any subtreasury have a certificate issued to him?

Mr. DASKAM. He can deposit in the nearest subtreasury and get a certificate showing that he has deposited that money and the subtreasurer will thereupon ship him the money free of cost. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to ship from the Treasury or subtreasuries simply upon being asked to do so.

Mr. BINGHAM. I saw during the past five or six months that there was transported from the Pacific coast to the East a vast amount of gold bullion by registered mail of the United States.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. There were \$20,000,000 in gold transferred from the subtreasury in San Francisco to the assistant treasurer at New York.

Mr. BINGHAM. And it was done by registered mail?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. It does not cost the Treasury anything for hauling between the subtreasury and the post-office, but at New York there was something extra on that account.

Mr. BINGHAM. You do not know what it cost the Government?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; it cost in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars. I do not know what it cost the Government; it was made under contract with the Post-Office Department.

Mr. COGSWELL. It would have been very expensive for you?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; it would have cost us over \$50,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you remember an abuse that grew up out West in the transportation of coin?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; that occurred at a place called Bay Horse in Idaho.

Mr. SAYERS. Were any steps taken by the Treasury Department to cure that abuse?

Mr. DASKAM. No more money has been shipped.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the nature of that abuse?

Mr. DASKAM. It cost \$31.50 for each thousand dollars shipped to this town of Bay Horse, Idaho.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance?

Mr. DASKAM. It was not so much the distance as the difficulty of travel. A good deal of it was by stage. It is an out-of-the-way place where they would not have much use for silver, being a small town of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Mr. SAYERS. How many shipments were made to that place?

Mr. DASKAM. They "got on to it" after one or two shipments.

Mr. SAYERS. It was an industry established for the benefit of the transportation company?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; it looked that way.

Mr. SAYERS. What year was that?

Mr. DASKAM. It was about 1890, I think. I remember that Mr. Cannon was then chairman of this committee.

Mr. BINGHAM. Going back to the transportation of silver coin, do you use registered mail wherever it is possible to do so?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is not that more economical and equally safe?

Mr. DASKAM. Whenever a person will receive it in that way it is more economical. We can only send it in that way in sums of \$70, as that much money weighs only 4 pounds.

Mr. SAYERS. For recoinage, reissue, and transportation of minor coins.

Mr. DASKAM. That is \$2,000, and some of that is for loss on recoinage. It was formerly divided even, and half was made for transportation and half for loss; and we changed that and made \$1,000 for transportation and \$500 for loss.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the transportation fund for this year has been used?

Mr. DASKAM. I have not that with me; but there is no other place except Philadelphia where minor coins can be coined. They have so much work there that I do not believe they are doing that work until the latter part of the year.

Mr. SAYERS. Is this a continuing appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. It is a yearly appropriation. We put that in so as to give us a choice in the matter.

Mr. SAYERS. Recoinage of silver uncurrent, fractional silver coin; the appropriation for 1893 was \$100,000. How much has been spent?

Mr. DASKAM. Five thousand dollars of it is left.

Mr. SAYERS. How much fractional uncurrent coin is in the Treasury?

Mr. DASKAM. About \$10,000,000 perhaps; but I could not tell exactly.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you send us the amount of uncurrent fractional silver below the limit of tolerance in the Treasury?

Mr. DASKAM. There is not any tolerance for silver. It is worn by natural abrasion; and if it is too much worn we do not pay it out again. Consequently, that coin is constantly accumulating.

Mr. SAYERS. You say there is no such coin below the limit of tolerance?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir. There is a limit for gold but not for silver.

Mr. BINGHAM. Has this wording been in for sometime?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; it has just been put in. It means uncurrent coin. Silver is good as long as it is out, if it is not mutilated. If mutilated or defaced we do not pay it out again; but if it is only natural abrasion, no matter how much it is, we will redeem it.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you state with any degree of accuracy about the amount of this character of coin that comes into the Treasury monthly? Of course you would have to take a series of years.

Mr. DASKAM. I could not tell you. The act of June, 1879, was the first act which authorized the redemption of silver coins; and when that act was passed they dumped everything right into the Treasury as fast as they could get it in. They sent in old coins from 1887. In that way we got a large amount of fractional silver into the Treasury.

Mr. SAYERS. You can state, however, whether or not the amount of this character of coin which has come into the Treasury has been greatly diminished recently?

Mr. DASKAM. I think it has. It is pretty much all in the Treasury now.

Mr. SAYERS. You say there are \$10,000,000 of this uncurrent fractional coin in the Treasury?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How long would it take to get that out if we appropriate \$150,000 this year? Will that be sufficient?

Mr. DASKAM. I think so; but I would not undertake to say.

Mr. SAYERS. What item is there in this bill in relation to silver coinage that is used to enable the Treasurer to adjust his books?

Mr. DASKAM. The laws on recoinage are so adjusted that he gets reimbursed from this appropriation. There is a certain amount of loss on recoinage, and he asks the Secretary to reimburse him from this fund. We have noticed that there is a great difference in the coins as they come in. In some shipments there will be a loss of not more than 1½ per cent, and in others it will run up to 5 or 6 per cent. It is difficult to tell how much it will cost.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is the recoinage of gold coins. That is a new item.

Mr. DASKAM. That has been made a new item. There is a limit of tolerance on the gold coin, but there is none on the silver. There comes a time when gold coins can get just to that limit of tolerance, and the subtreasurer would be compelled to take them and weigh them. If he puts them in a bag, and they are found to be light, it would not do to reissue them.

Mr. SAYERS. This appropriation is used in the same way as the appropriation for the coinage of silver?

Mr. COGSWELL. Except that this is more imperative.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you be kind enough to send the committee a statement as to the amount of this coin in the Treasury? We want to know how much it will cost to recoin it.

Mr. DASKAM. That is somewhat difficult. We call it uncurrent. It does not run evenly at all.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you remember when the last appropriation was made for the recoinage of gold coins?

Mr. DASKAM. None has been made for four or five years.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your idea of the amount in value of gold coin—how many millions?

Mr. DASKAM. I could not tell. It is in the different subtreasuries.

Mr. SAYERS. Under this appropriation for recoinage of silver coins, does not the Treasurer use that silver which is not abraded for the purpose of changing the

coin in the Treasury into a different denomination—for instance, from halves to quarters or dimes?

Mr. DASKAM. There is such a demand for dimes and quarters in excess of the halves and the larger denominations, that sometimes, when there are no quarters or dimes in the Mint, they will transfer some halves and melt them up into dimes and quarters.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1892.

SIR: I compliance with your oral request, I have the honor to inform you that the amount of uncurrent gold coin in the several subtreasury offices, as shown by last returns received, is about \$1,500,000, and the estimated loss on the recoinage thereof is \$20,000, as stated in the Book of Estimates for 1894. The amount of fractional silver coin on hand is about \$10,700,000, about one-half of which should be recoined; the loss thereon will probably reach \$150,000, as stated in the Book of Estimates for 1894.

The appropriation for "Recoinage uncurrent fractional silver coins" is continuous, and the unexpended balance to-day is \$5,863.87.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD L. MILLS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF DIVISION
OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.**

Mr. SAYERS. Why is this new language inserted in your estimates under the head of "Distinctive paper for United States securities," the words in italics. Mr. MILLS. There is no change in our estimates as submitted from the Treasurer.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an appropriation this year of \$50,000. How much have you on hand?

Mr. MILLS. We have about \$30,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Will it be sufficient to last you for the remainder of the year?

Mr. MILLS. I wish to explain why we have this large balance. Last April the mills at Pittsfield, Mass., were destroyed by fire, and that delayed the receipt of paper. Heretofore we have commenced the receipt of our paper immediately after the first of the year, and by this time ordinarily at least half or more of our appropriation would be exhausted; but we have just commenced receiving new paper, for the reason stated, hence we have this large balance.

Mr. SAYERS. Will it be sufficient to run you the remainder of the year?

Mr. MILLS. I expect there will be a deficit at the close of this year.

Mr. SAYERS. Of how much?

Mr. MILLS. Two or three million sheets, or about \$12,000. You cut us down last year to the amount of \$16,000. We asked for \$66,000, and you made an appropriation of only \$50,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Your estimate for 1894 is \$73,388.30, as compared with \$66,391 in 1893. Why is this?

Mr. MILLS. Because there has been an increase in the circulation of small notes. We based our estimate upon that of the Treasurer of the United States as to the things he will require to have printed, and there has been within the last year an increase in the circulation of small notes to the amount of \$132,000,000, which means over six million sheets of paper. There has been a constant increase in the circulation of paper money, and that not only requires us to print those notes, but there is a corresponding increase in the quantity of mutilated notes that come in and must be replaced.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you asked for a deficiency?

Mr. MILLS. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you intend to do so?

Mr. MILLS. My impression is that if this appropriation is allowed this year we can use from the Treasury paper which is purchased from the permanent appropriation act of July 14, 1890; that is, we can borrow from that and replace

it from this year's paper. I will say that we are now using paper from that appropriation. That was caused by the destruction of the mills.

Mr. SAYERS. Then we are to understand that in order to escape asking a deficiency from Congress for this year you have been using material that has been paid for from another appropriation, and which belongs to another branch of the service?

Mr. MILLS. I mean to say this: We ran out of paper for silver certificates and United States notes; and in order to meet the demands of the Treasury and keep the Bureau of Engraving and Printing supplied, we were obliged to borrow from the Treasury note paper which was purchased out of the permanent appropriation for the purchase of bullion. That was partly occasioned by the destruction of the mills, and partly because \$16,000 of our appropriation was cut off.

Mr. SAYERS. So that the expenditure of \$66,000 for this fiscal year is apparent rather than real, it being about \$12,000 more than appears upon the face of the statute?

Mr. MILLS. It will be at the close of the year.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the difference between the paper which you used after this mill was burned, and paper which you are now receiving?

Mr. MILLS. There is no difference. The distinctive feature in the paper was changed some years ago by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SAYERS. Has this mill in Massachusetts a contract to furnish this paper?

Mr. MILLS. It has made this paper since 1830, about twelve years. We have never had any bids on it. They have the only plant capable of producing it.

Mr. SAYERS. On the next page is an item for expenses of national currency. You ask for the insertion of new language. Why do you ask this?

Mr. MILLS. My recollection that in our estimates the usual wording is used. There may be a slight change there to make it a little more comprehensive.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you use the word "distinctive" in speaking of this paper for national-bank currency?

Mr. MILLS. The law requires that national-bank currency notes shall be printed upon the same paper that is used for United States notes. I thought I would say "distinctive" paper because it is described by law; whereas otherwise it might be inferred that any paper might be used.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an appropriation this year of \$9,300. How much has been expended?

Mr. MILLS. The expenditure has not yet been made.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you anticipate that that will be sufficient?

Mr. MILLS. I expect that that will take us through.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1892.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, requesting to be furnished with an estimate of the number of sheets of distinctive paper which will be required for printing national-bank currency during the fiscal year 1893-'94, I have the honor to report that upon the basis of consumption of the past year, and allowing for a possible increase of issues to banks which are now reducing their circulation, and for other contingencies, there will be required for the purpose named 2,100,000 sheets.

I respectfully suggest that in order to keep a supply of seasoned paper in stock there should be furnished during the fiscal year named an additional six months' supply (say 1,000,000 sheets), to be used after July 1, 1894, or until the paper furnished for that year is properly seasoned and ready for use.

The practice of the Government in exhausting the supply at the end of the fiscal year, and having to use green, unseasoned paper in the first half of the next year, is, in my opinion, bad policy and not economy, as it is well known that unseasoned paper does not print or wear well.

Respectfully, yours,

A. B. HEPBURN,
Comptroller.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Official copy :

EDWARD L. MILLS,
Acting Chief, Division of Loans and Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I submit herewith the estimate for distinctive paper required for the printing of United States notes, gold, silver, and currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

For currency, excepting Treasury notes of 1890.

1s, 4, 450, 000 sheets, making	\$17, 800, 000
2s, 1, 750, 000 sheets, making	14, 000, 000
5s, 3, 000, 000 sheets, making	60, 000, 000
10s, 1, 300, 000 sheets, making	52, 000, 000
20s, 450, 000 sheets, making	36, 000, 000
50s, 50, 000 sheets, making	10, 000, 000
11, 000, 000	189, 800, 000

Allowing 150,000 sheets in addition to the above for large denominations not mentioned, makes a total of 11,150,000 sheets for United States notes, gold, silver, add currency certificates.

For Treasury notes of 1890.

1s, 1, 200, 000 sheets, making	\$4, 800, 000
2s, 600, 000 sheets, making	4, 800, 000
5s, 1, 000, 000 sheets, making	20, 000, 000
10s, 600, 000 sheets, making	24, 000, 000
20s, 250, 000 sheets, making	20, 000, 000
50s, 25, 000 sheets, making	5, 000, 000
3, 675, 000	78, 600, 000

and 50,000 sheets additional for large denominations not mentioned above, makes 3,725,000 sheets required for printing the Treasury notes of 1890. In all for United States notes, gold, silver, and currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, a total of 14,875,000 sheets.

Respectfully, yours,

E. H. NEBEKER,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Official copy:

EDWARD L. MILLS,
Acting Chief, Division Loans and Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 22, 1892.

SIR: With reference to the increase in the amount which will be required for the purchase of distinctive paper for United States securities and national-bank currency over that of the current year, as indicated in the estimates for the fiscal year of 1894, transmitted herewith, I have the honor to submit the following explanation:

The amount estimated as being required for the present year, based upon the actual requirements of the office of the Treasurer of the United States for United States notes and certificates, was \$66,452.21, while the amount appropriated by Congress for this object was only \$50,000, necessitating a proportionate reduction in the amount of paper which can be purchased during this fiscal year. The Treasurer of the United States, by letter of October 10, 1892 (copy inclosed), estimates that 11,150,000 sheets will be required during the fiscal year 1894, to which should be added 5 per cent for sheets spoiled in printing, making a total of 11,707,500 sheets, which, adding expressage, mill, and sundry necessary expenses, will cost \$73,388.36.

For the information of Congress in considering the estimates for paper for the next fiscal year (1894) and to emphasize the necessity of appropriating the full amount asked for, viz, \$73,338.36, I deem it proper to state that for the fiscal year 1892 the estimate was \$40,671.75 as per Department letter of January 19, 1891, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, and Congress appropriated \$40,000, cutting off only \$671.75, which enabled the Department to purchase a full supply of paper for that year, including about three months' surplus stock which it is necessary should be on hand at the close of each fiscal year for use pending commencement of work under the next year's contract and while the new paper is becoming seasoned and in proper condition for printing.

For the fiscal year 1893 the estimate was for \$66,455.21, while only \$50,000 was appropriated, cutting off the large sum of \$16,455.21, which will not only leave no surplus for use in the beginning of the ensuing year and for contingencies, but will cause an actual deficiency.

To further add to the complications which have embarrassed the Department in procuring the adequate supply of paper the Government mill was entirely destroyed by fire on April 14 last, and the new mill under construction has not yet been completed. Fortunately for the Department the liberal action of Congress in providing a full supply of paper in 1891-'92 left on hand at the close of that fiscal year about four months' surplus stock, which, with paper that can be borrowed from that provided for Treasury notes of 1890 and paid for from the permanent appropriation for that object, will enable the Department to meet all demands until the new mill is started and the new paper is seasoned and in proper condition for printing. The appropriation for the present fiscal year for paper for national-bank currency is \$9,300, which will purchase 1,500,000 sheets.

The Comptroller of the Currency, by letter of October 5, 1892 (copy inclosed), states that upon the basis of consumption of the past year, and allowing for a possible increase of issues to banks which are now reducing their circulation and for other contingencies, there will be required for the printing of national-bank currency 2,100,000 sheets, to which should be added the usual allowance of 5 per cent for sheets spoiled in printing, making a total of 2,255,000 sheets, which will cost the full amount estimated for, viz, \$13,981. The Comptroller recommends that there be provided an additional million sheets as a surplus for use in the first six months of the fiscal year 1895, but I have not included this in my estimate, believing that the amount estimated for will be adequate for all needs of the service.

In view of these facts I trust Congress will appropriate the full amount of the estimates, which are based upon the actual requirements of the service.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD L. MILLS,
Acting Chief of Division of Loans and Currency.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 14, 1892, at 10 a. m.

DECEMBER 12, 1892.

The subcommittee having under consideration the sundry civil bill met at 10 a. m.

STATEMENT OF PROF. T. C. MENDENHALL, SUPERINTENDENT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

PARTY EXPENSES.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 50, for "party expenses," you have considerable new language inserted. Please explain the necessity for it.

Prof. MENDENHALL. It is simply to substitute a new piece of work for another which is finished. The first item particularly is revised and changed in form in order to cover the whole Atlantic coast in one item, instead of several small items, as heretofore. That was the desire of the committee last year. In this particular item new phraseology is used, because there are a number of new operations.

Mr. SAYERS. You received an appropriation this year of \$17,700, as against \$3,000 for 1892, \$3,500 for 1891, \$7,000 for 1889, \$10,000 for 1888, and your estimates for next year are \$20,000. How much of the present year's appropriation have you on hand?

Prof. MENDENHALL. None. There is really a practical deficiency in this first item. It covers the whole Atlantic coast. Before we had half a dozen items covering the coast, and we now put it in one. It is a decrease instead of an increase, as will be seen in the final total.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you explain the necessity for an increase this year?

Prof. MENDENHALL. It is caused by the fact that the money is now practically all expended and the work is not done. Such deficiency as may occur I hope to cover by the 20 per cent clause by taking it from another item. An increase on that item is desirable to cover the work of next year.

Mr. SAYERS. To continue the primary triangulation from the vicinity of Montgomery towards Mobile, what is the status of the appropriation for the present year, \$6,400?

Prof. MENDENHALL. There is enough left to maintain a party during a part of the remaining season. A party will go out in a few days. The money will be expended before the close of the season on that work.

Mr. SAYERS. Don't you think you could get along next year with the same appropriation as for this year?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Of course we can get along, but economy and the necessities of the case would demand an increase in that appropriation. My estimate last year was more than the amount appropriated. It is not economy to send a party into the field for a part of the working season, as in that case the expense is much more. It is more profitable to keep them going during the season, and \$10,000 will be sufficient.

OFF-SHORE SOUNDINGS.

Mr. SAYERS. To make off-shore soundings along the Atlantic coast.

Prof. MENDENHALL. This is an item for which you will see that for the past six or seven years we have had annually \$8,000, and that is the smallest amount that will carry the vessel through. I asked last year for \$8,000, and you gave me \$6,400. It will not be sufficient.

MAINTENANCE OF STEAMER BLAKE.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for the maintenance of the steamer *Blake* at Chicago during the continuance of the Columbian Exposition. Did you not get anything out of the appropriation for the Government exhibit for that purpose?

Prof. MENDENHALL. No, sir; the last bill provides for carrying the steamer *Blake* to the Columbian Exposition. It was proposed to have her do some sounding in the North Atlantic and then proceed to the Columbian Exposition and remain during its continuance. This appropriation for last year is for that purpose. The phraseology of that item is to enable us to keep her there after the 1st of July and bring her back at the conclusion of the Exposition. I tried very hard to get that out of the governmental appropriation, but we have not fared well at the hands of the World's Fair Commissioners. Out of an estimate of \$20,000 from my bureau I am allowed but \$9,000 out of the governmental appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. As to the expense of the steamer *Blake* at Chicago, that ought to come under the appropriation for the governmental exhibit.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; it ought to if it could. The *Blake* must be maintained wherever she is. The expense there will not be different from what it would be if she were in her regular work. This is introduced here to enable the accounting officers to approve the expenditure made by her during that time.

PACIFIC COAST SURVEYS.

Mr. SAYERS. For continuing surveys on the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.

Prof. MENDENHALL. This is the old phraseology.

Mr. SAYERS. You did not receive any appropriation for the present fiscal year for that purpose, I notice.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Perhaps that was combined with the others, but we cer-

tainly had an appropriation for it. [After referring to the bill.] I got \$18,600 for 1893.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of that was expended?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Only about \$200. We will have not enough to start a party this spring at the opening of suitable weather. We have been unfortunate out there in having to meet many unexpected expenditures which are constantly likely to occur and can not be anticipated. I estimated for last year \$28,000 on that item.

ALASKAN EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. SAYERS. Continuing explorations in the waters of Alaska. How much of that have you expended?

Prof. MENDENHALL. All of it, and more, too. It costs \$10,000 per annum, on an average.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you do with your vessel when you get through with your work in the Alaskan waters?

Prof. MENDENHALL. The vessel generally leaves soon after the 1st of April; goes to Alaska and spends the season there.

Mr. SAYERS. How long is that season?

Prof. MENDENHALL. We return sometime in September. It depends on the weather, but usually about the middle of September. The winter season is spent in working up results. Of course it is not all done on board of the vessel. The final reductions of the work are made in the office.

Mr. SAYERS. To what port do they return? What is the distance?

Prof. MENDENHALL. They return to San Francisco, but I can scarcely tell the exact distance. It takes about five days to go to Port Townsend and about two days from Port Townsend to the lower part of Alaska. I think it is seven or eight days altogether. They generally stop for coal at Vancouver's Island, which adds a day or two. The distance, in round numbers, is 1,000 miles.

PHYSICAL HYDROGRAPHY.

Mr. SAYERS. Continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bays, etc. You received \$11,300 last year, and you have estimated for \$12,000. Have you any of that appropriation on hand?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I think a very little. This is a close estimate for the work we have to do, and out of it we maintain a number of tidal stations on the Atlantic and the Pacific coast. Our physical hydrography appropriation is more than half expended in tidal investigations and preparations of tidal tables.

EXAMINATION OF DANGERS.

Mr. SAYERS. For examination of reported dangers on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, etc., and to continue compilation of the "Coast Pilot," etc.

Prof. MENDENHALL. We had an appropriation in 1892 of \$5,000. We reduced the estimate for 1893 \$500 and we got \$2,950. This has been found to be too small.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you been able to make examinations of all dangers reported?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Usually; but our main expense is in the second item. We usually expend about \$500 for examination of reported dangers. The compilation of the "Coast Pilot" is expensive, it consisting of several volumes, which are prepared from information received and checked by actual examination on board of a vessel. It is used as constantly as an almanac.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you sell them?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, at the cost of the paper and printing, and that money is turned into the Treasury. I can not tell just the amount received annually from the sale of these, with our charts and other documents, but I will send a statement. The naval vessels receive these by law without cost, as do the Government Departments.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. SAYERS. To continue magnetic observations, including maintenance of the magnetic observatory. You ask for \$3,000.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; we asked for \$3,000 last year.

Mr. SAYERS. And the appropriation was \$2,550?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes; and there is likely to be a deficiency. We were obliged to remove the observatory at San Antonio on account of the fact that an electric road was built near it. That cost us over \$1,500. It was located about fifteen hundred feet from this electric road, but the disturbance was so great as to ruin the records. I found the thing in that condition, and I succeeded in making a profitable arrangement for the Government with the owner of a ranch about 6 miles from the city, so that we get the use of the land without cost and he furnishes water also without cost.

LINE OF EXACT LEVELS.

Mr. SAYERS. For continuing the line of exact levels westward and southward from the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., etc., \$5,000. You received \$4,200.

Prof. MENDENHALL. That is not enough. This appropriation has been carefully guarded this year.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any on hand?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, and we are about sending parties into the field in Florida. We have saved enough to get a party down there and keep it there to the end of the fiscal year.

STATE SURVEYS.

Mr. SAYERS. For furnishing points to State surveys, etc., you received \$15,600 last year, \$10,000 for 1892, \$9,500 for 1891, and \$8,000 for 1889.

Prof. MENDENHALL. The reason why we got more last year is on account of the fact that surveys of the boundary line of California was attached to it. That item came in after the bill was made up. That made an increase, making it \$15,600.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you expended any of it?

Prof. MENDENHALL. A large part of the amount allotted to other States has been expended, but the boundary line work begins soon. That has not yet been commenced.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you enough money on hand to finish that work?

Prof. MENDENHALL. No, sir; it will take two or three seasons probably to finish that work.

Mr. SAYERS. At what do you estimate the total cost of that particular work?

Prof. MENDENHALL. We have not estimated it; it is impossible to do so because our officers have not yet been in the field, and without knowing the character of the work we can not tell. I have estimated for it the same as last year. The California people wanted it done, and it is important.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the length of it?

Prof. MENDENHALL. About 400 miles.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard it as difficult?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes; the line has been run once or twice already, but not properly or satisfactorily. It is what we call a geodetic line, and it has to be run by geodetic methods.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of this \$17,500 which you ask for next year do you propose to use upon this California line?

Prof. MENDENHALL. About \$7,500 is the division which we have tentatively made. Of course, the two items being together, we would shift from one to another, according to the necessity of the case.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any other calls upon your office from other States for State surveys?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; more than we can possibly comply with. We spend about \$3,000 out of this amount each year in Texas, along the line between Texas and Mexico which has not been accurately surveyed. The object is to enable the authorities to fix a definite boundary line. It is defined in words, but not in fact.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you establishing that line or are you running a line?

Prof. MENDENHALL. No, sir; we are making the necessary surveys for the fixing of the line.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS.

Mr. SAYERS. For the determination of geographical positions, etc., you received \$4,600 last year, and you asked for \$5,000.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir. This increase of \$350 is necessary. I had it \$5,500, the same as was appropriated before, but we have reduced our estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any of that on hand?

Prof. MENDENHALL. We have enough on hand to run us through the season.

TRANSCONTINENTAL GEODETIC WORK.

Mr. SAYERS. For continuing the transcontinental geodetic work on the line between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. You received \$12,600 and you estimate for \$15,000.

Prof. MENDENHALL. We have been receiving \$20,000 for a number of years, except one year when we received \$19,000. I have reduced my estimates about \$5,000. I asked last year \$22,000 for that, and I have reduced it by \$5,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of it is unexpended?

Prof. MENDENHALL. It is all expended. There will probably be a deficit of \$4,000.

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Mr. SAYERS. For traveling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty, etc. Will not the appropriation of \$2,950 for the current year answer?

Prof. MENDENHALL. We can not tell exactly, but if it is going on as it has been it will not be nearly enough. During the last year or two many changes have taken place in our naval detail. It costs \$250 every time we send an officer to San Francisco, which we are obliged to do quite often. We have found this to be a small amount every year.

Mr. SAYERS. For objects not heretofore named that may be deemed urgent, including the actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office at Washington. That is for consultation with the Superintendent. You received \$5,900 for the present year.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; and I estimated \$7,000 for this fiscal year and \$6,000 for the coming year.

Mr. SAYERS. Will \$5,900 answer?

Prof. MENDENHALL. That is pretty nearly \$6,000.

INTERNATIONAL GEODETIC CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. SAYERS. For the contribution to the International Geodetic Association for the measurement of the earth.

Prof. MENDENHALL. That is \$550, and it comes from this last item. It is to give authority to appropriate.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Alaska boundary. Please tell us what you have done and what you contemplate doing, as well as how much you have expended, and how much you will probably need.

Prof. MENDENHALL. This appropriation is made continuous, and therefore not all of the amount appropriated has been expended. I have purposely saved all I could this year in order to have it ready for a heavy expenditure in the near future. The work this season has been carried on by two or three parties, who have been engaged in fixing the geographical position of Mount St. Elias, which is important, as it is almost exactly on the southern extremity of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and therefore likely to be a boundary mark. From this time on the work will consist of the survey of the southeastern boundary of Alaska, which is much the most troublesome from a diplomatic standpoint, and perhaps the most difficult from an engineering point of view. I made an estimate of the cost of this work, which I submitted to the committee last year, and I will adhere to the point I then made, that the amount would be sufficient provided this survey should be continued in accordance with a certain plan.

I had a conference a few weeks ago with a British commissioner, who is my colleague, upon the method of conducting the surveys, and I find that he differs with me in regard to the plan of the survey to such an extent that it will require a large increase of my party there during the coming season on account of his idea that these surveys should be carried into the interior mountains. His plan is, in my judgment, impracticable and unnecessary, and I think that one season

will be sufficient to demonstrate that fact. It is naturally based upon the British contention. The definition of that line is primarily based upon the supposition that it is run along a ridge of the range of mountains parallel to the seacoast, and where such range is more than 10 marine leagues from the coast, or does not exist, the boundary is to be drawn at a distance of 10 marine leagues. That agreement was made in the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, and when we bought Alaska we bought that agreement. It was based on the Vancouver map of that region, which was then, and in some respects is to-day, the best map we have; but our own investigations reveal the fact, as we claim, that there is no range of mountains parallel to the coast, and therefore a compliance with the British contention is impossible, and we must fall back upon the second clause, which says, "It shall nowhere be more than 10 marine leagues." On our charts the boundary has always been marked tentatively 10 marine leagues from the coast. Our plan is to send parties up three or four of the rivers and survey those rivers a distance of 30 miles, and when we are ready to define the boundary lines we can readily define them by saying from point A to point B, etc. The Canadians wish to go actually into the interior in expectation of finding a range of mountains parallel to the coast. If they go I shall be obliged to send men with them.

Mr. SAYERS. You consider the Canadian scheme unwise and impracticable and unnecessary.

Prof. MENDENHALL. I do.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the Canadian Government appointed this commission?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the Government made an appropriation for it?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir. I conferred with the commissioner about that two weeks ago.

Mr. SAYERS. You received for 1892, for this purpose, \$58,000.

Prof. MENDENHALL. No, sir. We received in 1892 a total on the Alaska work of \$58,000, but there was a deficiency appropriation of \$24,000 to pay the Alaska Commercial Company for the expense of a party sent up there some years ago. That, therefore, ought not to be added as a part of this work.

Mr. SAYERS. But that was for the payment of expenses of running a line from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. All the expenses hereafter to be made are for running a line from Mount St. Elias to the extremity of the southeast portion of Alaska.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The \$38,900 which appear in the estimates prepared by the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations are for expenditures for establishing a line from Mount St. Elias northward to the Arctic ocean?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. So that you have had appropriated for the establishment of a line from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic ocean—

Prof. MENDENHALL. It should, to be more accurate, read "for the establishment of the one hundred and forty-first meridian," because Mount St. Elias is not exactly on that, but is nearly so.

Mr. SAYERS. So that you have an appropriation of \$35,000 for the surveys of this southeastern line?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Congress at its last session provided that the whole expense of the survey of the southeastern line should not exceed \$60,000 on the part of the United States?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have already received \$35,000; and in view of the insistence of the Canadian commissioner, that there should be examinations made to ascertain whether there are any mountain ranges in existence along the coast of Alaska, how much will this sum of \$60,000 necessarily be increased on that account?

Prof. MENDENHALL. It is difficult to answer that question at once without a season's experience. What the Canadian commissioners propose to do is to send topographic parties into the field, and in order to lessen the expense of the United States Government I propose to send along with each of those parties one man. I want a man for that work who is an expert, so that he may be able to bring back the fullest information. He would in that case only pay his share of the expense. I do not propose to organize parties myself to go into that work, but simply want to send a man with each of their parties. I have said to them that we will take into our parties one of their men on the same terms.

Mr. SAYERS. That would not increase the expense very much.

Prof. MENDENHALL. I hope not. I may be able to get through the whole thing without an increase.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you know how much the Canadian government has appropriated?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I do not know how much they have appropriated, because Mr. King did not tell me. I told him how much I had estimated for, and he said that he had calculated expending fully that much. I asked him if that appropriation had been made, and he said yes, and gave me the impression that they would expend fully as much as \$60,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the \$35,000 have you on hand?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I can not tell, but I will look at that. I will say that it is possible that I can cut off a few thousand dollars from this item for the present year, as you have asked me to do the best I can to reduce the estimate to last year's appropriation. I may be able to cut something from this Alaska appropriation for the present year.

Mr. SAYERS. When do you expect to begin work?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Our parties will leave the latter part of March, and work will begin in April.

Mr. SAYERS. Really, there will not be much expenditure until the parties begin to leave here?

Prof. MENDENHALL. There will be a good deal of expenditure before that, because we have to provide new instruments and procure boats. This money will all be called for. We have to get a large steam whaleboat, also boats suitable to go up the rivers. In order to procure this equipment we will be obliged to spend a great deal of money, including much for the repairs of vessels.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will the season continue in which you will probably do the work?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Until September or probably October.

Mr. SAYERS. How long do you expect this work to continue?

Prof. MENDENHALL. My original idea was that two seasons would complete it; but with the additional labor that has been thrown upon us by the Canadian people it is possible that it will require three seasons.

Mr. SAYERS. How much can you spend the first season?

Prof. MENDENHALL. We can spend more the first season than any other, but I can answer only approximately. By and by we will need our equipment, and we want to have it available.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand you to say, then, that an agreement has been made between yourself and the Canadian commissioner, in regard to these exploring parties which will be sent out to ascertain if mountain ranges really exist, and that you simply want to send one person with each party, and that his only expense will be his mess expense?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes; unless I find that it is necessary for us to send along a man to carry instruments, as we can not expect them to furnish transportation for us. That may increase the expense some.

Mr. SAYERS. For repairs and maintenance of vessels you have \$25,000 for this year?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; and we ask for \$30,000. Our vessels are getting older every year, and they need repairs. This year I am obliged to spend \$15,000 on one vessel, as it needs a new boiler and engine. On the Pacific coast our vessels will require much attention.

There is another thing which I would like to propose in the interest of true economy. If you will make this appropriation a continuous one it will save the Government a great deal of money.

Mr. SAYERS. We can not do that. How much money have you unexpended the current year for repairs and maintenance of vessels?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I can not tell, but I will report it to you.

Mr. SAYERS. How many vessels have you?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I have about a dozen. I gave you in a letter a list of the whole fleet, and there has been no change. The hydrographic inspector has reported to me that it will be impossible to repair these vessels under the existing appropriations, and we have been trying to get \$5,000 out of the Alaska appropriation, as we could properly take it for repairing vessels which are to be used there. I told him we could possibly get a few thousand dollars for that purpose.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you supplied with vessels by the Navy?

Prof. MENDENHALL. No, sir. We have our own vessels, and they are built by the Department.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for paying the office force. I see some changes.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes; you will see that we have stricken out clerks in one place and taken them on in another. One clerk to the Superintendent appears to be stricken out, but it is inserted in a place lower down in which there is an increase from three to four, and from one to two. Practically these changes amount to this: There are two persons whose compensation is increased by this change. They are clerks who have been receiving relatively very low compensation. The increases have been recommended by the assistant in charge of the office. There are reductions in the number, but not in the compensation of others employed, so that as you will see at the end the total required is less than was appropriated last year by \$200. The position abolished is that of a plate printer, no appointment to this place having been found necessary on account of improvements in the facilities for printing introduced during the past two years.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 63 you have inserted in the item for "office expenses," and "labor."

Prof. MENDENHALL. That is because we are very frequently required to employ a carpenter or instrument maker to help us out. The law as it now stands does not allow us to do that. This is not a change in amount from what it has been for many years; but it simply supplies phraseology which will enable us to employ a carpenter. It is cheaper to do it in that way than to go outside to get the work done.

Mr. SAYERS. You also inserted the words "and library and archives."

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir. This language is also inserted to meet any objections of the accounting officer.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of this \$9,000 appropriation have you on hand?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Very little. It is drawn on very closely. We shall not have any at the end of the year.

Mr. SAYERS. Stationery for office and field purposes. How much of the appropriation for 1893 have you on hand?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Almost nothing. This appropriation will run very close this year.

Mr. SAYERS. One-half of the year has not yet expired.

Prof. MENDENHALL. But the greater part of the expenditure must be made at the beginning of the year.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is miscellaneous expenses and contingencies of all kinds. You have an appropriation of \$4,500 for that.

Prof. MENDENHALL. That fund of miscellaneous expenses is the hardest-worked fund we have, and we are obliged to do all kinds of repairs out of it. We have been obliged this year for sanitary reasons to reconstruct the water closets in our building. That has cost a large sum. We were driven to the necessity of taking a large amount of money out of the fund for that purpose, and I hope to have it slightly increased.

STATEMENTS OF MR. S. P. LANGLEY, SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, AND OF DR. G. BROWN GOODE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money has been expended of the \$132,500 which the Smithsonian Institution received during the past year?

Dr. GOODE. On the 1st day of December we had of the amount appropriated for preservation of collections, etc., \$82,824.25 in the Treasury, but there were outstanding liabilities to the amount of \$76,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What liabilities?

Dr. GOODE. Chiefly for salaries.

Mr. SAYERS. That is not a liability.

Dr. GOODE. Outside of the estimated pay roll we had \$1,000.31 of unpaid liabilities on the 1st of December.

Mr. SAYERS (to Mr. Langley). Your appropriation has ranged from 1885 to 1893 from \$91,000, the lowest, to \$145,000, the highest, in 1892. You asked for \$145,000 for 1893, the present year, and you now ask for \$180,000. Please explain it.

Mr. LANGLEY. I think the statement in the note in your bill gives the matter as concisely as I can state it.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item (on page 66) is for cases, furnitures and appliances for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum. You ask \$30,000 for next year as against \$25,000 for the present year.

Mr. LANGLEY. The money spent on cases is partly bestowed in encouraging the gift of collections to the Government, for people will not make their gifts, often of large value, unless they are assured that they will not only be preserved but placed on exhibition.

Mr. SAYERS. For the expense of heating, lighting, electric telegraph, telephone service of the National Museum, I see that you have some new language: that is "including salaries, compensation for all necessary employes." Why do you desire that new language inserted?

Dr. GOODE. It is simply because we have several clerks paid from that appropriation, and that we are required to make repairs on the building when necessary from that appropriation. We want to pay mechanics, and must be authorized to do it if we judge proper.

Mr. COGSWELL. That answer does not cover the question. You say the ruling of the Treasury Department required you to expend some of this money in repairs; but this new language is for salaries and for compensation of all necessary employes.

Dr. GOODE. I thought it applied to furniture and fixtures.

Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. Sayers means including "salaries of all employes." Why do you put in that new language?

Dr. GOODE. It is to conform to the language of the other items. This is a matter on which no special stress is laid, except that appropriation is used for paying the engineer, the fireman, and telephone operator. It is largely a salary appropriation, and the wording in question is used in the other items, which we have already passed over.

Mr. SAYERS. For the erection of two galleries, one on the southwest and the other on the southeast of your building. You have a note appended to that estimate, I suppose, which gives the information.

Mr. LANGLEY. It is not all I would have said. The collections for the Museum completely outran the holding capacity of the building many years ago, so that it is in a state of congestion, and this in place of some provision, which ought to be made by the erection of a new building.

Mr. SAYERS. In the next item you have some new language. Why do you desire this new language?

Mr. COGSWELL. I suppose the accounting officers have compelled the insertion of that.

Dr. GOODE. For several years \$1,000 was granted by Congress for stamps for the Museum alone. We have cut down the estimate to \$500, and this reduced amount is intended to cover four divisions of the service instead of one.

Mr. SAYERS. For the National Zoological Park you ask \$75,000 for the next year, instead of \$50,000, which you received for the current year.

Mr. LANGLEY. I would like to state that that \$50,000 was represented as being adequate to furnish proper maintenance, that is, essentially, to police the park, feed the animals and replace the stock, which, according to the experience of other zoological gardens, requires substantial renewal once in three years, or little more. What we have asked here is to spend an amount equal to that which is spent by private institutions on smaller parks: for instance, the park at Philadelphia. I have, under the appropriation for the current year, no authority to purchase animals, and I am under the discretion given me providing for the most urgent needs of roads and buildings, with what ought otherwise to go to such purchases. We have been getting on as well as we could by drawing upon the Yellowstone Park, and by trying to make exchanges with other parks, which, for instance, would like to exchange a lion which they have and we have not, for antelope or elk, which they need and we have.

Mr. COGSWELL. It costs about \$30,000 to feed them, and you want a building?

Mr. LANGLEY. The buildings projected at the beginning have not yet been put up. The largest building we have, which has cost something like \$19,000, has been nearly built, and, I think, very economically; but almost everything else remains to be done, and some of the wants are urgent. The elephants, for instance, are kept in a board shed, which was run up in a few days when they came to the park. They could walk through it as easily as I could walk through sheets of paper. There never has been a suitable place provided for them.

Mr. SAYERS. My understanding is that the argument used when the question was before Congress in regard to this Zoological Park was that it was only intended for the purpose of preserving the specimens of such animals as are becoming rapidly extinct in this country and that there was no thought whatever of going elsewhere to purchase animals of other countries.

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, it is strictly true that this preservation was the primary and principal intention.

Mr. SAYERS. You see how these things grow. In my judgment they never would have procured an appropriation if it had been known that they were going to Africa, India, or elsewhere to purchase these lions and elephants.

Mr. LANGLEY. The object of the establishment of this park was primarily for the preservation of American animals, and secondly, only as a place of recreation for the people of the District. The action of Congress, however, in making half of the appropriation payable by the District had the tendency to turn this primarily into a place of recreation for the people of the District, who had to pay half of the tax and were in no way interested as a community in the preservation of any buffalo, moose, or vanishing game in the West, and very naturally desired to get the sort of thing for their money that local interests called for—i. e., that it should be made a menagerie, and that it should be used primarily as a place of recreation. The attention that the complaints of the people of the District received is not unreasonable. This has had, then, the practical tendency to subordinate the primary features of national utility to the secondary one of local recreation, and I can only agree that your understanding as to the original proposition before Congress seems to me to be strictly true as regards the principal object.

Mr. COGSWELL. You do not mean to say that this last matter you have spoken of has entirely taken the place of the primary object?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; not entirely.

Mr. COGSWELL. The garden is still necessary, and it is still used and will continue to be used to preserve the expiring game of this country.

Mr. LANGLEY. It is not used as it ought to be used. The idea was to have that garden laid out in great spaces in which the buffalo, antelope, and elk could breed in seclusion. The public naturally wishes to go everywhere and see everything as in a menagerie, so that the primary purpose is so far defeated that I may, without exaggeration, say that the secondary purpose is undoubtedly overriding the main one.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do I understand that its purpose to preserve specimens of animals that are fast departing, like the buffalo, etc., is ended?

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, no; but this purpose is not properly carried out. The money which should be given primarily to that is demanded in part to meet this call for popular entertainment.

Mr. COGSWELL. Still you are enabled to carry out (perhaps in a modified form) the original purpose?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, in an imperfect manner. With that same amount of money I could carry it out much more efficiently, were it not for difficulties arising out of the fact that it is so largely raised by taxation from the District. So far as I am personally concerned in the care of the place, I wanted from the first to see this park for the public use and entertainment, but not to the exclusion of objects of national importance and scientific interest, and its charge under the difficulties of the actual condition of limited appropriations is often a heavy care.

Mr. COGSWELL. Is this because of other duties absorbing your attention so that you have become tired of this charge or because it has not been carried out according to your ideas?

Mr. LANGLEY. It has certainly tended to become a different thing from what it was intended to be—which was a place devoted to a great national purpose first, and after that to entertainment—and it is partly also, I should say, because other objects under the Institution's care, deemed to be of higher importance, indirectly suffer by the fact that the sums spent in this way on the park are virtually so much out of the means that Congress might otherwise give to purposes more germane to the institution's proper work.

Mr. SAYERS. We will now turn to the item for the astrophysical observatory. I see that you have been receiving for this purpose \$10,000 for 1892 and 1893. How much was expended in 1892?

Mr. LANGLEY. Every dollar of it was expended. So far as this year is concerned, about \$4,000 remains. Of this special work I can speak with positive knowledge. I think that some of the most interesting and scientific work that has been lately done in this country or Europe is now being done at this observatory. We hope in about six months to make our first publication, and that it will bring credit upon the Government.

Mr. SAYERS. In brief, what is the object of this observatory?

Mr. LANGLEY. The object of this observatory is to study the heavenly bodies in relation to the wants of man. The object of an observatory like the Naval Observatory is to find out the place of the sun and moon in the sky for the bene-

fit of navigation, and to ascertain the places of the stars and the like. The object of the science of astrophysics, which has come up within the last twenty years, is to find out, for instance, not where the sun is in the sky, but how it affects the crops, and if we can thus forecast the harvests; to determine how its heat is distributed, and how it affects our seasons and the whole system of things on earth, for it does affect them, not only in the seasons and in the crops, but in every possible way, even the most unexpected. Great spots on the sun, for instance, are heralded by a simultaneous universal disturbance of the telegraph wires, and evidence of this intimate dependence of what goes on here and what goes on there is incessant.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you investigate to any extent the other heavenly bodies?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; astrophysics investigates them all, but the sun is naturally the principal one and its study the fullest of practical utilities.

Mr. SAYERS. For international exchanges you ask \$23,000 this coming year in place of \$17,000 for the current year.

Mr. LANGLEY. There is one thing which ought to be considered in this connection. By an act of Congress fifty copies of every volume published by the Government are ordered to be placed in charge of this bureau to be distributed to foreign Governments. The money paid last year did not quite meet the expenses. Of this year's appropriation of \$12,000, we have spent, I think, about \$8,000. We make four sendings every year. We shall not have enough for all the remaining sendings, even after reducing, as we have done, the small clerical force. The Congressional documents will consequently have to remain unsent. I am compelled to store these in a basement, where a year or so ago water came in on them. This year they will have to remain in the same place, exposed to danger of destruction, unless the \$5,000 asked for in the urgent deficiency bill is appropriated, and the amount asked for in the next year's estimates seems to me absolutely indispensable if we are to go on.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you really think you ought to have \$17,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. Unquestionably.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 70 you have an item for North American Ethnology.

Mr. LANGLEY. I wish to say that a word was dropped out which is of considerable importance. It reads in the estimates "for continuing ethnological researches among the North American Indians, including salaries and compensation of all necessary employés, and office rent." The words "and office rent," are to be inserted.

Mr. SAYERS. That is new language.

Mr. LANGLEY. It has been put in because I have been given to understand that the Geological Survey desires the rooms now occupied by the Bureau of Ethnology. Major Powell wants to know if I can put the Bureau of Ethnology in the National Museum, but I have told him that I can not make room there, and I want to be authorized to provide rent for this next year. Major Powell was to be here to speak about this, but he is absent from the city.

Mr. COGSWELL. You were given \$10,000 less last year than you asked for. What was the effect of that on the work, and what is its present condition?

Mr. LANGLEY. As I expect Maj. Powell here to-morrow, and he can answer as to the details better than I can, I will ask to be permitted to refer you to him.

Mr. SAYERS. Does he take a great interest in this?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir. He is an able and interested ethnologist, and his heart is in the work. I do not know any more competent person in that line than he.

Mr. SAYERS. For the Smithsonian building you ask an appropriation of \$5,000 for continuing repairs.

Mr. LANGLEY. I asked three years ago for \$45,000, which was to make repairs to the whole building, and the west wing was designed to be made fireproof. It was also to provide rooms for the exchange bureau in the basement. We shall shortly have to put our clerks into the basement, where occasionally water has gone to the depth of 2 feet. Congress gave us \$25,000 instead of \$45,000, and modified the proposed language of the appropriation so that no portion of this \$25,000 could be used except in the extreme west part of the building, where only about \$15,000 could be economically spent. We have accordingly spent but \$15,000 out of the \$25,000, the rest being unused. We could not, of course, spend a dollar except according to the terms on which the appropriation was made, and this did not allow us to expend any in the east end, where it was wanted for sanitation and the needed repairs. The balance, therefore, till now, has remained idle and I hope you will allow me to use it where it is needed. The Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Clark, who is in charge of this work, says that he thinks with an additional \$5,000 everything that could be regarded as most essential in sanitation

and fireproofing could be done: and if you allow us that I think we shall have no occasion to ask you for anything more in this quarter for several years to come.

Mr. SAYERS. In addition to this appropriation, you would like the language of the previous appropriation to be changed so that you could use the amount of money remaining?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. What amount of money is left over from what appropriation?

Mr. LANGLEY. \$10,000; it is left over from an appropriation I think made in 1890 for fire-proofing, lighting, and sanitation of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. COGSWELL. How did that happen?

Mr. LANGLEY. It happened because Congress changed the language of the bill as introduced. I asked for an appropriation in certain terms, and Congress amended it so that it provided that little of this money could be used for anything but repairs of the so-called chapel at the west end. I had no knowledge of the change till it was made, and so no opportunity for explanation.

At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 13, 1892, at 10 a. m.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 12, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. Goode fears that he did not fully understand your question in regard to the amount of the appropriation for the preservation of collections still remaining unexpended, or, at all events, that his reply may lead to some misapprehension.

The fact that on the 1st of December almost seven-twelfths of the appropriation remained unexpended ought not to be taken as an indication that it is possible to carry on the work properly with the amount given for the current year. As soon as the reduction was made, expenses were cut down in every direction, and many things of urgent importance have been left undone, rather than incur an actual deficiency, it being hoped that Congress would give the relief which I have asked for in connection with the urgent deficiency bill of this year.

A considerable number of employes, taxidermists, and skilled laborers have been transferred to work for the World's Fair, and are paid for from that appropriation. In two or three months it will be necessary to drop these people from the World's Fair appropriation, and unless the relief is granted in the deficiency bill the Museum will be without taxidermists or a number of other necessary employes will have to be dropped in order to provide for their payment.

Even though the Museum should be able to squeeze through the present year by leaving many things undone, a larger appropriation next year will be all the more necessary to prevent a positive detriment to this branch of the public service.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

The Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. T. HALL, CHIEF CLERK BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 73 there is an item for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor law. You have had an appropriation for the present year of \$75,000, and you ask for \$75,000 for next year. Can you tell how much of the appropriation for this year has been expended?

Mr. HALL. I think I can. It has been guarded pretty carefully for this reason: The greater portion of the contract-labor people come in in the early spring and summer, so that the force is required to be heavier than in the fall and winter. Up to the end of November there were \$27,818.42 expended.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion that the appropriation for the present year will be sufficient?

Mr. HALL. I think so.

Mr. SAYERS. You apprehend no deficiency?

Mr. HALL. We are guarding against that by holding back something over half of the amount, in view of the fact that contract-labor immigration is greater in the spring and early summer. We have \$45,000 balance on hand.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you tell me something as to what has been done with this appropriation? Upon what lines is your office operating?

Mr. HALL. I have anticipated that question to some extent, and brought what I thought you would desire. We have thirty-four inspectors on that work. They are located at the following places: Port Huron, Mich.; Buffalo and Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; San Antonio, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Burlington, Vt.; Springfield, Ill.; St. Vincent, Minn.; New York City; Portland, Oregon; Key West, Fla.; Alpena and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Baltimore, Md.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Calais, Me.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. SAYERS. What salaries are paid to these parties?

Mr. HALL. They get on an average about \$1,200 a year. Of course, we can not get a man in as large a city as New York for that, but we can at the smaller places generally.

Mr. SAYERS. Is an inspector paid anything in addition to his salary?

Mr. HALL. No, sir. We have stations at these different places, and they are governed by certain rules and regulations.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you tell how many arrests have been made, and how many persons have been sent out of the country?

Mr. HALL. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there were 931 contract-labor people returned to Europe and 831 returned to Canada. For the fiscal year preceding that, only 123 altogether were returned; showing the difference in the administrative feature of the law.

Mr. SAYERS. How many have been returned during the present fiscal year?

Mr. HALL. I have not the figures for that, but I can furnish them.

Mr. BINGHAM. I suppose that you consider you have done most excellent work?

Mr. HALL. We have tried to do the best we could. I presume it is caused by the different manner of proceeding. Having but one head, the matter can be handled a little better.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to state in response to your request that the number of emigrants barred at our ports from June 30, 1892, to November 30, 1892, for the reason that they came in violation of the alien contract-labor act, is 460. Of this number 188 came from Canada and Mexico.

Respectfully, yours,

E. T. HALL,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc., House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. K. TINGLE, SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. For the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act you asked for an appropriation for the fiscal year of \$100,000. You asked for \$100,000 for the next fiscal year. How much of this appropriation have you spent for the present fiscal year?

Mr. TINGLE. I came off rather hastily, and I obtained figures for the fiscal year that has closed. I did not get the other figures, but I will send them to you this afternoon. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has charge of that part of the business, relating to registration, and I did not have time to prepare it after getting the notice from this committee. I went to see him, and I suggested that he had better come up. I suppose he will be here in a few moments.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of that was expended during the last fiscal year?

Mr. TINGLE. Fifty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-four cents was spent for 1892. That was expended for salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors stationed at the various points to prevent the incoming of Chinese.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you give us any information respecting this item?

Mr. TINGLE. In regard to registration I can not. Mr. Mason has charge of that.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have reference simply to the act passed this Congress?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. But you execute the other law?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you please explain the different methods under which this expenditure is made for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act?

Mr. TINGLE. There are appointed a number of Chinese inspectors. Last year the number was 3. They are located at various points in California and the Puget Sound district and along the Canadian frontier, as well as the Mexican frontier. It is the duty of those persons to look out for incoming Chinese who are constantly working their way over the border, and arrest them and have them tried before a commission, and when tried, if they are found unlawfully within the United States they are sentenced to deportation.

Mr. SAYERS. There are two items in regard to enforcement of these laws and I want the expenditure under each law.

Mr. TINGLE. These officers are ordered to report to the collector of customs. The collector of customs is directed to aid him in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. All the customs officers are required to do that. They have this special duty, and if not engaged on that they are to be engaged in the ordinary customs work of the district. That class of officers is in a measure under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all their accounts for services and traveling expenses are paid directly by that Department.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation for the present fiscal year has been expended in that branch of the service?

Mr. TINGLE. I am unable to tell you that, because I did not get those figures, but I will send you a full statement of it.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much of this has been assigned to your office for execution?

Mr. TINGLE. There is no particular assignment of that work. The law in reference to the registration of Chinese has been futile to a large extent, as no Chinese, with a very few exceptions, have offered themselves for registration.

Mr. BINGHAM. Are you operating on larger lines during this fiscal year?

Mr. TINGLE. We are operating about the same as formerly.

At this point the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, December 15, 1892, at 10:30 a. m.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. W. MASON, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Mr. SAYERS. The first item is for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. You received an appropriation of \$100,000 for the present fiscal year; the same amount for the next fiscal year. Will you be kind enough to state what has been done in reference to the enforcement of this Chinese exclusion law?

Mr. MASON. That appropriation is made by the Secretary of the Treasury and disbursed under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Secretary makes an allowance to the Commissioner for only enough money to register the Chinese laborers.

Mr. SAYERS. What allowance has the Secretary given you for that purpose?

Mr. MASON. We have asked the Secretary for allowances from time to time. About the 1st of September we procured a fund, in order to prepare the necessary blanks, and then we asked an allowance for the pay of deputy collectors at the various places where the agents are located.

Mr. SAYERS. Please give us the allowances.

Mr. MASON. The largest number is for the First district of California, which includes San Francisco and the suburbs. We got an allowance there for twenty-four deputies, one stenographer, and one interpreter for four months. We also got an allowance for rent and printing. All of the allowances to us amount to \$16,700 for four months, commencing on the 1st of September. We spent in that district in September \$1,243.94, and in October \$2,287.14, and in November \$2,248.77, making a total sum spent in the First California district of \$5,779.85 up to the 1st of December.

Mr. SAYERS. Please state the character of those expenditures, that is, for what purposes they were made.

Mr. MASON. There were twenty-four deputy collectors whom we charged with the duty of the registration of Chinese laborers entitled to register under that law.

Mr. SAYERS. You received how much money?

Mr. MASON. There was one chief deputy at \$1,800 per annum and twenty-three deputies at \$100 a month.

Mr. SAYERS. What work have these officers accomplished in that district?

Mr. MASON. I will give it to you in a general way. We prepared at the office the necessary blanks for registering, and these were forwarded to the collector and delivered to these deputies. The deputies divided that territory into districts, each having charge of so much territory. They were required, in the first place, to remain in their offices for a certain time each day, in order that if any person came in to register it might be done, and the rest of the time they spent in canvassing, in order to find out who would and who would not be entitled to register, so that we would not be imposed upon when they began to register.

Mr. SAYERS. How many have been registered in that district up to the 1st of December?

Mr. MASON. Two in September, 15 in October; none, I believe, in November. There were 17 in all.

Mr. SAYERS. Do these officers receive any emoluments in addition to their salaries?

Mr. MASON. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any charge made in the present method of registering?

Mr. MASON. No, sir; except that the man is required to file with the collector affidavits and to pay the notary fee; but in case the oath is made before the collector there is no such fee. He is required to furnish a photograph of himself, a cheap tintype. He is required to pay nothing to the Government.

Mr. SAYERS. Take the next district; what does it comprise?

Mr. MASON. The next is the Fourth California, which takes in the remainder of the State of California. The State of California is divided almost equally into two districts. The one which includes the First is the smaller, but it is in that district in which San Francisco is located.

Mr. SAYERS. Please state the number of officers.

Mr. MASON. We were authorized to employ nine deputies. We had one deputy at \$1,500, one clerk at \$1,000, and an interpreter at \$900, besides six additional deputies at \$100 a month. They were permitted to incur \$1,200 traveling expenses. The total allowance there was \$6,436.33. As to these people mentioned, we did not employ them because we did not feel that it was necessary to put these men on duty, and hence we have had only one deputy at a salary of \$1,500. We have expended only \$248.60 in that district. Of course we would have spent more if we had found they were registering.

Mr. SAYERS. How much work has been accomplished?

Mr. MASON. There has been no registration in the Fourth district.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the next district?

Mr. MASON. The next district for which an allowance was made is the district of Oregon, which includes the State of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. SAYERS. How many officers have you there?

Mr. MASON. We had five officers there at a salary of \$100 each, and one clerk at \$100, and the necessary number of interpreters at \$3 a day, when actually at work. There was \$120 for the rent, and printing \$100, making a total, exclusive of interpreters, of \$1,870. We employed in that district one deputy at \$100 a month, commencing on the 1st of September, and a clerk at \$1,400, who went on duty on the 9th of September. We paid out of that allowance \$582.54.

Mr. SAYERS. How much work did you have?

Mr. MASON. There were eleven people registered.

Mr. SAYERS. Give me the operations in the next district.

Mr. MASON. The next is the First Illinois district, which includes the city of Chicago. We were authorized to employ at Chicago two deputies at \$100 a month for four months, which amounted to \$795.60. They were on duty for three months at a cost of \$521.72.

Mr. SAYERS. Now give us the next district.

Mr. MASON. We have a district in Boston where we were authorized to expend \$379 for one deputy and we have spent only \$71.71. There are no Chinese registered in that district.

The next is the Second district of New York, where we were authorized to employ one deputy for four months at \$100 a month. We have paid \$198.90 in that district and there were no registries.

The next district is the First Ohio, which includes Cincinnati, where we were authorized to employ a man, but we never put him on duty as there have been no registries made there.

The next district is Montana, which includes some other place which I can not now recollect. We were authorized to put on two deputies and one clerk and to spend \$1,874. We have spent nothing, so far as I know. If the collector has spent anything he has not sent in any report.

Mr. SAYERS. Was there anything accomplished in Montana?

Mr. MASON. No, sir. The total amount that we have spent during the three months, up to the 1st of December, was \$7,403.32.

Mr. SAYERS. How many Chinese have been registered in all?

Mr. MASON. The total number registered was 122. The Eighth Illinois district is one in which none have been registered. At that place we have employed our regular force. During the month of September there were nine registered in the Seventh Indiana. In Maryland there is one district without any registrations. In the Sixth Missouri, in which is situated St. Louis, there was 1 Chinese register. In New Mexico there were 14. In the Twenty-first New York there were 9; that takes in part of the city of New York. In the Tenth Ohio there were 4 registries. In the First Pennsylvania, which takes in the city of Philadelphia, there was 1 registry in the month of September. In the month of October there was in New Mexico 11 registries. In the Twenty-first New York there were 7 registries. In the Tenth Ohio there were 4 registries. In the First Pennsylvania there was 1; in the Fifth Tennessee there were 5; in Texas there was 1; in Nebraska there were 3 in November; in New Hampshire there 2 registries; in the Twentieth New York, 1, and in the Fourteenth New York, 9. In the Tenth Ohio there were 2 registries; in the First Pennsylvania, 2 in November. In the districts to which I have just referred no allowances have been allowed, and the registration has been done by the regular force without additional expense to the Government or the parties registering. We only put additional force on in localities where we understood there were a large number of Chinese.

Mr. BINGHAM. Why did you put on the force for only four months up to the 1st of January, 1893?

Mr. MASON. That was done for the purpose of testing it. We did not want to incur too much expense until we saw whether or not those people were going to register. If they were going to register, we would have to keep that force on; but if there was doubt as to whether or not they were, I felt it was my duty to afford them every opportunity to register if they desired to do so; but if not I did not care to continue the expenditure.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you not think that your force can do this work without additional men?

Mr. MASON. It could not do it in California, Oregon, or New York; probably not in St. Louis; that is, not if the Chinese were to register. If they were to turn out and register of course our force could not do it.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the Secretary made an allotment of this appropriation for the entire year or for only four months?

Mr. MASON. For only four months. These collectors have been notified that the allowance could not be continued after the 1st of January. We have not said so to them; but if the Chinese should conclude to register, we would have to ask the Secretary for a continuation of the allowance.

Mr. SAYERS. The registration is authorized to continue for one year?

Mr. MASON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What time will it expire?

Mr. MASON. On the 5th of May next.

Mr. BINGHAM. This is not a continuing appropriation?

Mr. MASON. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. To what other use is this appropriation of \$100,000 applied besides the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act?

Mr. MASON. That could be better explained by Mr. Tingle, from the Secretary's office.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that Congress should decline to extend the time for registration beyond the 1st of May next, would there be any necessity for a further appropriation under this act, and if so, what would be the necessity?

Mr. MASON. I can not answer that question. I should say that there have been

only 122 registries. You understand that there are probably 120,000 Chinese in the United States who are entitled to register under this act, and if these Chinese laborers should desire to register between now and the 5th of May the Internal Revenue Bureau would have to have a larger force than its regular force to do that work.

Mr. SAYERS. But suppose Congress should decline to extend the time for the registration beyond the 1st of May, then would there be any need for an appropriation for this purpose after the 1st of May?

Mr. MASON. No, sir. Registration ceases on the 1st day of May, and we have nothing to do with it after that time.

Mr. SAYERS. Is the appropriation made under this act, in order to execute the act, used for any other purpose than that of registration?

Mr. MASON. No, sir; none whatever; these deputies are employed for that purpose and paid out of this appropriation, and for that purpose alone. Of course the work is done by our regular force. They have their regular duties to perform.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you anything else to say?

Mr. MASON. No, sir; unless as to the workings of this matter.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the force that you appointed at these various districts make a complete list of those who are subject to registration?

Mr. MASON. No, sir; except in a general way.

Mr. BINGHAM. They made no examination as to that.

Mr. MASON. For instance, we have reports from collectors at these points, showing, as nearly as they can estimate it, the number of Chinese located at the different places.

Mr. BINGHAM. They made up no list in detail by name or location.

Mr. MASON. No, sir; nothing of that kind was done; they could not do it.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the reason of this limited registration? What information has your office as to this exclusion law?

Mr. MASON. I have a proclamation here which will give it to you better than I can. They filed a proclamation addressed to the office, which is a paper signed by the Six Companies, giving their reasons for declining to register. I have a translation of that.

Mr. SAYERS. Please send that paper, so it can go into the record.

Mr. MASON. Very well; the stenographer can note that the following is a translation of the letter received by the collector of internal revenue at San Francisco from the representatives of the Chinese laborers, stating their reasons for declining to register.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 19, 1892.*

SIR: We are in receipt of your communication of September 15, 1892, asking us if we have issued instructions to Chinese laborers not to register.

In response thereto permit us to say that we have issued a circular advising the Chinese laborers that the law requiring them to register is unconstitutional and can not be enforced, and therefore suggesting to them that they do not comply with the law. This circular is based upon the advice of our attorneys that the law is unconstitutional and in violation of treaty rights. The reasons given therefore are as follows:

First. The law makes no distinction between Chinese who are aliens and Chinese who are citizens of the United States. A citizen of the Chinese race is entitled to the same rights and privileges in this country as any Caucasian citizen, and no law can be passed which is intended to apply to one class of citizens as against other classes. It is a cardinal principle of constitutional law that all laws in reference to citizens must be equal and uniform in their operation; further more. Congress has absolutely no power to pass any law providing for the deportation of a citizen no matter what may be the crime or offense of which he may be convicted.

Second. Congress has no power to provide deportation as a penalty for any crime.

Third. The fifth amendment to the Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; and the eighth amendment to the Constitution provides that cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted. Chinese persons now residing in the United States, who came here under the existing treaties and laws, are entitled to be and remain in the United States, and to inflict upon them the punishment of deportation for failing to register would be to inflict upon them a cruel and unusual punishment and would deprive them of liberty and property without due process of law.

Fourth. The treaty between the United States and China provides that Chi-

nese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens of the subject of the most favored nation.

It is true that Congress has a power to abrogate or nullify a treaty between this Government and a foreign government, but the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that such abrogation or nullification must be done in express terms and can not be done by implication.

Congress has not either expressly or impliedly abrogated or nullified this provision of the treaty. This provision is therefore still in force, and as Article VI of the Constitution of the United States provides that all treaties as well as the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, it therefore follows that no law is valid or constitutional which imposes on subjects of the Chinese Empire now residing in the United States burdens, restrictions, and penalties which are not likewise imposed upon aliens of every other nation.

There are many other reasons why the registration law is unconstitutional, but we have given sufficient to satisfy the reasoning and unprejudiced mind that this law is in violation of rights guaranteed both by the treaty and by the Constitution.

Besides these reasons the Chinese consider that the law is an unwarranted and unnecessary insult to the subjects of a friendly nation. It is in violation of every principle of justice, equity, and fair dealing between two friendly powers. It is an insult that has not been inflicted upon the subjects of any other nation, and if England or any other European country was to pass a similar law in reference to subjects of the United States, we think the United States Government would resent the indignity. The law if enforced will subject every Chinese merchant in the United States to blackmail of the worst type. A Chinese merchant who has resided in San Francisco for many years, and who may desire to go to New York on business, can be stopped at every little hamlet, village, and town on the line of the railroad and arrested on the charge of being a laborer who has failed to register.

It is true that the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury provide for the registration of persons other than laborers, but we do not find any provision for such registration, and in the absence of a law requiring or authorizing it such certificate would be absolutely worthless.

In your circular you stated that the officers of the Six Companies might be liable to the United States Government for inciting Chinese subjects to violate the law. In response to this we would say that our attention has not been called to any law which makes it a crime for us to advise our fellow-subjects that they have a right to disregard a law which is in violation of the Constitution and treaties.

Respectfully,

SAM YUP ASSO.
YONG WO ASSO.
NING YOUNG ASSO.
SHEW HING ASSO.
KONG CHOW ASSO.
HOP WO ASSO.
YEN WO ASSO.

[Signatures in Chinese characters by each president.]

Hon. JOHN C. QUINN,
Collector of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SAYERS. Do these Chinese companies of which you speak control Chinese emigration to this country?

Mr. MASON. Yes, sir; but I can not answer to what extent. They seem to have absolute control of all Chinese laborers coming to this country. The laborers seem to follow their advice.

Mr. SAYERS. You are only advised as to what they seek to do in reference to those already here?

Mr. NANSON. Yes, sir; especially in reference to registration.

Mr. BINGHAM. Your relation to this whole question is only the result of the law of 1892?

Mr. MASON. Yes, sir; only with reference to the registration law. The Bureau is required to register the persons entitled to registration.

DECEMBER 15, 1892.

**STATEMENT OF MR. A. K. TINGLE, SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT
OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. TINGLE. You asked me yesterday to prepare a statement, and I have done so in the form of a letter, which shows the matter more concisely.

Ms. BINGHAM. This expenditure of \$60,000 is under your administration?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir. The appropriation for the current year is \$100,000. This gives you the details of the registration matter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1892.

SIR: Complying with your request of yesterday, I beg leave to submit the following information concerning the operation of the Chinese exclusion act and the expenditure of the appropriation for its enforcement:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, there were in the service twenty-seven Chinese inspectors appointed under said act. Their compensation ranged from \$3 per day to \$6 per day, with traveling expenses when absent from their stations on official business. Most of them were paid \$4 per day. They perform their duties under the direction of the collectors of customs to whose districts they are assigned. Collectors are instructed to utilize the services of these officers in the regular customs work when not engaged upon the special duty for which they are appointed. They are located in California, Washington (Puget Sound district), Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, New York, Vermont, Maine, Arizona, Louisiana, and Texas. The amount paid for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, for salaries and traveling expenses of the inspectors and for the deportation of 175 Chinese was \$58,439.95. During the current fiscal year there has been expended, to the 30th of November, \$22,547.53, and it is estimated that the total expenditure for salaries, expenses, and deportation will not be less than \$60,000. The number of Chinese deported during the current year is 63, at a cost of \$3,795.75.

Very respectfully,

A. K. TINGLE,
Supervising Special Agent.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

Mr. SAYERS. What portion of this \$100,000 is allotted to you?

Mr. TINGLE. There is not any allotment made. A portion of it was allotted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for registration purposes, and he was authorized to employ a certain number of persons, such as deputies and others, in each district, as he explained to you.

Mr. SAYERS. What amount of this appropriation has been used by you and for what purpose?

Mr. TINGLE. For the year ending June 30, 1892, there was expended \$58,439.95 for salaries and expenses of officers appointed under the Chinese exclusion act for the fiscal year 1892 and for the deportation of Chinese. For the current fiscal year there has been expended up to the 20th of November \$22,547.53.

Mr. SAYERS. These expenditures were made in the execution of the exclusion law and for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws.

Mr. TINGLE. No, sir; only for the exclusion of the Chinese.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to try to separate these expenditures. Are these the same expenditures of which Mr. Mason has spoken?

Mr. TINGLE. No, sir; but they are from the same appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Then, they are for different purposes?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What are those different purposes?

Mr. TINGLE. The employment of officers to prevent the Chinese from coming here, or for the arrest of Chinese who come into this country clandestinely in violation of law, and for bringing them to trial and deporting them to China.

Mr. SAYERS. How many Chinamen were arrested and brought to trial and deported during the fiscal year 1892?

Mr. TINGLE. One hundred and seventy-five.

Mr. SAYERS. How many have been arrested, tried and deported during the present fiscal year, up to the 1st of December?

Mr. TINGLE. Sixty-three.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the cost of the arrest, trial and deportation of those deported in 1892?

Mr. TINGLE. \$9,443.90.

Mr. SAYERS. How much for those during the present year?

Mr. TINGLE. \$3,797.75.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you estimate the total expenditure for this purpose will be during the present fiscal year?

Mr. TINGLE. \$60,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you feel that this \$60,000 will be enough?

Mr. TINGLE. We will make it enough. Last year it was necessary to cut down salaries.

Mr. SAYERS. The law will be properly enforced?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir; the customs officers are required to aid in the enforcement of this law, but these officers are appointed especially for that purpose. The customs officers have no authority to incur traveling expenses, while these officers have.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you anything further to say in reference to this appropriation?

Mr. TINGLE. I might say where these men are employed, although it is stated in the letter.

Mr. SAYERS. If Congress should not extend the time for registration under the act for the enforcement of the Chinese law beyond May 5, 1892, there would be no necessity for a larger appropriation than \$60,000.

Mr. TINGLE. If the law relating to registration is left on the statute books and is enforced, then all Chinese who are not registered are, by law, subject to trial and deportation; and if that law is executed, of course we will have to put on a large force, and the expense incurred in deportation and trial will be very considerable.

Mr. SAYERS. Then the question of expenditure will, in a great measure, depend upon what the Chinese may do between now and the 1st of May?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. If they should not register and the act of May 5, 1892, be enforced in all its provisions and penalties, then a much larger appropriation would be required than has been estimated for?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir.

HEARING OF DELEGATION IN REFERENCE TO CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Rusk and a delegation from Maryland are present and desire to be heard in reference to some action of the quarantine officers affecting Baltimore.

Mr. RUSK. Among these gentlemen present is Mr. Rogers, president of the Corn and Flour Exchange, and other representatives of the merchants of Baltimore, who desire to take up a few moments of your time in reference to an item in this appropriation bill providing for quarantine station at Cape Charles. That appropriation refers to the act of 1888 authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish certain quarantines; among these are the Delaware Breakwater and Cape Charles. I merely want to bring the matter to your attention and introduce these gentlemen. They are here to explain to you the damage that has been done to the city of Baltimore by reason of the establishment of this quarantine at Cape Charles, which practically makes a double quarantine for Baltimore. The fact of the existence of these quarantines going abroad has injured the commerce of Baltimore to a very great extent, which they desire to explain.

Mr. SAYERS. The State of Maryland has quarantine laws of her own?

Mr. RUSK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you prepared to say that the State of Maryland prefers to execute her own quarantine laws without asking the Government of the United States to execute its quarantine laws within the same jurisdiction?

Mr. RUSK. These gentlemen here represent the mercantile interests of the

city of Baltimore, and they are prepared to accept a national quarantine law if it is to be a law which will be uniform and will cover other ports, including New York City. They are also prepared to state that in the event of a national law not being passed, they prefer that quarantine should be left to the State, and that they should not be subjected to this double quarantine.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say that what these gentlemen propose is that there should be a national law, and that it should have jurisdiction over the entire country?

Mr. RUSK. If it is uniform, they think a quarantine station should be established at or near Baltimore, and not one hundred miles away.

I will now introduce Mr. John L. Rogers, president of the Corn and Flour Exchange.

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. ROGERS.

Mr. SAYERS. You are a citizen of Baltimore and engaged in what business?

Mr. ROGERS. I am a citizen of Baltimore, and am engaged in the flour trade, being president of the Corn and Flour Exchange, which is the largest commercial organization in the State. There is not much to be said in addition to what Mr. Rusk has said, except to say that the mercantile and steamship interests of Baltimore have been hampered by this law, as it virtually authorizes a double detention of vessels and works much against us, although the Secretary of the Treasury has very kindly abated it; that is, he has moved it up to the vicinity of Baltimore: but at the same time the effect of it is that there is a double quarantine at Baltimore, and the steamship owners prefer to go to other cities in many cases.

Mr. SAYERS. There is not a double detention at New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, but there is such a detention at Baltimore?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. The Government quarantine was formerly located at Cape Charles, and vessels were subject, if they arrived after sundown, to be delayed over night, as the officers staid over at Old Point Comfort: whereas, if that quarantine were closer to the city of Baltimore the vessels could run up to Baltimore and avoid that detention.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance between Cape Charles and Baltimore?

Mr. ROGERS. About 160 miles.

Mr. SAYERS. What you desire is that this station shall be established or removed to a point nearer Baltimore?

Mr. ROGERS. What we really desire is that it shall be done away with entirely, unless the law is sufficient to cover other ports. It works against Baltimore as a double quarantine. These other ports have only their local quarantines, and they have their local officials. Our local quarantine is very efficient, as Dr. Wyman will tell you, as he has been in correspondence with Dr. McShane and has expressed such views. We can not see the justice of imposing this upon us.

Mr. SAYERS. The doctor has told the committee that one of the principal reasons for the establishment of the Cape Charles quarantine is to cover the city of Baltimore.

Mr. ROGERS. We have a local quarantine some 5 miles from Baltimore, which is under the charge of the city officials, and it has been found to be very efficient. There is no justice in placing a Government quarantine over us any more than there is in placing one over New York. New York received twenty emigrants to Baltimore's one. This is a serious drawback to our commerce: and while we greatly appreciate the extreme precautions taken by our brothers in New York, and we do not wish that that matter shall bear severely upon them, still we consider that we are fully competent to protect ourselves.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is Cape Charles in the State of Maryland?

Mr. ROGERS. It is in the State of Virginia. The station is on Fishermans Island, which is almost uninhabited, being so badly infected with sun flies, fish flies, and mosquitoes that the president of one of the associations told me that in the summer season animals could scarcely live there.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is it your opinion that an expenditure upon the part of the Government for the improvement of Fishermans Island would be a waste of money so far as your port is concerned?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. I would like, if you will allow me, to read this letter from the board of pilots, which expresses the matter better than I can.

The letter was read, as follows :

OFFICE BOARD OF MARYLAND PILOTS,
Baltimore, December 1, 1892.

GENTLEMEN: We, as pilots, have always looked on Cape Charles as an improper place for a quarantine station, for reason of its dangerous locality; in the first place, there are no harbors for any class of vessels, the place is surrounded with sand bars and middle grounds, and vessels lying there are at great risk and danger of parting their cable and of driving ashore on some of those bars with which the place is surrounded; there is always more or less sea rolling in there. In fact, this year of 1892 it was totally abandoned, and they have been using James River Channel and Hampton Roads as the quarantine station. A few years ago they undertook to establish a station at Cape Charles, but ships met with great delay, sometimes twenty-four hours before being visited by the doctor. It gives ships now great delay and loss of time. When they arrive at station, say at sunset, they have to remain all night until morning; it takes all day to run the bay; then she has to lay another night before passing our local quarantine.

We consider Fisherman Island the most inhuman place that could be selected. In the first instance, there is no water that is fit to drink, nor is the locality proper. In the summer and fall months I don't think an animal could exist on account of fish flies and mosquitoes; and in ordinary weather, when ships have to lay there, it is too rough to go alongside in boats without more or less danger.

We do not think there is any port in this country that is so well situated as Baltimore for safe quarantine; ships can anchor in safe localities and be entirely isolated from all communication, and still be of easy access to those that have to attend to them; our quarantine is at least 5 miles from the city, and in a locality where there are but few inhabitants.

JOHN S. HEBB,
President of Maryland Pilot Association.

The COMMITTEE ON QUARANTINE MATTERS.

THE JOS. R. FOARD COMPANY,
No. 11 SOUTH GAY STREET,
Baltimore, December 14, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: Regretting exceedingly that sickness will prevent my seeing you to-morrow with my neighbors, I will endeavor to state my views in regard to national quarantine and its effect upon the business of our port as briefly as possible consistent with its great importance to us.

In the first place, as you know, we have an entirely satisfactory quarantine establishment of our own here at Baltimore, which enjoys the perfect confidence of our community, and is so situated as to entail the least possible delay to our vessels. Its efficiency is evidenced by the fact that no malignant contagious disease has ever come to us by water within the recollection of anyone now engaged in active business pursuits, and we are confident of its ability and fitness to protect this community and the country behind us. We feel, therefore, that there is no possible necessity for a national quarantine station on the road to Baltimore, and that there never has been any more than there has been at New York, which, from the beginning of this cholera scare, has enjoyed entire immunity from Federal control except so far as applies to emigrant regulations.

I say the beginning of this cholera scare, because before it the so-called Cape Charles quarantine was a dead letter so far as Baltimore was concerned, the Surgeon-General having listened to our appeals, and very kindly agreed with us that we were amply protected by our efficient local quarantine. The Treasury Department, as you are of course aware, has also materially modified its application to Baltimore during this winter, but this is only temporary relief. The excuse for its original establishment was the alleged inefficient quarantine organization at one or more of the other Chesapeake Bay ports, but even their alleged needs did not warrant its location in what others will be able to show you better than I can is one of the very worst and ill-adapted places for the purpose that can probably be found after a careful search of the coast from Maine to Texas; but, after all, it is against any sort of a station at or near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay applying to Baltimore that we protest. Baltimore, we feel, being entitled to a properly located station of its own if we are to have national quaran-

line everywhere, New York included, or exemption from it if any other place is exempt.

Illustrating what I mean by properly located, Cape Henry is 170 miles, and Hampton Roads, where our vessels have been compelled to proceed at an extra expense for pilotage to pass the Cape Charles quarantine during its active maintenance against us is 150 miles from Baltimore, the Cape Charles station proper being located about 18 miles away toward the open sea on an island entirely inaccessible to vessels of any appreciable draft at all seasons.

The doctor's visits were limited to daylight, and ships were usually passed only between 8 to 9 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. Hampton Roads being 20 miles away from Cape Henry, a vessel had therefore to pass in before 2 to 3 p. m., not to be obliged to remain over in Hampton Roads until the next day, entailing the loss of an entire day, as but for the quarantine a vessel passing in at any hour between 2 p. m. and 2 a. m. would reach Baltimore the next day during business hours.

Assuming the chances of passing in during the day or night to be even, the Cape Charles quarantine has therefore cost the commerce of this port during its continuance, and if it is maintained will entail upon us permanently an average loss of half a day on every steamer coming to us, and when I tell you that a fair average estimate of the value of our big and little freight and passenger steamers, of which about 600 have come to Baltimore during 1892, is about \$250 per day, to say nothing of our very large sailing-vessel trade, most of it done by vessels owned in Baltimore, you will be able to form some approximate idea of the direct money loss, not including incidental damages, that we ask you to help save our commerce from.

Trusting that you will pardon so long a letter from one who has already suffered as the agent and a director in an American company owning five steamers and employing five to ten more from time to time, trading between this port and the West Indies, to the average number of three a week, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

JOS. R. FOARD.

HON. HARRY WELLES RUSK, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. ROGERS (after concluding the letter). We are opposed to any Government quarantine at Baltimore so long as quarantine does not exist at any competing points. Dr. McShane, our health officer, has grown up with the service, having been promoted in it, and is thoroughly efficient. He has written us of the condition of Fishermans Island.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would not this quarantine station be for the protection of the navigable waters of Virginia?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir; it would be a protection to Norfolk. I will now introduce Mr. Gorman, of Baltimore, who represents the Storage and Lighterage Company.

STATEMENT OF JAMES C. GORMAN.

Mr. SAYERS. You are a citizen of Baltimore?

Mr. GORMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What interest do you represent?

Mr. GORMAN. I represent the steamship interest. As I understand the case, we are here to object to this appropriation for the establishment of a quarantine station at Cape Charles. I can say that the health officers of Baltimore are fully able to cope with that question of quarantine.

With respect to Cape Charles, we object to the establishment of the station there for the reason that it is not within the waters of Maryland; and secondly, it is 160 or 170 miles from Baltimore. But the most important objection of all, and the one which has been most urged, is covered by the letter of the President of the Pilots' Association of Baltimore, in which he points out that vessels riding at anchor would not be safe.

The establishment of a quarantine station at Cape Charles City by the National Government would raise the question of the insurance of vessels lying there. By reason of the unsafety of the coast there, vessels are liable to break their anchors and go ashore, which might cause great loss to the vessel as well as to the cargo. The establishment of a quarantine station at Cape Charles City might be urged to cover three points, Richmond, Norfolk, and Newport News, as well as Baltimore. But let me call your attention to the fact that to neither

of these points is there any immigration. Baltimore is the only point to which there is immigration. At Norfolk, Newport News, and Richmond, as well as to all other places in the vicinity, there is no direct foreign commerce, unless it be small vessels which come there from Brazil to load flour and return to Brazil. There are only two points, Norfolk and Newport News, which are places in direct contact with importations from European points where this trouble is threatened, and we therefore think that the local quarantine authorities would be amply able to abate any case of sickness that might arise in the crew of a vessel visiting these places.

The establishment of the Cape Charles quarantine seems to us to be inimical to the interests of Baltimore, and very expensive to the United States Government, for the reason that near Baltimore we have one or two places where, upon a critical examination, I think will be found very proper and suitable places for the establishment of quarantine, at very much less expense. There is an old fort directly opposite the Baltimore quarantine, which is only 5 or 6 miles from Baltimore, and is now practically useless. But by the expenditure of a very small amount it would make a very suitable quarantine station.

Mr. SAYERS. What amount would you say would be required?

Mr. GORMAN. I am not able to tell that, but the walls are standing there, and the site is a good one. The walls are granite.

Mr. SAYERS. Does it belong to the United States Government?

Mr. GORMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the area of it?

Mr. GORMAN. About 6 acres.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it accessible to ships of the largest draft?

Mr. GORMAN. Yes, sir; because the channel of Baltimore is directly between this and the quarantine station. Vessels pass right up there; and by the establishment of a quarantine station there it would make a better understanding between the national and the local quarantine authorities. It might also be a relief to the Government quarantine station.

The record shows that our quarantine station is amply sufficient, and I can say that it is within the recollection of most of the business men of Baltimore present that there has not been a case of infectious disease at Baltimore which has come in from outside sources.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the name of the fort to which you refer?

Mr. GORMAN. It is Fort Carroll.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance from that fort to Cape Charles?

Mr. GORMAN. About 150 miles, and it is about 6 miles from Baltimore. There is another matter upon which I wish to touch. Mr. Rogers mentioned Philadelphia as one of the exempted ports. In that he is wrong, as Philadelphia is suffering from a double quarantine as well as Baltimore.

Mr. SAYERS. Does Cape Charles quarantine station cover Philadelphia also?

Mr. GORMAN. No, sir; the Delaware Breakwater covers Philadelphia. I can say for the particular interests that we represent, that we practically have four quarantines. For instance, a vessel will go into Philadelphia, be quarantined, discharge her cargo, and start for Baltimore. During the existence of the recent regulations governing quarantines, our ships have been subject to quarantine at Philadelphia, at the Delaware Breakwater, at Cape Charles, and at Baltimore.

Mr. SAYERS. The same vessels?

Mr. GORMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not the officers of these different quarantine stations respect the inspection of the first quarantine station?

Mr. GORMAN. No, sir; we are subject to four quarantines. I want also to say that this thing became so burdensome that I had to appeal to the Supervising Surgeon-General, Dr. Wyman, and I am glad to say that he responded very quickly and made an examination of two vessels at the Cape Charles quarantine station, and that helped to save us about twenty-four hours in one of those cases, which means several hundred dollars to a steamship.

Mr. ROGERS. State to the committee how some vessels went into New York, as I believe you have a letter in reference to that.

Mr. GORMAN. I failed to bring all the documents with me, but I am representing those lines—the Hamburg-American Packet line. They are well known to the gentlemen present, because one of the vessels was in the great trouble in New York on account of the cholera. The owners of that company in Hamburg wrote me that they could not understand why it was that their steamship should be subjected to a quarantine at Cape Charles in getting into Baltimore when

the steamships of the same company, and coming from the same port on the other side with passengers, met practically no detention at New York.

Mr. SAYERS. I suppose that arises from the fact that New York has her own quarantine?

Mr. GORMAN. That is correct.

Mr. SAYERS. And the Government exercises general authority over the quarantine station at Cape Charles.

Mr. GORMAN. What we object to is the establishment of a national quarantine at one point and not at the others.

Mr. BINGHAM. Has this trouble only occurred during the recent cholera scare?

Mr. GORMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. We will now hear Dr. Wyman.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

Dr. WYMAN. I do not believe that these gentleman and myself are so far apart as it may appear. I fully appreciate the necessity of not hampering commerce, and in the performance of my duties as the administrator of the national quarantine service I have had that strictly in view.

With regard to the Baltimore quarantine, I would like to ask these gentleman if there is any disinfecting plant at Baltimore, or any means of fumigating a vessel; and I would like to ask also if there is any accommodation for immigrants in case a vessel with cholera is brought in; and is there a place where immigrants can be put and can be watched?

Mr. ROGERS. I consulted with Dr. McShane during the cholera scare, and he assured me that there were ample facilities in Baltimore to do that work. They had barracks erected, and had a perfect local quarantine to treat all contagious diseases; and he said that he was able to take care of them, but that there was no fumigating plant.

Dr. WYMAN. I knew there was not. I have served three years there, and while I fully appreciate the ability of Dr. McShane, I recognize that the facilities for ordinary quarantine are sufficient, but they are not sufficient for extraordinary occasions. That is what we are providing for at Cape Charles.

In regard to Fishermans Island, which has been referred to as uninhabitable, I will say that the boarding station for Cape Charles is Fortress Monroe. The commerce coming in there does not ordinarily have infected vessels. The vast majority of the vessels are healthy, and can be quickly cared for and go on to Baltimore.

Mr. GORMAN. I understand that the doctor urges that the establishment of a quarantine station at Cape Charles should have its boarding station at Fortress Monroe. Does he contend that the boarding station should be 18 miles from the place where his vessel is boarded?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; and I will explain that. We have a powerful seagoing vessel down there, and it is well manned and equipped. The vessel is tied up at Old Point Comfort. Fishermans Island is out of the track of commerce; and if a ship should come there badly infected with a lot of immigrants she would be remanded to Fishermans Island, which is 20 miles away. That island is a reasonable and proper place for such treatment. It is an out-of-the-way island, and if you have to treat cholera patients, and if a large number of infected immigrants should come in, there would be no fear of cholera extending to the other communities, as it is far away from the neighboring villages. It is safe as a place of segregation. The ordinary quarantine of vessels is done right near there. If a vessel comes in there, and it is subject to cholera, it is fumigated, as the fumigating steamer comes alongside of such vessel and pumps the dioxide of sulphur right into her. She is treated there, and, if necessary, is sent to Fishermans Island. The island is a station of refuge, being out of the track of commerce.

With regard to the detention of vessels bound for Baltimore, I have given that matter very serious thought. It was my suggestion that the boarding during the winter could be done at or near Baltimore. I say that it was at my suggestion, but it was made of course on the representation of these gentlemen, and I have tried during the winter season to have the boarding done near Baltimore. At present we have our officers go aboard of vessels in conjunction with the local quarantine authorities of Baltimore. That is done in order not to delay vessels if there are no suspicious cases, and then the vessels are allowed to go

up to the city; but all suspicious cases must stop at Cape Charles, just as they do in the summer time.

Mention has been made of Fort Carroll, and I favor the passage of a bill introduced by Senator Harris, which provides for the establishment of two supplemental boarding stations, one at Delaware Breakwater and one at Fort Carroll, the latter being used simply as a boarding station. With a little expenditure it could be made a boarding station and would avoid the detention of vessels.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your opinion in brief as to whether Fishermans Island is the most practical, convenient, and suitable station for the segregation of suspected immigrants when cholera or other disease threatens?

Dr. WYMAN. It is the most suitable, in my opinion.

A DELEGATE. How is it as to Sharps Island?

Dr. WYMAN. I have heard of Sharps Island, but it is away up. The trouble about this national station is that it is intended for Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Hampton, and Newport News. The suggestion has been made that immigrants do not go to these places; but we all know the enterprise of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the great prospects of Newport News, and immigrants are liable to be landed at Newport News as well as at Baltimore in a very short time.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose this island should be abandoned and the location be changed to Fort Carroll, would or would not that necessitate the establishment of another quarantine station for the benefit of Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much money has been expended by the National Government on Fisherman Island and Cape Charles quarantine station?

Dr. WYMAN. About \$5,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Before going into that, I would rather you would send us a statement showing the expenditure at those places.

Mr. ROGERS. The doctor has not explained why there is a necessity for a quarantine at Baltimore and not at New York. I think this is a great hardship to Baltimore.

Dr. WYMAN. This is a matter which ought to go before the committee which is considering the establishment of a national quarantine; but I would say that we have an establishment on Sandy Hook, and I am now erecting a disinfecting apparatus for this establishment. It is proposed to establish a national quarantine there. We have the authority and the money, and it will be done.

At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, December 16, 1892, at 10 a. m.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1892.

SIR: In accordance with your suggestion, I have to inform you that the amount disbursed from June 30, 1892, to December 1, 1892, out of the appropriation for compensation in lieu of moieties consisted of the following items, viz: \$20,000, paid out of the deficiency appropriation of \$20,000 of July 28, 1892; \$9.26 paid out of \$14.04 remaining from the regular appropriation for 1892, and \$1,332.05 out of the regular appropriation of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1893, making a total of \$21,341.31. The net amount received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures from June 30, 1882, to December 1, 1892, was \$61,457.75. It is impossible to advise you of the gross sum received, inasmuch as the net amount only is in many cases reported to the Department.

Of the amount appropriated for expenses of conferences of local appraisers for which \$1,200 is appropriated, the sum of \$500.35 was expended for the conference held from October 11 to October 22, 1892, which amount does not include the expenses of the appraiser at San Francisco who attended said conference and whose expenses in attending the conference held in April last amounted to \$209.47, the account not having been settled.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. COMSTOCK,
Chief of the Customs Division.

Hon. JOS. D. SAYERS,
*Member Subcommittee on Sundry Civil Bill,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1892.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant requesting, for the subcommittee having charge of the sundry civil bill, certain information concerning the works of river and harbor improvement, estimates for which are submitted on page 207 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

To comply with your request I have to submit the accompanying statement, which supplies, in regard to each item mentioned, the information desired for the committee, so far as the questions asked can be answered at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
*Committee on Appropriations,
United States House of Representatives.*

IMPROVING HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892	\$2, 447, 906. 00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	187, 500. 00
Unexpended balances of appropriations December 1, 1892	204, 733. 98
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	333, 000. 00

The Secretary of War, November 16, 1892, awarded contract for dike construction and dredging to Edwards, Howlett & Thompson, and contract for rock removal to P. Sanford Ross. Under the specifications the total amount of work per year shall amount to \$500,000.

IMPROVING GREAT KANAWHA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892.....	\$1, 305, 700. 00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract.....	225, 000. 00
Unexpended balances of appropriations December 1, 1892.....	335, 056. 25
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	333, 000. 00

Contracts have not yet been entered into for completion of the work—the preparation of the drawings and specifications not having been completed.

IMPROVING ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892.....	\$397, 000. 00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract.....	112, 500. 00
Unexpended balances of appropriations, December 1, 1892.....	144, 660. 69
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	190, 000. 00

Proposals were opened October 15, 1892. On October 29, 1892, the Secretary of War awarded contract to I. H. Hathaway & Co. The specifications require the contractor to earn at least \$120,000 per year.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER TO MOUTH OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892.....	\$2, 800, 000. 00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work	525, 000. 00
Unexpended balance of appropriations December 1, 1892.....	547, 800. 00
Amount that can be expended between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	569, 000. 00

Improvement of Mississippi River between Missouri and Ohio rivers is not executed by contract except purchase of material and plant, and no contracts are outstanding for this work under proposed appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM MOUTH OF MISSOURI RIVER TO MINNEAPOLIS.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892	\$3, 200, 000. 00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work	600, 000. 00
Unexpended balances of appropriations December 1, 1892	551, 705. 95
Amount that can be expended between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	578, 000. 00

The balance unexpended is sufficient to cover existing contracts which amount to \$362,661.48. All such contracts expire in 1893; balance will be expended during present fiscal year unless conditions of river are very unfavorable for work. No additional contracts for work under future appropriations yet provided for. It is proposed to let in the near future provisional contracts for work during 1894; large part of work is carried by days' labor and Government plant. Amount to be so expended depends on appropriation made by act of Congress.

IMPROVING ST. MARYS RIVER AT THE FALLS, MICHIGAN.

Amount of contract authorized by law of September 19, 1890	\$3, 738, 865. 00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	1, 500, 000. 00
Unexpended balances of appropriations December 1, 1892	1, 488, 935. 86
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	500, 000. 00

The contract for the construction of the 800-foot lock walls was entered into February 9, 1891, and the work is to be completed by November 15, 1893. Contracts for deepening the canal prism by excavation were entered into July 14, 1892. The work has been divided into two sections and operations have been begun on both, to be completed by June 30, 1894.

IMPROVING HAY LAKE CHANNEL, ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Amount of contract authorized by law of September 19, 1890	\$1, 684, 115. 00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	815, 000. 00
Unexpended balances of appropriations December 1, 1892	432, 059. 41
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	125, 000. 00

This work has been divided into six sections and contracts were entered into February 6, 1891, for each of these sections. The contracts require the entire channel to be completed by November 30, 1893.

IMPROVING CHANNEL CONNECTING THE WATERS OF THE GREAT LAKES BETWEEN CHICAGO, DULUTH, AND BUFFALO.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892	\$3, 340, 000. 00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	375, 000. 00
Unexpended balances of appropriations December 1, 1892	374, 433. 05
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	400, 000. 00

Contract for completing the work not yet entered into. Proposals have been invited to be opened December 9 to 17, 1892. Under the approved specifications work is to be commenced May 15, 1893, and completed in three working seasons. At least one-fifth of funds provided to be earned the first season, at least three-fifths by the end of the second season, and the work to be completed the third season.

IMPROVING CANAL AT THE CASCADES OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892	\$1,745,500.00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	326,250.00
Unexpended balances of appropriations in Treasury December 1, 1892	326,250.00
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1891, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	946,000.00

Proposals for the whole work were invited, and opened November 15, 1892. December 7, 1892, the Secretary of War awarded contract to J. G. & I. N. Day, the lowest bidders. The approved specifications require the work to be conducted at such a rate that the contractor may earn each of the appropriations for the work within one year from date of approval of the original contract, or within one year from the date of each subsequent act of appropriation.

HARBOR OF REFUGE AT POINT JUDITH, RHODE ISLAND.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892	\$1,175,000.00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	75,000.00
Unexpended balances of appropriations, December 1, 1892	75,750.22
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	100,000.00

No contract yet made.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Amount of contract authorized by law of September 19, 1890	\$3,300,000.00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	541,000.00
Unexpended balances of appropriations, December 1, 1892	599,942.02
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	333,000.00

Contract approved April 28, 1891, provides for the complete execution of the work. The contractor must carry on the work as rapidly as may be desired by the engineer officer in charge, but he will not be required to remove by dredging more than 400,000 cubic yards of material during any one calendar month.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, INCLUDING SULLIVAN ISLAND AND MOUNT PLEASANT SHORE.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892	\$2,178,000.00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	225,000.00
Unexpended balances of appropriation, December 1, 1892	216,807.18
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	500,000.00

The contract approved October 14, 1892, provides for the completion of the work on or before November 10, 1895. The contractor is required to earn \$540,000 per year.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892	\$3,150,000
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract	318,750
Unexpended balances of appropriation in Treasury December 1, 1892	275,975
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892	667,000

Two contracts have been entered into—one for construction of jetties, training walls, etc., approved November 9, 1892, and one for dredging, etc., approved November 22, 1892. Operations were begun in October, 1892. The contractors are required to earn at least \$1,000,000 per year.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892.....	\$1,393,800
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract.....	212,500
Unexpended balances of appropriation in Treasury December 1, 1892.....	192,500
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	667,000

Contract for completion was entered into October 10, 1892. Contractor is required to earn at least \$500,000 per annum.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT GALVESTON, TEX.

Amount of contract authorized by law of September 19, 1890.....	\$6,200,000.00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract.....	1,550,000.00
Unexpended balances of appropriation December 1, 1892.....	883,177.15
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	667,000.00

Contract approved June 2, 1891. The contractor is required to earn not less than \$1,000,000 per year.

IMPROVING HARBOR AND BAY AT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892.....	\$1,715,115.00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work under continuing contract.....	150,000.00
Unexpended balances of appropriations, December 1, 1892.....	177,111.69
Amount that can be expended under contract between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	348,000.00

Proposals were opened November 14, 1892, and the contract was awarded December 10, 1892, to John C. Bull, jr., the lowest bidder.

The approved specifications require the contractor to earn \$175,000 by October 15, 1893, and thereafter not less than \$300,000 per year.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM HEAD OF THE PASSES TO MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER, ETC.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892.....	\$9,995,000.00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work.....	2,000,000.00
Unexpended balances of appropriations in Treasury December 1, 1892.....	1,983,477.96
Amount that can be expended between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	2,665,000.00

The work of improvement under this appropriation is carried on by contract and by hired labor; no contracts have been made for work during fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, but it is expected that the district officers will ask for bids for such contracts at once.

MISSOURI RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO SIOUX CITY.

Amount of contract authorized by law of July 13, 1892.....	\$2,850,000.00
Amount of appropriations made to date for the work.....	600,000.00
Unexpended balances of appropriations December 1, 1892.....	480,000.00
No contract work contemplated under current appropriation, or in estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.	
Amount that can be expended between December 1, 1892, and March 1, 1894, less unexpended balance available December 1, 1892.....	500,000 00

DECEMBER 16, 1892.

FISH COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF MARSHALL M'DONALD, FISH COMMISSIONER.

Mr. SAYERS. "Salaries United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries" I see Mr. McDonald, you have estimated for employes under you in detail?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir: under instructions.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, I desire to ask you this general question, whether in this list there is any official estimate, for who is not now in the employ of the service, and if the salary of any official has been increased? If so, please point out where the increase is in employes and also in salaries, commencing with the first.

Mr. McDONALD. The first one is the private secretary to the Commissioner, at \$1,800. The next one is one clerk of class 1, increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200; one clerk of \$900 has been increased from \$780. There is an increase of one fireman, made necessary by the eight-hour law, at \$600. In watchmen, expert in certain branches of the work, there has been a reduction from some \$180 to some \$120 to make them uniform. There are two watchmen. There is no increase there.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Office of accounts." Is there any increase?

Mr. McDONALD. The examiner of accounts is increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any other increase?

Mr. McDONALD. The bookkeeper is increased from \$1,080 to \$1,200, and one clerk from \$720 to \$840.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Office of architect and engineer."

Mr. McDONALD. There is no change there with the exception of one additional draftsman included under that office, taking in general drafting work for the whole Commission.

Mr. SAYERS. What is his salary?

Mr. McDONALD. \$1,000. That is the only change.

Mr. SAYERS. That is an addition.

Mr. McDONALD. That is an addition. He is now employed, but this is an increase in the personnel from the last fiscal year, and one which has been made necessary by the work.

Mr. SAYERS. "Division of fish culture, office." What about that?

Mr. McDONALD. Until the present fiscal year the Commissioner has always taken charge of the general fish-culture work in the division of fish culture. He deemed it necessary to appoint an assistant in charge of that division and promoted his ichthyologist, who received a compensation of \$2,400, to the position at \$2,700, doing away with the office of ichthyologist; the provision for additional clerk of Class 1, \$1,200, an increase of a clerk from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Mr. SAYERS. "Division of fish culture, station employes; central station, Washington, D. C."

Mr. McDONALD. There is no increase there at all.

Mr. SAYERS. Either in office or—

Mr. McDONALD. No; not in the whole of that central station paragraph.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no increase in the number of employes or salaries?

Mr. McDONALD. No, sir; there is a decrease from the old number in that certain employes who were formerly brought under this station have now been brought under the general office of the Commission, such as firemen, those who attend to the heating of the building and care for it, but there is no increase at all in the number of employes.

Mr. SAYERS. You did not speak of that before?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir; when I mentioned the firemen. Under the head of "aquaria, central station" there is an increase from \$1,000 to \$1,200 in the superintendent of the aquaria. He is also an expert fisherman and detailed to work in connection with the shad propagation of the Potomac River and elsewhere.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "fish ponds, Washington, D. C." What increase is there?

Mr. McDONALD. None at all.

Mr. SAYERS. Either in employes or salaries?

Mr. McDONALD. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. "Green Lake, (Me.) station." How about that?

Mr. McDONALD. That is the same.

Mr. SAYERS. "Craigs Brook (Me.) station." What about that?

Mr. McDONALD. That is the same.

Mr. SAYERS. What change is made?

Mr. McDONALD. None at all, neither in Green Lake nor Craigs Brook.

Mr. SAYERS. Why have two stations been established in Maine?

Mr. McDONALD. Both have been authorized by special acts of Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any reason why Maine should have two?

Mr. McDONALD. None except the stations are not for the State of Maine. One is the Penobscot station for salmon, from which we draw eggs, and the other is for land lock salmon, which is an important fish, and which we are now distributing in the Northwest. This is not in the interest of the State at all, but of course where a station is in a State it is of considerable advantage, but what I mean is that the station was not established in the interest of the State at all, but simply because it was best for the propagation of those fish.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Gloucester (Mass.) station?"

Mr. McDONALD. There is no increase. This station is operated some five or six months of the year and it is kept in permanent charge of one man, who is also a fish culturist.

Mr. SAYERS. "Woods Holl (Mass.) station."

Mr. McDONALD. There is an increase from \$720 to \$840 of the pilot and collector, but no other increase.

Mr. SAYERS. "Battery Island (Md.) station?"

Mr. McDONALD. The two stations, Battery Island (Md.) station, and Bryans Point (Md.) station, are operated but a portion of the year and they are in charge of a custodian or watchman at \$30 a month for each watchman.

Mr. SAYERS. "Wytheville (Va.) station?"

Mr. McDONALD. There is no change there.

Mr. SAYERS. "Put-in Bay (Ohio) station."

Mr. McDONALD. There has been a reduction in regard to a foreman there. The salary was formerly \$1,200, and he has been transferred to another station, and there is now no foreman. The new foreman when appointed will have a salary of \$1,000, which is \$200 less than the former foreman.

Mr. SAYERS. That will be an increase if they transfer a foreman from Put-in-Bay.

Mr. McDONALD. Vice the superintendent resigned, which is a reduction.

Mr. SAYERS. "Northville (Mich.) station."

Mr. McDONALD. There is an increase of one fish culturist at \$600.

Mr. SAYERS. "Alpena (Mich.) station."

Mr. McDONALD. There is no change.

Mr. SAYERS. "Duluth (Minn.) station."

Mr. McDONALD. There is no change.

Mr. SAYERS. "Neosho (Mo.) station."

Mr. McDONALD. An increase in compensation of a foreman from \$780 to \$840.

Mr. SAYERS. "Leadville (Colo.) station."

Mr. McDONALD. No change.

Mr. SAYERS. "Baird (Cal.) and Fort Gaston (Cal.) stations."

Mr. McDONALD. There is no change.

Mr. SAYERS. "Clackamas (Oregon) station."

Mr. McDONALD. There is no change.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Division of Fish Culture."

Mr. McDONALD. There are two field station superintendents estimated at \$1,500. They are needed in the general work and will be needed to take charge of new stations and they have got to be trained for their places. There is no change elsewhere except five machinists provided for, who were formerly paid from the appropriation for maintenance of vessels, being assigned to the launches of the stations according to the exigencies of the service. It is a transfer, but no increase.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you supply the vacancies of the places from which they were transferred?

Mr. McDONALD. There is no change in the personnel. The only thing is in the previous years these men were paid from the appropriation for the maintenance of vessels rather than from propagation, they being assigned to the launches and the launches assigned to the stations, so they are simply brought in under station employés.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Distribution employés."

Mr. McDONALD. They are the same, and there is no change.

Mr. SAYERS. "Division of inquiry, respecting food fishes."

Mr. McDONALD. There is an increase of one assistant from \$1,200 to \$1,400; provision for one assistant at \$1,200 additional, and an increase of two assistants from \$900 to \$1,000; an increase from a clerk of \$1,200 of class 1, to a clerk of \$1,400, class 2; an increase of a clerk from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that the one clerk of class 1?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir; no other change.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Division of statistics and methods of the fisheries."

Mr. McDONALD. There is a provision for a clerk of class 3, at \$1,600. He was transferred to work in connection with the World's Fair and has been dropped for the present time, but the position is the same. There is a general increase in the compensation of clerks, they have been taken in temporarily.

Mr. SAYERS. Give where the increases are.

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir; they were taken in temporarily on probation and have proved satisfactory, and their pay is now being brought up to what is more or less current in the Department for similar work. Two clerks, \$1,200 each, both of which are now receiving \$1,000; two clerks who were receiving, one \$900 and one \$720, are increased to \$1,000 each. Of the statistical agents, one agent is increased from \$1,330 to \$1,400, provision for two additional agents at \$1,400, and one statistical agent is increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200; provision for two additional statistical agents at \$1,200. There is no increase in the compensation of local agents at Boston and at Gloucester.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "vessel service." How does that service stand?

Mr. McDONALD. On the steamer *Albatross* a clerk is increased from the last fiscal year from \$780 to \$1,000. That is the only increase there. Under the head of *Fish Hawk* there is provided one naturalist at \$1,200. His position has been filled heretofore simply by a temporary detail, but it is almost impossible to provide for the place in that way and the work has suffered in that manner. We really pay the same amount for temporary service.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, in regard to the schooner *Grampus*?

Mr. McDONALD. There is no change there.

Mr. SAYERS. I see the total of the salaries amounts to \$190,920. How much of that \$190,920 is an increase?

Mr. McDONALD. I could not tell you, but I could have a table made up for you.

Mr. SAYERS. Very well. I wish you would send to me a statement covering the personnel and salaries of the Commission and let that statement show, first, the amount of salaries estimated for in this bill; the amount of salaries paid during the last fiscal year and also during the present year; the number of persons employed the last fiscal year; the number of persons employed the present fiscal year, and the number of persons to be employed should you be allowed the estimate contained in this bill. I want to ask you another question in connection with these salaries. Are your employes under the civil service?

Mr. McDONALD. They are now. They were placed under it six months ago.

Mr. SAYERS. To what extent?

Mr. McDONALD. The fish-culture service, the messenger service, and the entire clerical service all is under it except what is excepted by the general provisions of the act.

Mr. SAYERS. What I mean to say is, I want you to point out to me which are in the classified service and which are not?

Mr. McDONALD. They are all in the classified service with the exception of the Commissioner, the chief clerk, the assistants in charge of the respective divisions, the disbursing officer, who is a bonded officer, and the laborers.

Mr. SAYERS. Are all of these employes with the exception of the laborers at the several stations in the classified service?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The superintendents?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. So that no one is admitted into the service of the Fish Commission except upon examination?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Of course, not including laborers and those officers you have named?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir. I would like to say this about it. In the fish-culture work I generally first make an appointment as a laborer, which is not in the classified service, and if the men develop and train up to stand the requisite

examination then they have an advantage in entering the classified service; but I do not think we could train our fish culturists otherwise than first putting them in contingently in the lower grades of work.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Expenses of administration." That seems to be a new estimate. What have you to say about that?

Mr. McDONALD: It covers the general, incidental, and contingent expenses of the Commission, including the purchase of stationery, purchase of any special books for the library, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, incidental repairs to the building, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. But I notice one item there which you have, "For compensation of temporary employes;" what about that?

Mr. McDONALD. We may have to bring in temporary men to do special work, and that covers the whole thing.

Mr. SAYERS. Would not these employes for which you have special estimates answer the purpose, and will not they be sufficient?

Mr. McDONALD. This covers simply emergencies. We never can tell when an emergency may come up requiring additional help.

Mr. SAYERS. What do the words "*et cetera*" include?

Mr. McDONALD. "*Et cetera*" should not be in there. You know we need a large temporary employes—for instance, during the shad-hatching season, where we have to employ men for a few months on the river. For example, in Texas, where we have to make a survey on a river, they have to employ men to carry a chain.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Propagation of food fishes." I see you have new language in that estimate. Why do you propose to insert new language and leave out the old? What is the benefit to be gained by it?

Mr. McDONALD. There is no especial benefit except it is shorter than the old form.

Mr. SAYERS. It is broader?

Mr. McDONALD. It is quite as broad, but not broader.

Mr. SAYERS. Would the new form, if adopted, broaden the scope of your expenditure?

Mr. McDONALD. No, sir; but I will say that when I first answered your question I forgot we had included in this new phraseology the word "distribution." Heretofore the bills have provided, first, for the propagation and general increase, and in another item for distribution. Now, it is very hard to draw the line between what constitutes distribution and propagation. They run one into another. Now, this clause provides for the contingent expenses, propagation of food fishes and their distribution, taking in all the expenses of the cars and movement of cars, etc. It has been very difficult at times to draw the line in disbursement, exactly which should be paid from this appropriation and which should be paid from that.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, under the appropriation of \$142,500 for the present year, how much of that appropriation has been expended?

Mr. McDONALD. About \$60,000 has been expended to date.

Mr. SAYERS. Will not that be more than sufficient for the fiscal year? I mean the balance of it.

Mr. McDONALD. No, sir; it will not provide sufficient money to carry on the shad work. One thing to be taken into consideration is that our stations are all over the country and this amount will be the actual disbursement, and it will not be until the latter part of December that all the bills covering expenses at the end of November will be received, because they have to be made out and forwarded; so that \$60,000 is not the actual expenditure, but is simply the actual disbursement.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you only estimate for the next year under this head \$86,500. Why is this decrease?

Mr. McDONALD. In previous years we had to pay all the salaries of these employes out of that one appropriation. Now our salaries in this new form are specifically provided for and this other money provides simply for the contingent expenses and pay of temporary employes. [Handing sheet to chairman.] This is carefully prepared on the basis of our expenditures. I will send you a copy of this, as this is the only one I have.

Mr. SAYERS. The amounts in this statement cover the proposed expenditures of \$86,500?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir. I would like to call your attention to one thing. I estimate for cars \$20,000, and that means movement and repair of cars. The railroads in this country year by year contribute nearly that amount to the dis-

tribution of fish. They contribute nearly as much as the Government does in the way of free transportation.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Maintenance of vessels." You have new language inserted in that estimate; why so?

Mr. McDONALD. It is simply to be more specifically disbursed. The word "steam" is stricken out. Launches, are all steam launches and it is unnecessary to say the United States Fish Commission, as the item at the head shows that.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand that; but what I want you to explain is, why do you add the language here, "including the purchase and repair of"?

Mr. McDONALD. We mention simply what it is there, and in the previous bill we state it, "for the purchase of all boats, apparatus, and machinery required for use of the same." I do not think there is any special change in that other than the elimination of unnecessary words. We strike out the words "including salaries or."

Mr. SAYERS. There is nothing in former estimates which authorize you to purchase or repair boats; it is simply for the "maintenance of the vessels and steam launches of the United States Fish Commission and for boats, apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same."

Mr. McDONALD. Maintenance includes that.

Mr. SAYERS. Does that language authorize you to purchase boats?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the Treasury Department construed it that way?

Mr. McDONALD. You must know these are boats required for large vessels; not to purchase the vessels, but simply the facilities required for use with the vessels.

Mr. SAYERS. You have also added the words "temporary employes and contingent expenses."

Mr. McDONALD. Contingent is simply to take in the general incidental expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. I thought that you asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for contingent expenses.

Mr. McDONALD. That is for the office of the Commissioner simply.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an appropriation for this year of \$43,900, and there is a reduction for the coming year of \$11,900; why is that?

Mr. McDONALD. That is in salaries.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Inquiry respecting food fishes." You have new language inserted there, "field and contingent expense of."

Mr. McDONALD. That is simply made shorter.

Mr. SAYERS. You have also the phraseology "including the expenses of necessary travel," and again, "and compensation of temporary employes." I notice a provision for temporary employes in almost every item.

Mr. McDONALD. We have to do that. Now, I will give you an illustration of that. For example, we send out to make an examination in a State with a view of establishing a station and to inquire into the character of the water. The men suitable for that are not in the Commission, but can be drawn from the outside, say from colleges very often, and they are put into the field and paid a small salary for their time and their traveling expenses. All this field work really is not continuous work and it is here to-day and there to-morrow, and it takes different agencies at different times.

Mr. SAYERS. You have a reduction in your estimate of \$3,000. Is that because of the provision for salaries in another portion of the bill?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir. I have classified them here, as you will see in this table, the scientific \$13,000, and miscellaneous \$12,000, will all make a total of \$25,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You have \$15,000 appropriated for the present year, and you ask for \$12,000, which is a difference of only \$3,000?

Mr. McDONALD. The salaries are provided for there, and this covers all the expenses of travel and payment of temporary employes, and purchase of necessary apparatus in that \$12,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much is it altogether?

Mr. McDONALD. \$25,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. Which is how much over this year?

Mr. McDONALD. Fifteen thousand dollars was what was appropriated this year, and this is \$5,000 over what was appropriated the year previous. Now, I would like to make this statement: The Fish Commission has been called upon by the State Department to largely conduct the investigation in the Bering Sea, and to do that and carry on our work in this country on this coast and the

service on the west coast has thrown a larger burden upon the expenses of the Commission in comparison with the appropriations given. We will need to ask for a deficiency of \$5,000 in the appropriation for the present year. For the coming year the Commission is also charged with the investigation of the Great Lakes, in accordance with an agreement with our Government and the British Government, looking towards international regulations of fisheries in interstate and contiguous waters, so we will need to put in additional agencies, and we will require \$25,000 in the aggregate; that is, \$12,000 in addition to the salaries.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "statistical inquiry." I notice additional phraseology, or rather a change of phraseology?

Mr. McDONALD. It is simply saying the same thing in fewer words.

Mr. SAYERS. Yet you provide for compensation of temporary employes?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir; we have to have temporary men all the time in all this work. It is for service of all kinds.

Mr. SAYERS. There is a reduction of \$9,000 in your estimate for the next year. That is not a real reduction, but it is only an apparent reduction?

Mr. McDONALD. No, sir; the law requires our estimates be rendered in detail for salaries, and of course we provide for those salaries in one place and we provide for these other incidental expenses in another.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for the word "miscellaneous" to be inserted in place of the word "general?"

Mr. McDONALD. It is immaterial there. It covers the same thing. It takes in all these items for statistical inquiry, scientific inquiry, and the maintenance of vessels, propagation, etc.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your request I send you a statement showing the personnel, with salaries, of the U. S. Fish Commission (1) as estimated for the fiscal year 1894, (2) as employed during the fiscal year 1893, and (3) as employed during the fiscal year 1892, together with the aggregate number employed during each year and the total compensation. I have also indicated under the column remarks those positions which might be dispensed with.

In this connection I would call attention to the fact that Congress has provided for the establishment of stations in Texas, Vermont, Montana, and New York. For the conduct of these I have made no provision in the estimates as submitted. It is likely, however, that three of the stations will be ready for active work sometime during the coming summer or fall. In order to permit of the compensation of such personnel as may be required, I would respectfully suggest that the item of \$86,500, for propagation of food fishes, covering the maintenance and equipment of the various stations, be increased by \$15,000, making the total sum under this appropriation \$101,500. The estimated annual cost of maintenance of these stations, however, will aggregate over \$20,000, but as they will be operated probably only nine months during the coming fiscal year, it is believed that \$15,000 will be ample.

Very respectfully,

M. McDONALD,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

Personnel and salaries U. S. Fish Commission.

	Esti- mated, 1894.	Paid, 1893.	Paid, 1892.	Number of em- ployés.			Remarks.
				1894.	1893.	1892.	
Office of Commissioner:							
Commissioner.....	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	1	1	1	
Chief clerk.....	2,400	2,400	2,400	1	1	1	
Private secretary to Com- missioner.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Property clerk.....	1,600	1,600	2,000	1	1	1	
Librarian.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1	1	1	
Clerk, class 4.....	1,800	1,800	1,500	1	1	1	
Clerk, class 3.....	1,600	1,600	1,600	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,600	1,600	1,600	1	1	1	
Clerk, class 1.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	
Do.....	900	900	900	1	1	1	
Do.....	900	900	900	1	1	1	May cut out. A sav- ing of \$900.
Do.....	900	900	780	1	1	1	
Do.....	720	600	600	1	1	1	
Engineer.....	1,080	1,080	1,080	1	1	1	
Fireman.....	600	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.....	600	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.....	600	540	540	1	1	1	
Skilled laborer.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	May cut out. A sav- ing of \$720.
Watchman.....	720	780	780	1	1	1	
Do.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Janitor messenger.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Do.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Do.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Janitress.....	480	480	480	1	1	1	
Messenger.....	300	240	240	1	1	1	
Ichthyologist.....			2,400			1	Office abolished 1893.
Inspector of stations.....			1,500			1	Do.
Office of accounts:							
Disbursing agent.....	2,400	2,400	2,400	1	1	1	
Examiner of accounts.....	1,800	1,600	1,600	1	1	1	
Bookkeeper.....	1,200	1,080	1,080	1	1	1	
Clerk.....	840	720	720	1	1	1	
Office of architect and engineer:							
Architect and engineer.....	2,200	2,200	2,000	1	1	1	
Draftsman.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,000	900		1	1		In place of tempo- rary draftsman em- ployed 1892.
Clerk, class B.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Draftsman.....			1,064			1	Employed over seven months at \$150 a month.
Division of Fish Culture, office:							
Assistant in charge.....	2,700	2,700		1	1		
Superintendent car and mes- senger service.....	1,600	1,600	1,500	1	1	1	
Clerk, class 3.....	1,600	1,600	1,600	1	1	1	
Clerk, class 1.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,200	900	900	1	1	1	
Clerk.....	1,000	900	720	1	1	1	
Copyist.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Division of Fish Culture, sta- tion employés:							
Central station:							
Superintendent.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Clerk.....	900	900	900	1	1	1	
Fish-culturist.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Laborer.....	540		540	1		1	
Do.....	540	480	480	1	1	1	
Aquaria, Central Station:							
Superintendent.....	1,200	960	960	1	1	1	
Skilled laborer.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Fish ponds, Washington, D.C.:							
Superintendent.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Foreman.....	840	840	840	1	1	1	
Laborer.....	660	660	660	1	1	1	
Do.....	660	660	660	1	1	1	
Do.....	660			1			An additional man necessary owing to extension of work.
Green Lake (Me.) station:							
Superintendent.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1	1	1	
Foreman.....	780	780	780	1	1	1	
Fish-culturist.....	660	660	660	1	1	1	
Laborer.....	540	480	480	1	1	1	
Watchman.....		720	720			1	

Personnel and salaries, U. S. Fish Commission—Continued.

	Estimated, 1894.	Paid, 1893.	Paid, 1892.	Number of employees.			Remarks.
				1894.	1893.	1892.	
Division of Fish Culture, station employees—Continued.							
Craig's Brook (Me.) station:							
Superintendent	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	1	1	1	Increase of \$60.
Foreman	780	720	720	1	1	1	
Laborer	540	540	540	1	1	1	Additional permanent employé.
Do.	540			1			
Schoodic station:							
Foreman			900			1	Station discontinued.
Gloucester (Mass.) station:							
Custodian and fish-culturist.	900	900	900	1	1	1	
Wood's Holl (Mass.) station:							
Superintendent	1,500	1,500	1,200	1	1	1	Has expert qualifications; increase fully merited.
Machinist	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Fish-culturist	900	900	900	1	1	1	Pay of all firemen, who are required to be mechanics, recommended at \$600.
Pilot and collector	840	720	720	1	1	1	
Fireman	600	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.	600	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.	600	540	540	1	1	1	
Laborer	540	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.	540	540	540	1	1	1	
Coxswain			540			1	
Cook			540			1	
Cold Spring Harbor (New York) station:							
Superintendent			500			1	Station discontinued.
Battery Island (Maryland) station:							
Custodian	360	360		1	1		Duty formerly assigned to higher grade employees.
In charge of coxswain.			540			1	
Bryan's Point (Maryland) station:							
Custodian	360	360		1	1		Work formerly done at Fort Washington, Md., and property cared for by Army employees.
Wytheville (Va.) station:							
Superintendent	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Foreman	900	900	900	1	1	1	
Fish-culturist	660	660	660	1	1	1	
Laborer	360	360	360	1	1	1	
Apprentice			720			1	
Put-in-Bay (Ohio) station:							
Superintendent	1,500	1,500	1,500	1	1	1	Former foreman, \$1,200, has been transferred as superintendent of another station.
Foreman	1,000		1,200	1		1	
Fish-culturist	780	600		1	1		Is also an expert carpenter. Increase recommended.
Machinist	960	960	960	1	1	1	In 1892 this station had also additional permanent employes whose services can be filled by temporary employment.
Pilot		800	800		1	1	
Fireman		600	600		1	1	
Do.		600	600		1	1	
Northville (Mich.) station:							
Superintendent*	2,000	2,000	2,200	1	1	1	
Foreman	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Fish-culturist	660	600	600	1	1	1	
Do.	600	480	480	1	1	1	

*Also of Alpena Station.

Personnel and salaries U. S. Fish Commission—Continued.

	Esti- mated, 1894.	Paid, 1893.	Paid, 1892.	No. of employes.			Remarks.
				1894.	1893.	1892.	
Division of Fish Culture, sta- tion employes—Continued.							
Northville (Mich.) station— Continued.							
Laborer.....	\$480	\$480	\$480	1	1	1	
Do.....	480	380	480	1	1	1	
Do.....	480	480	480	1	1	1	
Alpena (Mich.) station:							
Foreman.....	1 200	1, 200	1, 200	1	1	1	
Fish culturist.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Do.....			375			1	
Duluth (Minn.) station:							
Superintendent.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Foreman.....	900	900	900	1	1	1	
Machinist.....	840	840	840	1	1	1	
Laborer (fireman).....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Do.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Fish culturist.....		600	900		1	1	
Neosho (Mo.) station:							
Superintendent.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Foreman.....	840	720	720	1	1	1	
Laborer.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Do.....	600			1			Will be required ow- ing to increased work at station.
Leadville (Colo.) station:							
Superintendent.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Foreman.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Fish culturist.....	900	900	900	1	1	1	
Do.....	900	900	900	1	1	1	
Cook.....	480	480	480	1	1	1	
Baird (Cal.) and Fort Gas- ton (Cal.) stations:							
Superintendent.....	2,000	2,000	1,800	1	1	1	
Foreman.....	1,080	1,080	1,080	1	1	1	
Do.....	900	900	960	1	1	1	
Clackamas (Oregon) station:							
Superintendent.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1	1	1	
Foreman.....	900	600	600	1	1	1	
Division of fish culture:							
Employes at large:							
Field station superin- tendent.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,500			1			May be cut out. A reduction of \$3,000. May be cut out.
Do.....	1,500			1			
Fish culturist.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Machinist.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Do.....	960	960	960	1	1	1	
Coxwain.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Do.....	720	540	540	1	1	1	
Clerk.....	480	480	480	1	1	1	
Fireman.....			540			1	Service will be pro- vided by temporary employes.
Do.....			540			1	Do.
Distribution employes:							
Car captain.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Car messenger.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	
Assistant car messenger.	900	900	900	1	1	1	
Do.....	900	900	720	1	1	1	
Do.....	900	720	720	1	1	1	
Car laborer.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Do.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Do.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Cook.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Do.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Do.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	

Personnel and salaries U. S. Fish Commission—Continued.

	Esti- mated, 1894.	Paid, 1893.	Paid, 1892.	No. of employes.			Remarks.
				1894.	1893.	1892.	
Division of inquiry respecting food fishes.							
Assistants in charge.....	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$2,700	1	1	1	
Assistant.....	2,400	2,200	2,200	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,400	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,000	900	900	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,000	720	720	1	1	1	
Do.....			1,200				Employed for part of year 1892, having resigned.
Clerk, class 2.....	1,400	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Clerk, class 1.....	1,200	900	900	1	1	1	
Copyist.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	
Temperature observer.....		180	180		1	1	Will be discontinued. Since performed by custodian at Bryant Point.
Do.....			120			1	
Division of statistics and methods of the fisheries:							
Assistant in charge.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	1	1	1	
Clerk, class 4.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
Clerk, class 3.....	1,600			1			May cut out. A reduction of \$1,600.
Clerk, class 1.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	
Do.....		1,000	1,000		1	1	
Do.....	1,000	900	900	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,000	720	720	1	1	1	
Clerk.....		720	720		1	1	
Do.....		720	720		1	1	
Do.....			720			1	
Do.....			720			1	
Statistical agent.....	1,400	1,200	1,380	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	May cut out. A reduction of \$1,400.
Do.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	
Do.....	1,200			1			May cut out. A reduction of \$1,200.
Do.....	1,200			1			
Local agent, Boston, Mass.	300	300	300	1	1	1	
Local agent, Gloucester, Mass.	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Vessel service:							
Steamer Albatross:							
Naturalist.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1	1	1	
General assistant.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Fishery expert.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	
Clerk.....	1,000	1,000	828	1	1	1	
Steamer Fish Hawk:							
Naturalist.....	1,200			1			May cut out. A reduction of \$1,200.
Cabin boy.....	300	300	300	1	1	1	
Schooner Grampus:							
Master.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1	1	1	
First mate.....	1,080	1,080	1,080	1	1	1	
Second mate.....	840	840	840	1	1	1	
Ship's writer.....	720	720	720	1	1	1	May cut out. A reduction of \$720.
Cook.....	600	600	600	1	1	1	
Seaman.....	540	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.....	540	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.....	540	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.....	540	540	540	1	1	1	
Do.....	540	540	540	1	1	1	May omit. A saving
Do.....	540	540	540	1	1	1	May omit. of \$1,620.
Do.....	540	540	540	1	1	1	
Cabin boy.....	420	420	420	1	1	1	
Total.....	190,920	178,640	189,207	181	178	194	

NOTE.—Reductions may be made as follows:

1 clerk.....	\$900	1 naturalist.....	\$1,200
1 skilled laborer.....	720	1 ship's writer.....	720
2 field station superintendents.....	3,000	3 seamen.....	1,620
1 clerk, class 3.....	1,600		
1 statistical agent.....	1,400		
1 statistical agent.....	1,200		
		12	12,360

Reducing amount for salaries from \$190,920 to \$178,560, and number of employes from 181 to 169.

DECEMBER 16, 1892.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR WM. M. STONE, COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Mr. SAYERS. The first item is, "Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers."

Governor STONE. \$550,000 is the estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. You received an appropriation of \$550,000 for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers for the present year?

Governor STONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask a like amount for the next fiscal year?

Governor STONE. Yes, sir; our experience is that we can not get along with less and have the office efficiently provided for. That is the lowest we can get along with, and we have been as economical as possible.

Mr. SAYERS. What has been your expenditure for the present year up to the 1st of December?

Governor STONE. Let me see if I can tell you. I do not believe we made that out, but I can get it from the Land Office.

Mr. SAYERS. We would like to know that.

Governor STONE. Very well, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask a change in the language from "salaries and commissions" to the word "compensation." What is the object of that change?

Governor STONE. Let me read a moment here [referring to memoranda]. I do not think it implies a change of substance as I understand it.

Mr. SAYERS. You also ask for the insertion of another new word, which is "local."

Governor STONE. Because this is for the local land offices, for the receivers and registers and their expenses, and it is more specific than the other.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you consolidated any land offices during the present fiscal year?

Governor STONE. During the present fiscal year—I do not think we have. We do not do that without orders of the President, I believe.

Mr. SAYERS. Has any recommendation been made by the President to have any consolidated?

Governor STONE. By the President?—I do not think so, I do not remember any.

Mr. SAYERS. Has your office investigated as to the possibility of consolidating these district land offices or some of them without injury to the service?

Governor STONE. I do not think any of our estimates are based upon any probable consolidation of land offices.

Mr. SAYERS. But the question I ask you, Governor Stone, is this, has your office investigated the question at all?

Governor STONE. As to whether we will consolidate?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir.

Governor STONE. I do not think so; I have not myself.

Mr. SAYERS. In other words, no attention has been paid to that provision of the statute.

Governor STONE. No, sir: not as yet. We have during the four years made some consolidations, but I do not think we have any more in contemplation now.

Mr. SAYERS. You have made no consolidation during the present year?

Governor STONE. I do not know of any, and I do not know where we could consolidate any. If you will take my State, for instance, Iowa, we used to have about half a dozen and we have consolidated them to one in Des Moines.

Mr. SAYERS. When did you do that?

Governor STONE. That has been probably four or five years ago, and the last office transferred, I think, was from Sioux City to Des Moines, but it was not done under my administration but done, in previous years. I know the land office at Des Moines has done all the business for the last four or five years and that all the records have been removed to that office. They are made as rapidly as the exigencies and needs of the service will permit. That is one of the items we pay attention to, as it involves a reduction of expenditures.

Mr. SAYERS. When did you cut down the special agents force?

Governor STONE. Within the last month. I think we discharged about forty.

Mr. SAYERS. That is since the election?

Governor STONE. Oh, we discharged a great many of them before. We notified some before the election and some of them afterwards.

Mr. SAYERS. They drew their pay up to the time of their discharge?

Governor STONE. Yes, sir; and then their pay was stopped. I will tell you why we made the reduction—

Mr. SAYERS. But I am trying to get at the date of it.

Governor STONE. There is no particular date. There is no date on which they were all discharged, because some of them were discharged at different dates. We found we could not carry so many, and I wrote letters notifying them officially of their dismissal for want of money.

Mr. SAYERS. What I want you to do is this. I want you now, when you go back to your office, to send to me a statement showing the number of agents and the salaries which they were receiving on the 1st day of July of the present year, on the 1st day of August of the present year, on the 1st day of September of the present year, on the 1st day of October of the present year, on the 1st day of November of the present year, and on the 1st day of December of the present year.

Governor STONE. Yes, sir; I will do that from the 1st of July up.

Mr. BINGHAM. I want to put a question in that connection. Can you run your office efficiently under your estimate for 1894 of \$120,000?

Governor STONE. I think I can. I might as well tell you, because I think you have a right to know. I have gone over the list of clerks and the amount of service they have been performing heretofore and will be required to do hereafter very carefully. We are up in the current work as far as the Land Office can be up. It can not be entirely up in the current work because there is always some work under examination, but I will say we are substantially up with the current work. Now, there was a time when there was 350,000 of accumulated cases there. Now, we have gotten rid of that and we are up with our current work without any increase of the clerical force. We have not had an additional clerk that I know of. Now, then, the estimate on which the appropriation is based is, that we carry about 432 clerks in the General Land Office. Now, I want to say to you that my conviction is, and that is the conviction formed from my observation as to the amount of work which these clerks are doing and which I expect them to do, that we can reduce the clerical force 20 per cent, and that of course involves that much reduction in the expenditure as far as the force is concerned.

Mr. SAYERS. You then think, basing your statement upon your experience as Commissioner in the General Land Office and your knowledge of the character of work on hand, that a reduction of the force in the General Land Office ought to be at least 20 per cent?

Governor STONE. I should say so, and I have no hesitancy in saying so. That reduction, however, will have to be made in the lower grades. We could not make a 20 per cent reduction very well in the fourth class.

Mr. BINGHAM. You could not make a horizontal reduction?

Governor STONE. No, sir; it is the least efficient class with which we could dispense with the least detriment to the public service.

Mr. SAYERS. You think the good of the service requires there should be reduction of at least 20 per cent in the force of your office?

Governor STONE. A proper system of economy would seem to dictate that. Of course we could find some employment for them to do, but I say it is not necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no necessity then for your present force?

Governor STONE. There is not; I might as well be honest about it.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., Saturday, December 17, 1892.

DECEMBER 17, 1892.

STATEMENT OF W. M. STONE, COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE—Continued.

Mr. SAYERS. For 1892 you had an appropriation of \$600,000 for salaries and commissions, registers and receivers. You expended \$564,340.84, leaving a balance of \$35,659.16. For this year you have an appropriation of \$550,000. Don't you think that the office could get along efficiently with a smaller appropriation than \$550,000 for the salaries and commissions of registers and receivers?

Mr. STONE. I think there will be a necessity for more or less consolidation.

Whenever we consolidate that reduces the expense, because, for instance, when we reduce Iowa down to the Des Moines office—that is, from six offices to one—we will have that number less of registers and receivers to pay.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion that there can be a further consolidation without detriment to the service?

Mr. STONE. My opinion is that there can be a consolidation in Nebraska and Kansas. I do not think there is a necessity for so many land offices in Kansas; and yet it is true that in contests and rehearings parties engaged in them will have to have their traveling expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. How many land offices are there in Kansas?

Mr. STONE. I have not a list of them, but there are five or six. There must be important consolidations, as the public domain is almost taken up. Of course, the result of that would be that we could get along with a less number of local land offices.

Mr. SAYERS. In your judgment, then, there ought to be a consolidation during the fiscal year of three offices in Nebraska and Kansas?

Mr. STONE. Yes, sir; not a consolidation into one office; but it would do away with two or three offices in each State.

Mr. SAYERS. How about the other offices?

Mr. STONE. I do not think we could get along with less in the State of Washington, which is near Puget Sound. That land is not taken up so much.

Mr. SAYERS. How is it about Montana?

Mr. STONE. I think it would result in inconvenience to consolidate Montana. We have one office in Helena, one in Butte City, one in Miles, one in Bozeman, and one in Missoula. I do not think I could recommend a consolidation there.

Mr. SAYERS. How about New Mexico and Arizona?

Mr. STONE. Those are in just the same condition. There is a great stretch of country for men to travel over, and excepting one line of railroad they have to travel back and forth by horseback. There is a land office at Tucson and one at Prescott, the old capital. I do not believe we have too many in Arizona. In New Mexico we have four, one each at Clayton, Las Vegas, Roswell, and Santa Fe.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you sufficient officers there?

Mr. STONE. I do not believe it would be fair to those people to consolidate them.

Mr. SAYERS. There ought not to be an increase?

Mr. STONE. No, sir; they have got enough.

Mr. SAYERS. You have got twelve in Nebraska.

Mr. STONE. We can get along next year with three or four less. I would say, without hesitation, that there ought to be dispensed with at least three offices in Nebraska, and the same probably in Kansas.

Mr. SAYERS. If you abolish, say, six offices in Nebraska and Kansas, then what do you think we ought to appropriate for the salaries and commissions of registers and receivers for the next fiscal year?

Mr. STONE. We have what we call maximum salaries, \$3,000 a year. How many of those in Nebraska and Kansas are maximum offices I can not tell without looking at the list. In some of those offices probably the salaries could be cut down to \$1,800 or \$2,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Under the present appropriation of \$550,000 for the present year, do you not think you can get along with \$500,000?

Mr. STONE. Yes, sir; I believe we can.

Mr. SAYERS. And the service would be efficient?

Mr. STONE. It would not be against the public service. We can also do away with the expenses in clerk hire as well as salaries.

Mr. SAYERS. An appropriation of \$500,000 will be sufficient, and your estimate is for \$550,000.

Mr. STONE. I did not make the estimates. They were made by the chief clerk and the heads of the divisions, as well as they could be made. We can consolidate and make it \$500,000.

Mr. SAYERS. And you think the service will be efficient?

Mr. STONE. I do.

Mr. SAYERS. "Contingent expenses of land offices." You had an appropriation for 1892 of \$200,000, and of that you expended \$182,182.67, leaving a balance of \$17,317.43.

Mr. STONE. I think we did pretty well with that.

Mr. SAYERS. You have for the present year an appropriation of \$175,000.

Mr. STONE. That is what we ask.

Mr. SAYERS. In view of the contemplated reduction in the number of local and offices, could not that item be reduced?

Mr. STONE. I do not believe that I ought to say we can get along with less. The men who made this estimate are pretty well posted in the matter.

Mr. SAYERS. These contingent expenses depend altogether upon the number of land offices.

Mr. STONE. No, sir; I know that in those estimates we are very careful. I have refused to pay a great many bills, because I thought they were excessive. We keep that down to the water's edge.

Mr. SAYERS. But suppose the number of land offices is reduced?

Mr. STONE. That necessarily will reduce correspondingly the amount of contingent expenses. I think we can do away with at least six land offices, and that will carry with it a proportionate reduction in expenses. You can make the calculation as well as I.

Mr. SAYERS. You have not consolidated any district land offices?

Mr. STONE. I am sure we have not consolidated a single one. Well, there may be some consolidations which have escaped my notice.

Mr. SAYERS. "Expenses of depositing public moneys." You have had for the fiscal year \$6,000, and you expended only \$5,028.51.

Mr. STONE. That ought not to be any more for the next fiscal year than the amount we expended last year.

Mr. SAYERS. "Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, settlement of claims for the swamp lands, and swamp-land indemnity." You have an appropriation for 1893 of \$120,000, and you ask now for \$120,000.

Mr. STONE. Depredations of the public lands is a pretty big thing, as they are stealing our timber very fast.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion that thirty agents will be enough?

Mr. STONE. Yes, sir; I have a list of the agents here.

Mr. BINGHAM. You made a statement yesterday that your work was up.

Mr. STONE. It is not up on special agency work. We can not keep that up. We some times have to send agents half way across the continent.

Mr. SAYERS. If you reduce the number of agents to an average of thirty, and you say that number will be ample, ought not that appropriation of \$120,000 be reduced?

Mr. STONE. Undoubtedly that follows as a natural consequence. We carried up to, perhaps, the 1st of October in the neighborhood of about eighty agents. The secretary at that time called upon me for a report of how many we ought to carry up to the end of the fiscal year, and we have reduced it to twenty-eight agents.

Mr. SAYERS. When did the secretary call upon you for that report?

Mr. STONE. It was either the latter part of October or the 1st of November. We are carrying now what the appropriation will allow us to carry to the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. That number will be enough.

Mr. STONE. Yes, sir; I do not want to be bothered with more. It involves traveling expenses. I will give a particular instance where we sent a man from Seattle out to Barron, in the State of Oregon. The receiver had a safe burglarized. The report was that the receiver charged the registrar with burglarizing the safe. I had to send a trusty agent there, and the only one that I could send was a man on the Pacific coast. He was the only one I could trust. He had to ride 150 miles across the country on horseback to examine the matter and take testimony. He was there several weeks taking testimony night and day, in order to ascertain the bed-rock facts. In that case we had an extra expense for transportation.

Mr. SAYERS. Were there not other agents nearer?

Mr. STONE. Yes, sir; but I would not trust them. You see how that is.

Mr. SAYERS. "Expenses of hearings in land entries." You had an appropriation in 1892 of \$25,000 for expenses of hearings in land entries. Of that amount you expended only \$10,182.28, leaving a balance at the end of the fiscal year to the 30th of June last of \$14,817.72. Would not an appropriation of \$15,000, in your judgment, be enough?

Mr. STONE. I can see no reason why we ought to have more than we expended last year, and I think \$15,000 would be enough; possibly I might need more.

Mr. SAYERS. "Reproducing plats of surveys." You asked \$3,000 for that.

Mr. STONE. That is a pretty big job and we are compelled to do that. I do not think we could get along on any less.

Mr. SAYERS. "Transcript of records and plats." For furnishing such transcripts of records and plats you asked \$12,500 for last year. You seem to have expended all that except \$246.

Mr. STONE. We get some of that back. We charge \$1 for a certificate. If a man has not any certificate we charge him 25 cents. In the course of two or three years there will be enough to make at least half or two-thirds of that amount. It is not a dead loss.

Mr. SAYERS. "Surveying public lands." You had during the last fiscal year an appropriation of \$400,000. You expended \$30,392.87, leaving a balance of \$319,617.17. Do you want \$400,000 for surveying the public lands?

Mr. STONE. I am astonished at that. There is a great demand for surveying the public lands. We could spend \$700,000 if we could get it, and they need it too. It takes time to advertise and to get the surveyors at work. We have to approve the surveys after they are made, and have to send men down there to see if those surveys are correct. That matter is a little misleading. Undoubtedly we have all that contracted out.

Mr. SAYERS. "Surveys of confirmed private land claims in California at the rates prescribed by law." You ask \$1,000, and you have not received any appropriation for 1892 or 1893.

Mr. STONE. That is an item I have not paid much attention to.

Mr. SAYERS. "For original surveys and researches, corrective surveys of confirmed private-land claims and donations in Louisiana." That is new.

Mr. STONE. Yes, sir; they are demanding that of us, and they are complaining because we do not proceed more rapidly. I must confess my ignorance about this matter, but I suppose this estimate is about right.

Mr. SAYERS. "Survey of private lands in the States of Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming, and the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, \$40,000."

Mr. STONE. I expect that is about right. I think that is not too much when you consider what we have to do.

Mr. SAYERS. What relation have these to the Court of Private Land Claims?

Mr. STONE. They are surveys of old grants of Mexican and Spanish titles; the bulk of those are in Arizona and California. I would say that that is about right.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you wish to make these surveys until this court has reached its decision?

Mr. STONE. These decisions are being constantly reached, and we have got to survey the land.

Mr. SAYERS. But not until the decisions are reached.

Mr. STONE. No, sir; we do not do that. We let the court decide whom it belongs to.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any records in your office showing the number of decisions reached and the amount of land involved?

Mr. STONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have another item, "For connecting in the field mineral monuments to enable the surveyor-general to construct connected maps for official use, \$10,000."

Mr. STONE. We want to have a diagram of all the lands and their relation to each other. We have to make a general survey in order to have the maps. There are demands for those maps continually and we have to make them.

Mr. BINGHAM. Are those official demands?

Mr. STONE. They are not so much official demands as they are demands from individuals who go out there and want to locate. It is a matter of convenience to the public.

Mr. SAYERS. "Survey and sale of abandoned military reservations." You ask for \$5,000. You had \$6,000 this year.

Mr. STONE. They are being abandoned and that will be needed.

Mr. SAYERS. "For salaries of custodians of abandoned military reservations, not exceeding \$720, \$18,000."

Mr. STONE. I do not know how many there are, as they are scattered. I can not express a different opinion from what our Department has estimated. Some of those fellows are leaving there.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion, after a service of several years in the General Land Office and the service of some months as Commissioner, that the force in the General Land Office in Washington, D. C., could be reduced at least 20 per cent?

Mr. STONE. That is my opinion, and I have no doubt about it. I think a reduction of 20 per cent is about right. A reduction of 25 per cent might be made,

but a 20 per cent reduction will not result in any inconvenience to the office or detriment to the public service.

Mr. SAYERS. I will address you a letter for certain information touching the appropriations for the "public land service," which I will ask you now to give us a prompt and full reply to.

Mr. STONE. I will do so.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1892.

SIR: Herewith is transmitted, in response to verbal request of your committee, certain tables showing (1) the area of the public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, disposed of and undisposed of, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892; (2) the area of public lands in the several land States and Territories, the number of acres surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1892, and undisposed of up to said date; and (3) amounts paid special agents of the General Land Office from July 1 to December 1, 1892 (fiscal year 1893).

The average number of agents employed during the fiscal year 1892 was 79 (which number was on duty in June, 1892), at an average cost of \$248.69 each per month.

Very respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Commissioner.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

Statement showing the area of public lands surveyed and unsurveyed, disposed of, and undisposed of, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Land States and Territories.	Public lands surveyed.	Public lands unsurveyed.	Public lands disposed of, fiscal year 1892.	Public lands undisposed of.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama			208,972.24	741,337.76
Arkansas			201,685.83	4,736,712.17
California	192,732	28,356,169	1,573,130.01	50,726,368.99
Colorado	511,576	6,672,068	742,205.69	41,424,824.11
Florida		7,100,863	165,621.96	3,302,759.04
Illinois			44.25	
Indiana			81.25	
Iowa			3,439.67	2,560.33
Idaho	683,949	43,745,194	366,187.44	33,415,663.56
Kansas			551,177.98	247,900.02
Louisiana	33,796	1,566,324	132,384.93	1,110,733.07
Michigan			106,576.17	675,239.83
Minnesota	1,096,049	9,775,679	590,674.66	6,259,300.34
Mississippi			335,680.60	865,599.40
Missouri			219,816.57	804,081.43
Montana	1,161,215	70,192,882	585,595.76	73,787,173.24
Nebraska		212,263	1,234,193.94	10,226,242.06
Nevada	346,760	38,118,087	82,339.62	53,607,184.38
North Dakota	572,819	20,513,368	706,550.47	15,428,889.53
Ohio				
Oregon	209,313	19,874,331	762,780.83	38,457,370.17
South Dakota	3,732,328	17,085,811	1,040,655.19	13,044,738.81
Wisconsin			148,378.89	854,754.11
Washington	166,032	22,432,060	792,684.42	19,609,006.58
Wyoming	1,319,557	13,788,741	431,463.80	50,410,970.20
Alaska		369,529,600	52.31	369,528,199.69
Arizona	189,854	57,600,117	397,775.19	54,663,229.81
Indian Territory		15,040,000		25,840,640.00
New Mexico	64,402	28,708,791	312,068.60	54,581,610.40
Oklahoma	1,434,884	2,237,436	1,588,054.58	1,914,351.42
Utah	1,002,227	38,940,453	229,279.50	35,199,707.50
Total	12,717,493	811,520,237	13,566,552.55	961,467,147.95

	<i>Acres.</i>
Total area of public lands disposed of during fiscal year 1892	13,566,552.55
Total area of public lands surveyed during fiscal year 1892	12,717,493.00
Excess of disposals over surveys during fiscal year 1892	849,059.55

Statement showing the area of public lands in the several land States and Territories, the number of acres surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1892, disposed and undisposed of up to said date.

Public land, States and Territories.	Area of the States and Territories.	Amount surveyed up to June 30, 1892.	Area remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1892.	Area of lands disposed of.	Area of vacant lands not embraced in Indian and military reservations
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio	25,581,976	25,581,976		25,581,976.00	
Louisiana	28,731,090	27,184,766	1,546,324	27,620,356.88	1,110,738.07
Indiana	21,637,760	21,637,760		21,637,760.00	
Mississippi	30,179,840	30,179,840		29,314,240.60	865,599.40
Illinois	35,465,093	35,465,093		35,465,093.00	
Alabama	32,462,115	32,462,115		31,720,777.24	741,337.76
Missouri	41,836,931	41,836,931		41,032,849.57	804,081.43
Arkansas	33,410,063	33,410,063		28,673,350.83	4,736,712.17
Michigan	36,128,640	36,128,640		36,453,400.17	675,239.83
Florida	37,931,520	30,830,657	7,100,863	34,628,780.96	3,302,739.04
Iowa	35,228,800	35,228,800		35,228,239.67	2,560.33
Wisconsin	34,511,360	34,511,360		33,656,606.89	854,754.11
California	100,992,640	72,636,471	28,356,169	50,266,271.01	50,726,368.99
Minnesota	53,459,840	43,684,161	9,775,679	47,200,530.66	6,259,309.34
Oregon	60,975,360	41,101,029	19,874,331	22,517,989.83	38,457,370.17
Kansas	51,770,240	51,770,240		51,522,330.98	347,900.02
Nevada	71,737,600	33,619,518	38,118,087	18,130,415.62	53,607,184.38
Nebraska	47,468,800	47,256,537	212,263	36,851,116.94	10,226,242.02
Colorado	66,880,000	60,207,932	6,672,068	25,455,175.89	41,424,824.11
Wyoming	62,645,120	48,856,379	13,788,741	12,234,149.80	50,410,970.20
Washington	44,796,160	22,364,100	22,432,060	25,187,153.42	16,609,006.58
Montana	92,016,640	21,823,758	70,192,882	18,229,466.76	73,787,173.24
North Dakota	45,561,600	25,018,232	20,543,368	30,132,710.47	15,428,889.53
South Dakota	50,643,200	33,567,389	17,065,811	37,566,461.19	13,044,738.81
Idaho	55,228,160	11,482,966	43,745,194	21,812,490.44	33,415,663.56
New Mexico	77,568,640	48,856,849	28,706,791	22,967,029.60	54,581,610.40
Utah	54,064,640	15,124,187	38,940,453	18,864,982.50	35,199,707.50
Arizona	72,906,240	15,306,123	57,600,117	18,243,010.19	54,663,229.91
Alaska	369,529,600		369,529,600	1,400.31	369,528,199.69
Indian	25,840,640	10,800,640	15,040,000		25,840,640.00
Oklahoma	18,234,080	15,996,644	2,237,436	16,319,728.58	1,914,351.42
Total	1,815,424,388	1,003,904,151	811,520,237	853,565,799.06	961,487,147.96

Table showing amounts paid special agents who were employed during the fiscal year 1893, from July 1 to November 30, 1892, inclusive. Under appropriations for protecting public lands, timber, etc., and the respective amounts paid each agent during each month for salary, per diem, and expenses.

Agent.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
Allen, B. F.	\$309.55	\$336.75	\$276.05	\$349.65	\$334.25	\$1,606.25
Isenberg, M. P.	220.80					220.80
Gilbert, F. T.	204.10					204.10
Ball, A. B.	257.20					257.20
Jones, Jno. N.	295.25	213.85	199.90	194.10		903.10
Billings, J. F.	128.10	273.90	226.25	266.65		894.90
Jones, Rob't J.	220.00					220.00
Blakely, C.		56.78	189.55	245.05	232.05	723.43
Boisbert, A. E.	235.00	241.70	227.55	101.10	200.75	1,006.10
Lamping, S. W.	312.10					312.10
Gilbert, A. J.	252.30	245.96	286.21	107.10	210.13	1,101.70
Leach, A. F.	241.00	236.05	218.45	218.90	251.95	1,166.35
Savery R. G., jr.	313.70	293.73	275.48	375.35		1,258.26
Brown, Leroy S.	178.54					178.54
Loomis, C. E.	220.10	245.02	232.70	300.55	296.20	1,294.57
Lounsbury, C. A.	291.90	171.10	258.22	244.72	244.44	1,210.38
Bruce, E. S.	271.65	204.75	248.05	198.60		923.65
McCormick, Jas. A.	170.85	230.75	191.70	307.60	295.80	1,196.70
McKinney, A.	302.53					302.53
Cauldwell, I. G.	194.10	119.66				313.76
Magner, Jos.		236.09	205.05	127.73		568.87
Mayfield, J. Wesley	223.01					223.01
Bickel, J. H.	303.65	34.45				338.10
Ensign, Edgar T.	244.75	207.15	245.70	255.17		952.77
Maul, C. H.	211.20	206.70	214.00	205.85	353.00	1,190.75
Cummings, Jay	214.10	254.50	203.10	219.10		890.80
Miller, J. D.	101.10					101.10

Table showing amounts paid special agents who were employed during the fiscal year 1893, from July 1 to November 30, 1892, inclusive, etc.—Continued.

Agent.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Total.
De Lambert, R. W.	\$210.29	\$214.45	\$306.69	\$422.35	\$269.59	\$1,513.37
Minot, Bartlett	161.10	200.80	210.85	226.85	226.80	1,026.40
Mosler, C. A.	223.45	217.05	242.50	204.10	187.80	1,074.90
Hanchett, L. S.	247.80	266.10	248.05	128.10	155.09	1,044.74
Neville, Jesse B.			208.90	209.85	303.50	722.25
Nicolls, W. T.	237.75	206.65	246.35	253.85	231.30	1,205.90
Gee, Charles	279.88	262.88	268.75	210.49	251.14	1,273.11
Norton, W. N.	234.70	95.85				330.55
Gordon, H. C.	225.15	227.20	147.70	101.10	295.41	996.56
Greene, C. W.	240.15	238.45	230.25	200.70	232.15	1,141.70
O'Brien, Nicholas	294.60	333.55	286.05	337.75		1,251.95
Haley, M. J.	351.60					351.60
Orner, Geo. D.	225.40	229.05	287.05	273.25	272.00	1,286.75
Pemberton, W. J.	199.15	232.00	230.35	205.39	213.00	1,079.89
Parker, Geo. W.	240.50	345.10	298.05	90.10		973.75
Hawk, Samuel A.	203.35	202.47	197.02	166.35	205.03	974.22
Randall, L. J.	188.55	201.15	226.10	275.85	272.45	1,165.10
Marshall, E. H.	194.10	198.44	192.05	199.10	208.05	991.74
Solomon, S.	194.10	195.22	188.92	195.92	212.50	986.66
Satterlee, J. B.	101.10	14.72				115.82
Scothorn, J. W.	249.38	221.40	198.60	196.55	190.30	1,066.23
Sibbald, J. A.	142.04					142.04
Sills, A. K.	216.55	240.70	235.89	206.31	111.04	1,012.49
Smith, Luther	213.75	231.60	247.95	238.30		931.60
Spear, A. G.	196.30					196.30
Stidger, J. S.	288.30	244.80	193.30	243.53	237.05	1,206.98
Martin, G. H.	101.10	190.40	296.12	194.10	125.50	907.22
Travis, H. S.	172.90	94.82	222.85	243.20		733.77
Warriner, J. O.	209.25	353.35	221.55	373.65		1,247.80
Wells, G. C.	216.45	246.35	220.00	245.25	294.35	1,222.40
Moore, Rob't S.	182.10	213.10	195.45	137.20	172.32	900.17
Worden, F. W.	222.86	216.54	270.36	227.60	217.00	1,154.36
Yost, John	101.10	132.94	299.80	295.60	97.80	927.24
Brace, Henry	214.40					214.40
Bogue, G. F.	227.90	236.50	216.10	275.55	240.50	1,196.55
Wall, Geo. L.	278.75	262.48	304.60	227.45	270.25	1,343.53
Sharpe, W. T.	101.10					101.10
Harn, Wm. F.	220.25	339.50	204.65	203.25	219.46	1,187.11
Skiles, J. W.	258.60	80.04				338.64
Majors, John F.	146.10	194.45	199.50	258.85		798.90
Carpenter, N. E.	174.82	29.00				203.82
Thayer, B.	232.03	116.33				348.36
Tandy, C. H.	214.40	225.00	209.10	201.55		850.05
Stout, A. T.	205.95	206.55	204.75	230.70		847.95
Bayard, C. E.	313.15			270.62	206.95	850.72
Chellew, Joseph	195.35	210.10	219.15	179.75	179.60	983.95
Moore, E. G.	185.70	116.04				301.74
Ballin, Ralph	275.41					275.41
Duncan, A. J.	288.40	212.90	262.40	209.51	263.45	1,236.66
Pelham, Jr., Robt.	210.65	230.75	205.10	221.55		868.05
Bane, M. M.	101.10	172.82	220.55	306.02	395.01	1,195.50
Brenner, Jacob	294.35	201.65	214.20	173.35	129.55	1,013.10
Williams, W. D.	194.10	194.10	195.05	206.60		789.85
Alexander, Frank	40.83	352.00	236.20	316.15		845.18
Hess, James W.		178.86	244.10	260.70	247.15	930.81
Ryan, Thos. F.		240.54	275.75	252.30	222.35	990.94
Total	17,144.69	13,775.63	13,217.25	13,845.51	9,834.61	66,417.70

NOTE.—The total number of agents employed for various periods of time during the five months from July 1 to November 30, 1892, inclusive, was 83. Of these 83 agents 37 were paid during the entire time and 46 for fractional periods.

The average number employed was 60 agents.

The average cost per month for those employed for the full five months was \$228.06.

Apportionment of appropriation for surveys, year ending June 30, 1893.

District.	Public lands.	Railroad land grant.	Aggregate, 1893.	Aggregate, 1892.
Arizona.....	*\$10,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$5,000
California.....	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
Colorado.....	15,000	.....	15,000	12,000
North Dakota.....	20,000	5,000	25,000	25,000
South Dakota.....	25,000	.....	25,000	25,000
Idaho.....	30,000	10,000	40,000	35,000
Minnesota.....	10,000	.....	10,000	10,000
Montana.....	35,000	15,000	50,000	50,000
Nevada.....	5,000	5,000	10,000	.....
New Mexico.....	15,000	5,000	20,000	5,000
Oregon.....	20,000	15,000	35,000	20,000
Utah.....	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
Washington.....	45,000	19,000	64,000	64,000
Wyoming.....	35,000	.....	35,000	30,000
Examinations.....	75,000	.....	75,000	40,000
Reserve.....	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000
Total.....	\$75,000	125,000	490,000	367,000

*Of this \$10,000 apportioned to Arizona for the survey of public lands, \$5,000 may, by the terms of the law, be expended for the survey of the coal lands in the White Mountain or San Carlos Reservation.

I. R. CONWELL.
Acting Commissioner.

Estimates for the surveying service, fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Surveying districts.	Surveying public lands. Estimates by surveyors-general.	Surveying private land claims. Estimates by surveyors-general.
Arizona.....	\$20,000	.....
California.....	a 10,000	.....
Colorado:.....	15,400	\$1,000
Surveys.....	18,500	.....
Resurveys.....	7,000	.....
Florida.....	7,000	.....
Idaho.....	61,785	.....
Louisiana.....	37,000	8,000
Minnesota.....	19,110	.....
Montana.....	200,000	.....
Nevada.....	50,000	.....
.....	b 5,000	.....
New Mexico.....	30,000	40,000
North Dakota.....	59,000	.....
Oregon.....	62,500	.....
South Dakota.....	50,000	.....
Utah.....	20,000	.....
Washington.....	135,000	.....
Wyoming:.....	.....	.....
Surveys.....	44,500	.....
Resurveys.....	17,550	.....
Total.....	869,955	49,000

Estimates by General Land Office.

Surveying public lands.....	\$400,000
Surveying private land claims in California.....	1,000
Surveying private land claims in Louisiana.....	8,000
Surveying private land claims in Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah.....	c40,000
Surveying abandoned military reservations.....	8,000
Pay of custodians of abandoned military reservations.....	18,000
Pay of custodian of Casa Grande, Arizona.....	729
Total.....	475,000

a \$10,000 for connecting mineral monuments in the field.

b \$5,000 for connecting mineral monuments in the field.

c Under act March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims," etc.

FISH COMMISSION.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1892.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR: Referring to the item under Put-in-Bay (Ohio) station, the estimates as originally submitted provided for a foreman at \$1,000 a year. The former foreman, who received \$1,200 a year, was transferred during the present year to the superintendency of the Green Lake (Maine) station, vice the former incumbent, who resigned, and the filling of the vacancy has been deferred. Among the employes during the present year at the Put-in-Bay station is a fish culturist, who is also a licensed pilot, and whom I intend to promote to foreman at \$1,000 a year, thus making a saving in that position of \$200 a year, and doing away with the position of fish culturist and pilot, thereby saving \$800 a year, or a total of \$1,000 for the station.

From Mr. Court's conversation with Mr. Gill, my chief clerk, this morning, I judge that the estimates were to be amended so that there should be no additional employes and no increase in compensation over the present year. To cut out both the foreman and the pilot would seriously cripple the work of the station. I therefore specially call your attention to this, and would ask that the position of foreman at \$1,000 a year be allowed to remain in the bill.

I have found it necessary to place another employe at the Clackamas (Oregon) station, and have therefore stricken out foreman at \$900 a year and inserted one laborer at \$720 and one laborer at \$600. It is essential for the proper conduct of the work at this station that this personnel should be allowed.

I would also ask that the compensation for the custodian at Bryans Point station be increased to \$360, instead of \$240. It is at the latter rate per annum we are now paying, the custodian during the active season of work being transferred to other service at a higher compensation, and making his annual compensation about the figure in my original estimates, \$360.

Very respectfully,

M. McDONALD,
Commissioner.

FISH COMMISSION.

Salaries, United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries: For compensation of the Commissioner, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; stenographer to Commissioner, one thousand eight hundred dollars; property clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk at one thousand dollars; two clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one clerk, six hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand and eighty dollars; three firemen, at five hundred and forty dollars each; two watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three janitors and messengers, at six hundred dollars each; one janitress, four hundred and eighty dollars; one messenger, two hundred and forty dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of accounts: Disbursing agent, two thousand four hundred dollars; examiner of accounts, one thousand six hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand and eighty dollars; clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of architect and engineer: Architect and engineer, two thousand two hundred dollars; one draftsman, one thousand dollars; one draftsman, nine hundred dollars; one clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Division of fish culture: Office—Assistant in charge, two thousand seven hundred dollars; superintendent of car and messenger service, one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class one; two clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, nine thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

Division of fish culture, station employes: Central station, Washington, District of Columbia: Superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one fish culturist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars in all, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Aquaria, Central station: Superintendent, nine hundred and sixty dollars: skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Fish ponds, Washington, District of Columbia: Superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars: foreman, eight hundred and forty dollars; two laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Green Lake (Maine) station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars: foreman, seven hundred and eighty dollars; fish culturist, six hundred and sixty dollars: one laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Craigs Brook (Maine) station: Superintendent, two thousand dollars: foreman, seven hundred and twenty dollars: one laborer, at five hundred and forty dollars; in all, three thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Gloucester (Massachusetts) station: Custodian and fish culturist, nine hundred dollars.

Woods Holl (Massachusetts) station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; machinist, nine hundred and sixty dollars: fish culturist, nine hundred dollars: pilot and collector, seven hundred and twenty dollars; three firemen, at five hundred and forty dollars each: two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each: in all, six thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Battery Island (Maryland) station: Custodian, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Bryans Point (Maryland) station: Custodian, two hundred and forty dollars.

Wytheville (Virginia) station: Superintendent, one thousand two hundred dollars: foreman, nine hundred dollars; fish culturist, six hundred and sixty dollars: laborer, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Put-in-Bay (Ohio) station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars: foreman, one thousand dollars: fish culturist, six hundred dollars; machinist, nine hundred and sixty dollars: in all, four thousand and sixty dollars.

Northville (Michigan) station: Superintendent, two thousand dollars: foreman, nine hundred and sixty dollars; fish culturist, six hundred dollars; four laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Alpena (Michigan) station: Foreman, one thousand two hundred dollars; fish culturist, seven hundred and twenty dollars: in all, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Duluth (Minnesota) station: Superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars: foreman, nine hundred dollars: machinist, eight hundred and forty dollars; two laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Neosho (Missouri) station: Superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars: foreman, seven hundred and twenty dollars: one laborer, at six hundred dollars; in all, three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Leadville (Colorado) station: Superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars: foreman, one thousand two hundred dollars; two fish culturists, at nine hundred dollars each; cook, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, five thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Baird (California) and Fort Gaston (California) stations: Superintendent, two thousand dollars; foreman, one thousand and eighty dollars; foreman, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Clackamas (Oregon) station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars: one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars: one laborer, six hundred dollars; in all, two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Division of fish culture: Employés at large: Two field-station superintendents, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two fish culturists, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each: two fish culturists, at nine hundred dollars each; five machinists, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each; one coxswain, at seven hundred and twenty dollars: one coxswain, at five hundred and forty dollars; one clerk, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Distribution employés: Three car captains, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three car messengers, at one thousand dollars each; two assistant car messengers, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant car messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; three car laborers, at seven hundred and

twenty dollars each : three car cooks, at six hundred dollars each ; in all, thirteen thousand and eighty dollars.

Division of inquiry respecting food fishes : Assistant in charge, two thousand seven hundred dollars ; assistant, two thousand two hundred dollars ; two assistants, one thousand two hundred dollars each ; assistant, nine hundred dollars ; assistant, seven hundred and twenty dollars ; one clerk, class one ; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars ; one copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars ; in all, eleven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Division of statistics and methods of the fisheries : Assistant in charge, two thousand seven hundred dollars ; one clerk, class four ; one clerk, class one ; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each ; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars ; two clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each ; statistical agent, at twelve hundred dollars ; three statistical agents, at one thousand dollars each ; one local agent at Boston, Massachusetts, three hundred dollars ; one local agent at Gloucester, Massachusetts, six hundred dollars ; in all, fifteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

Vessel service : Steamer Albatross : one naturalist, one thousand eight hundred dollars ; one general assistant, one thousand two hundred dollars ; one fishery expert, one thousand two hundred dollars ; clerk, one thousand dollars ; in all, five thousand two hundred dollars.

Steamer Fish Hawk : One cabin boy, three hundred dollars.

Schooner Grampus : Master, one thousand five hundred dollars ; first mate, one thousand and eighty dollars ; second mate, eight hundred and forty dollars ; cook, six hundred dollars ; three seamen, at five hundred and forty dollars each ; one cabin boy, four hundred and twenty dollars ; in all, six thousand and sixty dollars. Note total of salaries, Fish Commission, one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

Expenses of administration : For the contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner, including stationery, purchase of special reports, books for library, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, repairs to and heating, lighting, and equipment of building, and compensation of temporary employees, ten thousand dollars.

Propagation of food fishes : For the maintenance, equipment, and operation of the fish cultural stations of the Commission, the general propagation of food fishes and their distribution, including movement, maintenance and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment and apparatus, compensation of temporary employees, and contingent expenses, eighty-six thousand five hundred dollars ; and for the conduct of the fish cultural stations in Texas, Vermont, Montana, and New York, authorized by acts of Congress and now being located, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary ; in all, one hundred and one thousand five hundred dollars.

Maintenance of vessels : For the maintenance of the vessels and launches, including the purchase and repair of boats, apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same, compensation of temporary employees, and contingent expenses, thirty-two thousand dollars.

Inquiry respecting food fishes : For field and contingent expenses of the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers, and coast waters of the United States, and for the study of the waters of the interior in the interests of fish culture : for the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources, in the development of the commercial fisheries, including the expenses of necessary travel, preparation of reports, and compensation of temporary employees, twelve thousand dollars.

Statistical inquiry : For necessary traveling and contingent expenses in the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations, including the compensation of temporary employees, six thousand dollars.

And ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of the Commission shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Contracts for surveys payable from appropriation for 1893 have been approved as follows, but no money has thus far been paid under such contracts. (The amounts involved in contracts initiated by surveyors-general, but not yet approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, are unknown. No surveying work is done under contracts until they are approved by the Commissioner):

California.....	\$3,535.24	Montana.....	\$75.00
Oregon.....	500.00	New Mexico.....	3,500.00
Minnesota.....	1,250.00	Oregon.....	100.00
Arizona.....	400.00	Washington.....	285.00
Colorado.....	480.00	Wyoming.....	26,050.00
North Dakota.....	476.00		
Minnesota.....	1,983.00	Total.....	38,614.24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1892.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th instant requesting statements respecting certain sundry civil appropriations, and in reply have the honor to state that matters embodied in paragraphs 1, 2, and 5 of your letter seem to have been covered in my letter addressed to the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, dated the 19th instant.

In response to paragraphs 3 and 4 I transmit herewith a table showing the appropriations, expenditures, unexpended balances, and estimated unpaid expenses for the fiscal year 1892 and the first five months of the fiscal year 1893, under "Expenses of the collection of the revenue from sales of the public lands and surveying the public lands."

Replying to your inquiry respecting the relation of estimates for private land surveys for the fiscal year 1894 to the work of the Court of Private Land Claims, and how many decisions of said court (embracing the number and extent of the surveys involved) have been reported to this office up to December 1, I have to reply that there is no provision of law requiring the Private Land Claims Court to report its action to the General Land Office. This Bureau has no official knowledge as to any claim or claims so far confirmed by said court. It is believed that quite a large number of cases have been filed therein and docketed for hearing. No surveys under confirmations of the court have so far been reported to this office.

The reports of surveyors-general for 1892, as contained in the last annual report of the General Land Office (pp. 407-497), set forth the requirements of the service within the several districts. In the district of New Mexico, for example, the estimate for the survey of private land claims in the fiscal year 1894 is \$40,000. I think at least one-fourth this sum will be required for survey and resurvey of private land claims already confirmed by Congress, and small holdings under the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth sections of the act of March 2, 1891. The honorable Secretary of the Interior has rendered decisions in the "Las Vegas" case, "Scholly" case, etc., which require an appropriation to be made effective.

The remaining \$30,000 estimated for New Mexico will doubtless be required for use in surveys under direction of the said land court.

An unbound copy of the annual report of the General Land Office for 1892 is transmitted herewith, no bound copies having yet been received from the Government Printer.

Very respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Commissioner.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

Statement showing the appropriations, expenditures, unexpended balances, and estimated unpaid expenses for the fiscal year 1892, and the first five months of the fiscal year 1893, under "Expenses of the collection of revenue from sales of public lands," and "Surveying the public lands."

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

Titles of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Balance on hand.	Estimated unpaid expenses.
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers	\$600,000.00	\$564,340.84	\$35,659.16	
Contingent expenses, land office	200,000.00	182,682.57	17,317.43	\$2,500.00
Expenses of depositing public moneys	10,000.00	5,028.51	4,971.49	250.00
Depredations on public timber	100,000.00	98,074.59	1,925.41	500.00
Protecting public lands	120,000.00	118,740.01	1,259.99	500.00
Expenses of hearings in land entries	25,000.00	10,182.28	14,817.72	
Settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity	20,000.00	18,950.30	1,049.70	300.00
Reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office	5,000.00	4,294.80	5.20	
Appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations	8,000.00	3,641.10	4,538.90	4,538.90
Transcripts of records and plats	12,500.00	12,253.10	246.90	
Surveying the public lands	400,000.00	80,392.87	319,607.13	319,607.13
Total	1,500,500.00	1,099,100.97	401,399.03	328,196.03

FISCAL YEAR 1893, FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1892, INCLUSIVE.

Titles of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Balance on hand.	Estimated unpaid expenses to June 30, 1893.
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers	\$550,000.00	\$281,653.00	\$268,346.80	\$268,346.80
Contingent expenses, land offices	175,000.00	85,174.67	89,825.33	89,825.33
Expenses of depositing public moneys	6,000.00	2,521.25	3,478.75	3,478.75
Protecting public lands, timber, etc.	120,000.00	60,255.86	59,744.14	59,744.14
Expenses of hearings in land entries	20,000.00	3,361.00	16,639.00	9,000.00
Reproducing plats of surveys	3,000.00	50.30	2,949.70	2,949.70
Transcripts of records and plats	12,500.00	5,016.20	7,483.80	7,483.80
Appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations	6,000.00	1,028.11	4,973.89	4,973.89
Surveying the public lands	375,000.00	27,502.70	347,597.30	347,597.30
Total	1,267,500.00	466,461.29	801,038.71	793,399.71

DECEMBER 17, 1892.

STATEMENT OF J. W. POWELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. SAYERS. For salaries of the scientific assistants of the Geological Survey, you had an appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$29,900. How much is expended up to the 1st of December?

Mr. POWELL. We have expended one-half of it up to that time.

Mr. SAYERS. For general expenses of the Geological Survey. How much of the appropriation for 1892, \$15,000, has been expended?

Mr. POWELL. For 1892 for pay of skilled laborers we have expended it all.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an appropriation of \$10,000 for the present fiscal year. What was the status of that on the 1st day of December?

Mr. POWELL. About \$10,000 of it is expended. I can not give the exact figures.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you send to the committee a list of the skilled laborers, the temporary employes, with their salaries, who have been paid out of this appropriation?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have in your estimate submitted for topographic surveys in

various portions of the United States \$240,000, \$60,000 of which shall be expended west of the ninety-seventh meridian, in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Territory of Oklahoma, and at least one-half of the remainder shall be expended west of the one hundred and third meridian. You have also, new language, "for topographic surveys in that portion of the United States lying east of the ninety-seventh meridian, \$105,000. For topographic surveys in that portion of the United States lying west of the ninety-seventh meridian and east of the one hundred and fourth meridian, \$60,000; for topographic surveys in that portion of the United States lying west of the one hundred and fourth meridian, \$35,000." Why have you submitted your estimates in this form?

Mr. POWELL. So as to throw upon Congress the responsibility of deciding where the work is to be done. The call for my work is extremely urgent from all portions of the United States, and this responsibility has been thrown upon myself of deciding where the work should be done. I want to distribute it into different districts. I have a map here which shows just what that means.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice that you have under the head "Geological surveys in various portions of the United States" submitted estimates to cover pages 110 to 116 inclusive. This is the first time that you have ever submitted estimates in that way. Why have you not submitted your estimates in this form heretofore?

Mr. POWELL. I have submitted estimates in four or five different forms at different times.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your object in submitting them in this form?

Mr. POWELL. I will show you on the map. The estimates heretofore for that geological work have been in bulk. I have estimated in detail at different times as carefully as I could. I have always desired to submit them in this way. Here is a district of country [indicating on the map] which constitutes the western slope of the Appalachian range of mountains, and which contains the great coal area. The work done in any one part of that district is valuable to another part of the district, although it crosses seven different States. The whole is one great coal area. I have been able at last to map out this great coal area and find out where it extends.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is that entirely new work in the Geological Survey?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir; it is not new work. We have done that work on all of these districts. I have devoted years to this work, forming these districts, each one of which presents some particular problem. The rocks of this region are of a certain age and bear coal. The rocks of the region immediately to the east of that, the Piedmont plain, contain largely the iron region. The survey of that region requires experts in iron, and the survey of the first-mentioned region, requires experts in coal. In the Appalachian region or the coal fields, the rocks are of a certain geological age, and require the services of experts who understand the rocks of that age, while the other requires experts who understand the rocks in which iron is found. If that region had been divided by States it would have cost very much more, because I could not have divided the work up properly. It has taken some time to work that up, which has been done steadily, until those great problems have been solved. I have that expressed in my estimates, what the particular problems are in those districts.

Mr. BINGHAM. This is for maps, sections, and reports?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir; the bill expresses the reasons why each one is made and where the geologists will be at work, and the economical results accruing from this service.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you want a change made in the verbiage on page 116? In place of the language relating to the geology of the United States you desire to have inserted the phraseology in reference to paleontological researches necessary for classifying and representing by maps, sections, and reports the rocks and minerals of various portions of the United States.

Mr. POWELL. That is simply because the question arises and is constantly brought up, saying that the paleontologic researches are followed out only in theory and are not necessary for the classification of rocks. I want to express that in the bill, so that it will show exactly what it is to be used for.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 17 you desired "mineral resources" in place of "geology."

Mr. POWELL. That is on the same idea. They seem to think that the word "geology" signifies that we have some theoretical thing to do, when in fact we are verifying all our investigations in a most direct and economical manner.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you say in reference to the change of language in the

next item, for the preparation of sections and other illustrations for the reports of the Geological Survey?

Mr. POWELL. It only makes it a little more explicit. I try to be explicit in these matters.

Mr. SAYERS. Your total estimates for next year are \$587,100, and the appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$376,000.

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For salaries of the scientific assistants of the Geological Survey ;

For two geologists, at four thousand dollars each ;

For one geologist, at three thousand dollars ;

For one geologist, two thousand seven hundred dollars ;

For two paleontologists, at two thousand dollars each ;

For one chemist, three thousand dollars ;

For one chief geographer, two thousand seven hundred dollars ;

For one geographer, at two thousand five hundred dollars ;

For two topographers, at two thousand dollars each ;

For general expenses of the Geological Survey : For the Geological Survey, and the classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and the products of the national domain, and to continue the preparation of a geological map of the United States, including the pay of temporary employes in the field and office, and all other necessary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, namely :

For pay of skilled laborers and various temporary employes, thirteen thousand dollars ;

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars ; sixty thousand dollars of which shall be expended west of the ninety-seventh meridian in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Territory of Oklahoma, and at least one-half of the remainder shall be expended west of the one hundred and third meridian ;

For geological surveys in the various portions of the United States, eighty thousand dollars ;

For paleontologic researches relating to the geology of the United States, ten thousand dollars ;

For chemical and physical researches relating to the geology of the United States, five thousand dollars ;

For the preparation of the illustrations of the Geological Survey, thirteen thousand dollars ;

For the preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the United States, twelve thousand dollars ;

For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, two thousand dollars ;

For engraving the geological maps of the United States, thirty thousand dollars ;

For rent of office rooms in Washington, District of Columbia, four thousand two hundred dollars ;

In all, for the United States Geological Survey, three hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For the United States Geological Survey (public printing) as follows :

For engraving the illustrations necessary for the report of the Director, five thousand dollars ;

For engraving the illustrations necessary for the monographs and bulletins, ten thousand dollars ;

For printing and binding the monographs and bulletins, twenty thousand dollars ;

Appropriations, 1893, and revised estimates for 1894.

	Sundry civil bill.	
	1892-'93.	1893-'94.
1. Scientific salaries.....	\$29,900	\$29,900 ✓
2. Skilled labor.....	10,070	13,000 ✓
3. Topography.....	240,000	190,000 ✓
4. Geology.....	50,000	80,000 ✓
5. Paleontology.....	10,000	10,000
6. Chemical researches.....	5,000	5,000
7. Illustrations for reports.....	5,000	13,000
8. Report on mineral resources.....	10,000	12,000
9. Library and transmission of public documents.....	2,000	2,000
10. Engraving geological maps.....	10,000	30,000
11. Rent.....	4,200	4,200
12. Engraving illustrations for director's report.....	8,000	5,000
13. Engraving illustrations for monographs, etc.....	15,000	10,000
14. Printing and binding monographs, etc.....	25,000	20,000
Total.....	424,100	424,100

POST-OFFICE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE D. PERKINS.

Mr. SAYERS. You will please state as briefly as possible what you have to say in reference to this appropriation.

Mr. PERKINS. The bill authorizing the building was passed at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress. The limit of the expenditure was \$250,000. At that session an appropriation was made for \$125,000. Our people have been very anxious to have as good a building as they could get, and when it came to the selection of the site they raised \$59,000, and a site costing \$80,000 was selected. The Government paid \$21,000 and the citizens paid \$59,000. Of course, selecting a site in that way there was some delay. The title is now perfected in the Government and the architect's office is about to begin the preparation of the plans. At the last session you appropriated \$40,000, and that leaves a remainder of \$80,000 yet to be appropriated. The work will be commenced in the spring probably, and it is desired that the contract for the entire work be made, and what we ask is that the \$85,000 be now appropriated in this bill to enable the office in the spring to contract for the entire work. That is the case in brief, and necessarily, as you will see, the people who have exerted themselves to raise \$59,000 are anxious that the work should go on. The needs of the building are very great. The post-office is poorly situated, and the Government is renting the building for courts, etc.

STATEMENT OF DR. E. M. GALLAUDET, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Mr. SAYERS. We will now hear Dr. Gallaudet.

Dr. GALLAUDET. I ask for the current year an appropriation of \$2,000 more than we have had for the last two years. You will remember that we had an appropriation providing for admission to our institution of sixty deaf mutes from the States and Territories, and when they are indigent their expenses have to be paid by the Government, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Board of Trustees. That was new legislation in 1890 and 1891, and under that legislation a total of 87 pupils have been admitted since August, 1890. Nine of those have left, and it leaves a total of 38 in the institution under that new legislation. Those pupils come from all points of the country. The recommendations of members of Congress are generally approved by the Secretary. This matter is gradually increasing and the board must have more money to meet this expense. Next year it will be absolutely impossible for us to provide for this increased number of pupils under that operation of that law, and hence we ask \$2,000 to meet that expense. We have every reason to suppose that the number will be somewhat increased next year. We are between Scylla and Charybdis. This is the only increase we ask.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 123, "for inclosure and improvement of grounds."

Dr. GALLAUDET. We have asked for \$3,000 for that purpose. We have during two or three years asked for something to provide for the reconstruction of our fences, which were built twenty years ago. We are badly overrun by trespassers and cattle who get in upon our grounds, and parties have actually begun building on our premises. We have been compelled to institute law-suits against these parties for trespass. On three sides of our grounds we have no fences, and this would enable us to put up substantial fences and to protect our property. That is all we have to ask.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. E. RANKIN, PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask an increase of \$800.

Dr. RANKIN. We have asked the same thing for several years, \$24,300.

Mr. SAYERS. You received for this year \$23,500. Has that appropriation been sufficient?

Dr. RANKIN. We had to limit ourselves in several directions. We have not adequate fences to protect our premises. Our premises have never been properly guarded.

Dr. GALLAUDET. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that I am one of the trustees of Howard University, and I should be glad to say, as a trustee, that the recommendation of Dr. Rankin meets my entire approval.

Dr. RANKIN. Our fences have never been repaired. You limited us last year on what we asked for. Perhaps your attention has not been called to that.

Mr. SAYERS. This increase of \$800 is under the estimate for maintenance of Howard University, and of course you could not pay that out of the item for salaries of officers and employes of the University?

Dr. RANKIN. Not at all.

Mr. SAYERS. Has not \$23,500 been sufficient for that purpose?

Dr. RANKIN. The \$800 relates to the law department. Three years ago we had no appropriation from Congress for the law department. Senator Evarts introduced a bill to give us a certain amount for the law department, which was embraced in the aggregate.

Mr. SAYERS. "For tools, materials, wages of instructors," etc., you received \$3,000, and you want \$4,000 for the next year. How much of that \$3,000 remains unexpended up to the 1st of December?

Dr. RANKIN. It is all appropriated. We have our own printing office, and we have been compelled to limit our work in the binding department because of the failure of the appropriation last year. We bind our own library books; we print our own catalogues, and of course, while we are educating our students, it is also in the interest of the university. We will limit our expenditure to the appropriation and we will cut off something from books.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice you have new phraseology in this item for material and apparatus for chemical, physical, and natural history—the words "studies and use in laboratories, including cases and shelving." What is the necessity for that language?

Dr. RANKIN. That is the phraseology of the professor of that department, and that will be for furnishing material for these experiments conducted in that department. It means for the purchase of material or whatever is wanted, which I do not exactly understand.

Mr. SAYERS. The following is new language: "For erection of chapel and library building, \$10,000."

Dr. RANKIN. We need a building of that sort, because we have no rooms for anniversaries. The rooms in which anniversaries are held are really unsafe. We need a fireproof building. I thought if we succeeded in getting a building on the lower floor which would be fireproof we could make it a meeting room for anniversaries and use it for a library, and therefore we have asked for this appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. How many books have you?

Dr. RANKIN. We have about 10,000 in all in our library.

Mr. BINGHAM. How many students have you at Howard University?

Dr. RANKIN. Between five and six hundred. We have increased nearly one-half within the last two years. Last year we had 561. We have availed ourselves of benevolent contributions. By this reason we pay our teachers less than \$600, the rest coming from benevolent contributions. We could put up this structure with a little help from Congress.

STATEMENT OF DR. W. M. GODDING, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice that you have a decrease in your estimates for this year. Can you not submit to a greater decrease?

Dr. GODDING. Part of this appropriation has been placed upon the District bill, and hence decreased in this bill. The number of District patients is increasing a little.

Mr. SAYERS. The District bill must provide for patients from the District.

Dr. GODDING. That is the theory of it.

Mr. SAYERS. You must not depend upon this bill for any patients admitted from the District.

Dr. GODDING. Formerly there was no District appropriation for it. You will see that for the support, clothing, etc., of the indigent of the District of Columbia this includes a considerable number of patients who become stranded here and have to go to our hospital. The amount asked for is exactly the same as last year. It seems to be a decrease, but it is on the District bill.

Mr. SAYERS. Can not you cut down this appropriation of \$266,786?

Dr. GODDING. It seems to me we are safe in asking it, and I doubt whether we ought not to ask an increase, because the number of patients has hitherto steadily increased. We are asking appropriations because we do not want to create a deficiency, although we created one last year. We do not want to do that if we can help it. I knew that we would be compelled to do so, and we pared as close to the bone as possible.

Mr. SAYERS. For general repairs and improvements you ask \$16,000.

Dr. GODDING. That is precisely what it was last year. Our appropriation is increasing all the time. It is very close figuring. We would like to make it less, but we can not do it, as a matter of wisdom or right.

Mr. SAYERS. For pavilion for the epileptic insane you want \$75,000. How much was that for this year?

Dr. GODDING. The increase in the cost of the erection of that building is on account of the eight-hour law, and therefore we can not build it as cheaply as we expected to. We asked \$39,000 for that last year. The increase is based purely on the calculations of the contractors.

In the matter of the extension of the building, I am afraid I have not made my recommendation as urgent as our needs require. We have got accommodations for 1,300 patients, and yet we have on the roll to-day 1,634 patients, and some of them have to sleep on cots laid in the corridors. We have put more beds in our dormitories than our air space will permit. I had to put more than 100 patients to sleep on the cots in the corridors. Under those circumstances I do not think it is necessary to argue that the accommodations for the epileptic insane is sufficient. We must make provision for this class of patients. An epileptic patient will cry and fall in a fit and that disturbs the other patients. We have wards for male and female epileptic patients. They must be under constant care and attention. I have known them to die in a fit, and they ought to be under personal supervision all the time.

Mr. SAYERS. Tell us about the item for farm cottages.

Dr. GODDING. We need that, and I would very much like to have it.

Mr. SAYERS. Tell me what we can strike out in any of those several amounts?

Dr. GODDING. I can do without the building for the machinery best, if you can not give me all. That building is tumbling down. It was cracked, and I have had to take the machinery out.

Mr. SAYERS. How about garden plants?

Dr. GODDING. I will do without that if you will give me a lien on the Botanical Garden.

Mr. COGSWELL. What about farm cottages?

Dr. GODDING. Those two things for the further accommodation of the insane are essential, and if you will come up to the asylum you will say so. Farm cottages is an expenditure for the farm.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1892.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request of a week ago, I send herewith a statement of the amounts expended under the various items of the appropriation for party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, up to December 13, of the current fiscal year and the total available balance at that date; also a statement of the amount turned into the Treasury from the sale of charts and other publications during the last fiscal year and up to December 13 of the present; also an estimate made by the hydrographic inspector of the sums which should be expended upon the repair of vessels belonging to the Survey. Contracts for these repairs are now being entered into, limited, of course, by the amount of money appropriated for this purpose.

I believe these items cover the information desired, and I will be pleased to furnish anything additional which you may wish.

Yours, faithfully,

T. C. MENDENHALL,
Superintendent.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee in charge of the Sundry Civil Bill.

Statement of account for party expenses, 1893.

Par.	Subitems.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Balances.	Overdrawn.	Remarks.
1	Atlantic coast.....	\$17,700.00	\$16,749.71	\$950.29	-----	Allotments to hydrographic parties to Dec. 31, 1892, only.
2	Gulf coast.....	8,400.00	916.50	7,483.50	-----	Season for work out of this item is just at hand.
3	Offshore soundings and Gulf stream.	6,400.00	1,992.74	4,407.26	-----	Allotments to hydrographic parties to Dec. 31, 1892, only.
4	Pacific coast.....	18,600.00	18,365.50	234.50	-----	Do.
5	Alaska explorations.	8,400.00	8,016.90	383.10	-----	Do.
6	Tides, etc.....	11,300.00	8,977.50	2,322.50	-----	
7	Coast pilot, etc.....	2,950.00	2,418.00	532.00	-----	
8	Magnetics.....	2,550.00	1,998.50	551.50	-----	
9	Leveling.....	4,200.00		4,200.00	-----	Work in Florida begins in a few weeks.
10	State surveys.....	15,600.00	3,567.00	12,033.00	-----	Work in Texas and California boundary line begins in a few weeks.
11	Geographic positions, etc.	4,650.00	980.74	3,669.26	-----	Work on this item begins soon.
12	Transcontinental triangulation.	12,600.00	16,599.24		\$3,999.00	
13	Navy travel, etc.....	2,950.00	2,360.00	590.00	-----	
14	Objects not named...	5,900.00	3,846.25	2,053.75	-----	
	Total.....	122,200.00	86,788.58	39,410.66	3,999.24	

RECAPITULATION.

Total appropriation.....	\$122,200.00
Total expenditures.....	86,788.58
Available balance December 13, 1892.....	35,411.42
Balances on paragraphs other than No. 12.....	39,410.66
Overdrawn on paragraph No 12.....	3,999.24
Available balance December 13, 1892.....	35,411.42

Statement of the value of charts, tide tables, and coast pilots, published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the amounts turned into the Treasury for the sale thereof

	1892.	Up to Dec. 13, fiscal year 1893.
Cash sales: Amount covered into the Treasury.....	\$10,809.53	\$4,103.26
Furnished the U. S. Navy and other Government offices for public use.....	10,316.80	4,586.95
Total.....	21,126.33	8,689.21

Memorandum of repairs absolutely necessary on Coast Survey vessels before beginning next season's work.

PACIFIC COAST.

Steamer <i>Patterson</i> :	
Repairs to hull, spars, and boats.....	\$8,574.00
New bronze propeller	2,000.00
Steamer <i>Hassler</i> :	
Repairs to engine, spars, and boats	2,260.00
Probable repairs to hull	5,000.00
Steamer <i>Gedney</i> :	
Repairs to hull, engine and boiler, and boats and docking.....	3,560.00
Steamer <i>McArthur</i> :	
Repairs to machinery and boiler, including new bronze propeller	4,055.00

ATLANTIC COAST.

Steamer <i>Bache</i> :	
New boilers and engines and renewing decks.....	15,000.00
Steamer <i>Blake</i> :	
General repairs	800.00
Steamer <i>Endeavor</i> :	
General repairs	500.00
Schooner <i>Eugre</i> :	
General repairs	250.00
Total.....	41,999.00

In addition to which there are repairs necessary to be made on the schooner *Drift*, small steamers *Fuca* and *Helen*, and three steam launches.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith a memorandum of reductions in the estimates for the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the next fiscal year, sufficient to reduce the amount to that appropriated last year, as requested by you a week ago. In fact the changes here proposed make the sum total nearly \$1,000 less than that appropriated for the present fiscal year.

It will be remembered that the Alaska boundary appropriation appeared in the urgent deficiency bill of last year, having been put there that it might become immediately available, while this appropriation is this year contained in the regular bill. The total of last year, including the Alaska boundary, was \$485,630, and the total now asked for this year, including the same, is \$484,530.

This reduction is the result of a careful adjustment of all the items where reduction was possible without serious injury to the work, and having thus met the desires of the committee in the matter, I trust that, in accordance with your proposition, the estimates will now be accepted without further modification.

I am, yours faithfully,

T. C. MENDENHALL,
Superintendent.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Sundry Civil Bill, House of Representatives.

Memorandum of changes suggested for the estimates of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in order to reduce the amount to that appropriated for the current fiscal year.

	For.	Put.
Under party expenses—		
First item—the Atlantic coast	\$20,000	\$17,700
Second item—Gulf coast	10,000	8,400
Fourth item—continuing survey of California, etc., Pacific coast	20,000	18,300
Sixth item—tides, etc.	13,000	12,500
Tenth item—State surveys	17,500	15,600
Alaska boundary survey	25,000	20,000
Repairs of vessels	35,000	30,000
Appropriation of last year		\$485,430
Estimates for 1894, according to the above plan		484,530

MONDAY, December 19, 1892.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, having in charge the sundry civil appropriation bill, this day met at 10 a. m., Hon. Joseph D. Sayers in the chair.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. D. W. FLAGLER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Mr. SAYERS. You asked for the Rock Island Arsenal, for 1893, \$14,000, and you ask for 1894 \$100,475.90. I would like for you to select of these items, if you please, those which are the most pressing.

Gen. FLAGLER. The most important is to have the appropriation for that bridge.

Mr. SAYERS. That is the most important thing of all?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; but it is wrong in here. It is put down here \$5,000, and the least that that can be taken care of and run with is \$12,500.

Mr. SAYERS. You then state that the estimate for 1894 should be \$12,500 instead of \$5,000?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your next most important item?

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, for general care and preservation and improvement, at the bottom of page 126.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice you have special language in there, "new floor for Moline bridge, and painting and repairing all bridges." Is that the bridge which was provided for at the last session?

Gen. FLAGLER. No; that is the bridge from the Arsenal grounds, that is, from the island to the city of Moline. This is a general appropriation for the whole island, for all the roads, grounds, sewers, walks, gutters, to take care of the shores, riprapping and taking care of the bridges, taking care of the buildings, making repairs and shop fixtures, taking care of water works, water mains, pipes, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation for the present fiscal year has been used up to the 1st of December?

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, about 65 per cent. That is an appropriation we have to husband very carefully to use it as the necessity arises through the year, and the appropriation last year being insufficient more than half of it would have been used up, although generally we postpone some very necessary things that can be postponed until near the end of the year, so that in case of any accident occurring which would make certain unexpected repairs necessary, we would be able to make them and put off other things. The rest of that clause as put in there about the Moline bridge is this: This appropriation is intended to take care of all the bridges except what is called the Rock Island bridge, which is a big bridge from Davenport—

Mr. SAYERS. Which the Government owns in connection with this railroad?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir. We take care of all of these bridges with this appropriation, but for several years it has been insufficient and they have not

been able to make the necessary repairs to the Moline bridge, and that clause is put in there to show that that bridge is nearly unserviceable because we have not been able to renew the flooring.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the next item of importance?

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, the next in importance, I think, is the one just before that one we have been discussing, and that is the item "for machinery and shop fixtures." That is more important this year than any other because, as I stated last year, we are instituting a plant for the manufacture of all our siege and field gun carriages. We have commenced work with an insufficient plant of machinery, and we are not able to do the work rapidly enough and consequently we are doing it at a greater cost.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation of the present year has been expended? You had \$10,000.

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, nearly all of it.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the next item of importance?

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, the one just before the last we discussed, and that is the one for "grading, paving, and flagging streets and grounds about storehouse K, \$2,000."

Mr. SAYERS. I believe you stated that an estimate would be sent by the Secretary of War in regard to building a hospital.

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. At what point does that come in as a matter of importance?

Gen. FLAGLER. It is a little hard to pick out the most important of these estimates, because—

Mr. SAYERS. If you will not do it, we will have to do it.

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, most of them are very important, and it is easy enough to pick out the important ones, but it is not easy to leave out any.

Mr. SAYERS. The question you will please answer in reference to the hospital is, at what point in regard to importance does this hospital come in? Should it be appropriated for before the other four you have mentioned?

Gen. FLAGLER. No; I think I should put next to the items I have mentioned the item for "two laboratories, \$4,000;" next to that the item "for coal dumps, \$10,000," which is just before that, and next to that the item of "artillery sheds, \$16,000," just before that, and the first on the list.

Mr. SAYERS. When did that hospital come in as a matter of importance?

Gen. FLAGLER. I think those I mentioned are more important than the hospital. I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not think they are any more important, but they are of more immediate importance—we need them for use.

Mr. COGSWELL. What Governor Sayers means is, if you could not have them both, which would you take?

Gen. FLAGLER. I would take those in preference to the hospital.

Mr. SAYERS. The seven you have mentioned?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You think, then, that in the interest of the service at this arsenal it would be better to have the seven first mentioned by you than the hospital?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. He may mention others. You would put the hospital the eighth then?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; I will put the hospital next to those I have mentioned. The reason is, not that the hospital is less important, but I think we could get along better for the year without it than we can without some of those other things; but I ought to state that it is an old wooden structure which is now being used for a hospital, which was put up very hurriedly out of green wood during the war in connection with the military prison which was located on the island, and the old building is now in such a state that it is barely possible to hold it up. It is not fit for a hospital and has not been fit for the last ten years, but has gone over year after year because we needed other things immediately. Now, we need those other things immediately and we need the hospital for the arsenal as much, but I think we would suffer less to let it go over for the present year than for some of the others to go over.

Mr. SAYERS. How many patients do you have on an average in that hospital?

Gen. FLAGLER. From none to six or seven.

Mr. SAYERS. Mostly none?

Gen. FLAGLER. Mostly none; but we have to have a place for hospital stores, for a hospital building to take patients when they are sick and to take men when they are injured by any accident.

Now, the next item in importance is, we need immediately to pave the floors of the shops we are using.

Mr. SAYERS. That is, "For vitrified brick and iron pavements for shops E and F, \$15,307?"

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir. What I would ask would be that you lump those three shops together; that is the item.

Mr. SAYERS. Shops E, F, and C?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; and give a part of that money, so that we can do some of the paving in the parts of the shops where they are used constantly, and where it is very much needed.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, about the electrical plant.

Gen. FLAGLER. That is about like the hospital; we can get along without it for a year.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, what about the item of "For protecting Rock Island Bridge by means of sheer booms"? I see you want \$250.

Gen. FLAGLER. I do not need it so much in my department, but the War Department claims that it is needful for the navigation of the Mississippi River. It is put there to cut rafts and boats into the draw.

Mr. COGSWELL. They have no sheer booms there now?

Gen. FLAGLER. They have been there for twelve years; oh, yes.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do you want new ones?

Mr. FLAGLER. No; that is for taking care of them, placing them in the spring and taking them away in the fall, and part of the time it is necessary to keep a man who takes care of it.

Mr. SAYERS. Now we come to the "Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa." You ask for an appropriation of \$7,500 "for grading sidewalks and putting down a brick pavement on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets adjoining arsenal wall."

Gen. FLAGLER. I can add very little to the note which I have put in my estimate explaining the necessity for it. It is an obligation of the United States to take care of the sidewalks along its property the same as it is for any city resident and we ought to lay those walks, and therefore I put it in. So far as the Government is concerned we would suffer less from letting that go over than almost any other item.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal."

Gen. FLAGLER. Now, gentlemen, there ought to be something done for that establishment out there. I put in this item two years and it has gone over, and the arsenal is in a very bad condition and needs these improvements. The lack of sewers is dangerous to the health and the water is in a bad condition and has been reported upon by physicians.

Mr. SAYERS. Of the items under the head of "Benicia Arsenal," please tell us which are most urgently needed.

Gen. FLAGLER. The most important one is the next to the last on the list, and that is "for repairs to wharf and dredging around same."

Mr. SAYERS. That is the most important?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The next in importance, if you please.

Gen. FLAGLER. The next in importance is "for establishing a complete and proper system of sewerage and to perfect the plumbing system at officers' quarters," and the next is a pumping engine for the artesian well.

Mr. SAYERS. Which is the next in importance?

Gen. FLAGLER. The next is as important as the others, but we would suffer less by letting it go over.

Mr. SAYERS. How many officers' quarters are at Benicia?

Gen. FLAGLER. Four sets.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any manufacturing going on there?

Gen. FLAGLER. Very little.

Mr. SAYERS. What is done there?

Gen. FLAGLER. We make the repairs for the stores and for some fortifications on the Pacific coast there now. We would like to make some manufactures there.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you be kind enough when you return to your office to send me a statement of the character and value of the work that has been done at that arsenal for the past three fiscal years?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; but I will say there has been very little done there in the last three years.

Mr. SAYERS. Just let us know, please, what it is. That arsenal is more especially adapted for storage than for manufacturing, is it not?

Gen. FLAGLER. No, sir; it has very fine shops and it is a very large arsenal

and a very important one, and I feel that it is one of the most important establishments we have, and it ought to be kept up.

Mr. SAYERS. Whereabouts is that arsenal, how far from San Francisco?

Gen. FLAGLER. Forty-six miles up the bay or straits towards Sacramento. Our appropriations have been small and the necessity for doing our manufacturing with the least possible force has been very great, and it has been a fact we could do that work cheaper at the Eastern arsenals, and the result has been we have not been able to send any work out there; but it is very important the arsenal should be maintained and kept up and in a condition so that we could manufacture.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand you can manufacture whatever is necessary in the East and send it to the Pacific coast at a less charge to the Government than you can manufacture the same articles on the Pacific coast?

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, not quite that: I do not think you appreciate the point exactly. I am manufacturing my equipment at Rock Island and I can manufacture all this equipment there for less money than I can manufacture part there and part at Benicia: but that establishment is as important as anything the United States owns, and we must keep it up and ready for use, and as soon as we commence putting in the armament in the fortifications out there we must have it then as we must make certain repairs and do a certain part of the work on the coast there and have an officer in charge of the arsenal and in charge of those repairs and manufactures in a position where he can go to the fortifications and see what is needed.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Columbia Arsenal, Columbia, Tenn." Just let us know which of those items are the most important.

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, the most important is the first one.

Mr. COGSWELL. That is for officers' quarters.

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir. The next most important one is of a cistern. One reason that is so important is that we are now compelled to pay the city for the use of city water \$400 per annum, and if we can put in that cistern for our own water we will save that annual charge.

Mr. COGSWELL. How is it you have to pay so much for water; \$400 is a good deal of money for water?

Gen. FLAGLER. I do not know why it is so much, but that is the report of the commanding officer.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. This is the way that happens. The reservoir for the city I reckon is at least a mile from the arsenal. The water is pumped up into the reservoir on the top of a high hill and then goes through a pipe which runs out to the arsenal. The water which it pumps up comes from a little muddy creek or river, Duck River, and in conveying it out to the arsenal there the city puts that tax upon the arsenal of \$400 a year, and they either have to pay that or do without water: that is the trouble with it.

Mr. COGSWELL. This mile of pipe goes to the arsenal and is for its special use?

Mr. COX of Tennessee. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. Then I suppose it is a tax on the cost of that pipe.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. Yes, sir; and there is no possible chance of getting water except through that pipe, and if there were a cistern there which would take the water off the building into the cistern not only would the \$400 be saved but there would be a great improvement in the quality of the water. It would be a matter of economy to have that item in.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the next item in importance?

Gen. FLAGLER. There is one little statement in addition to what Mr. Cox has said that I feel I ought to say in regard to that cistern. We are always a little apprehensive of losing the water supply in case of fire, and if we had water stored in the cistern we are independent and perfectly safe because we are sure to have the water in case of fire.

Mr. SAYERS. If this cistern should be constructed then you would cease to purchase water from the city?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; and we would feel a great deal more safe in case of fire. I propose to put the cistern between the storehouse and the shops; they are about 200 feet apart.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, which is the next most important item?

Gen. FLAGLER. I put the next one to that.

Mr. SAYERS. That is "for engine, boiler, and tank, steam pump, pipe, valves, coupling, etc., \$3,500"?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; but, governor, I would say in regard to that matter

that I have sent a boiler from another arsenal there, and I think I could get along and do that work with \$2,500 instead of \$3,500.

Mr. SAYERS. The next thing in importance is what?

Gen. FLAGLER. I would lump the second and third items together, that is for constructing roads and walks, and you may reduce those two items from \$4,000 to \$2,500.

Mr. SAYERS. The fifth in importance is what?

Gen. FLAGLER. Then in consequence of what you stated I will omit those last two and that wagon scale.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. If the gentleman will permit me, I would remark that that substantially very nearly completes that work.

Gen. FLAGLER. That will complete the work, those items I have given.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa." How much of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the present fiscal year have you expended?

Gen. FLAGLER. Every cent of it.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard the appropriation of \$6,000 a matter of urgent necessity?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; about the most urgent necessity, I think, of anything in my estimates this year.

Mr. SAYERS. You have several items. Name them in the degree of importance.

Gen. FLAGLER. The next most important is the last item, "For the preparation of the rolling-mill building for the reception of the present cartridge plant, including the purchase and fitting up of the power plant and other appliances for the present requirements of the Ordnance Department, etc." I put in a note explaining the necessity for that work. I think that work is of the utmost importance. That building has been standing there for twenty-five years and it is one of the finest buildings in the country, but it has no power and we have no money to put in the power and to transfer the cartridge manufacture to that building, and we are getting along with an unsuitable little one-story, old-fashioned building which was utilized for this purpose during the war in haste. We then began this building but it was not finished when the war closed and it was not made necessary to move into it, and so it has gone along until these buildings are unfit for such fine work as we are doing there and we ought to be allowed to increase our manufacture when we need it. I would like to add a little something about that. We got a lump appropriation for the manufacture of cartridges, but it was so small it was impossible to accumulate a suitable reserve supply, and my plan is not to have a very large reserve but to have reserve facilities for turning them out quickly when an emergency arrives. And it is many times the most economical method.

Mr. SAYERS. The next thing in importance is what?

Gen. FLAGLER. The next most important thing is that second item on the list, "For procuring six new pattern draw presses and one automatic compound double-acting press for use in making cartridges, \$5,200."

Mr. SAYERS. That is the third item?

Gen. FLAGLER. It is the second on my list.

Mr. SAYERS. No; it is the third.

Gen. FLAGLER. I beg your pardon, you are right. Then, in consequence of what you stated, I will let the other items go over another year, as we have been doing, but I think you can see from the note I have added that they are very important.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind." Which of these items are the most important?

Gen. FLAGLER. I should put the first item as the most important. "For construction of a general workshop with boiler, engine, shafting, and fittings, \$11,000." As regards the importance of the other two I have nothing to say further than what is explained in the note.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard the first item as a matter of prime importance?

Gen. FLAGLER. It could go over with less injury to the Department than nearly all of the items that we have had to go over for the other arsenals.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do you mean the first item here?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes sir; it could be postponed with less damage than any other item we have omitted for the other arsenals. It is simply to complete the Arsenal and have it in a condition to make repairs and take care of the stores and have it ready to do certain work, as in an emergency it would be important to do, and a shop of that kind more than pays for itself because we have to have an officer there. We have certain men who can do the work, and in taking care

of the building, etc., such shops more than pay the interest on the cost in having it and using it, so that the sooner we have it the better, and then it is always ready for making repairs and or work in case of an emergency. I would like very much to have this, but I am compelled to say that we have omitted from some other arsenals items which we need more than we need that.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey."

Gen. FLAGLER. The work must be done and that is the least money it can be done for.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Powder depot, St. Louis, Mo."

Gen. FLAGLER. Gentlemen, I think that work should be done this year.

Mr. SAYERS. How about the "San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.?"

Gen. FLAGLER. There has been insufficient money for taking care of those buildings for some years, until all of those structures are in such a condition that the work is immediately necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Powder depot, Dover, N. J."

Gen. FLAGLER. I think you know about that work.

Mr. SAYERS. I have heard a good deal about it.

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, that establishment ought to be completed, as we have no barracks for enlisted men and no quarters for the officers in command, and it ought to be done. I do not know how I can say anything else.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item in there is, "For clearing and draining the land, making roads, etc., \$10,000."

Gen. FLAGLER. Governor, I cut down those estimates myself, and I left nothing in there except what ought to be done right away.

Mr. COGSWELL. That whole thing ought to be done.

Gen. FLAGLER. I will look again and see if there is anything I could cut. You can put in all the items except the last, and that could go over a year.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass."

Gen. FLAGLER. There is only one item, which has been appropriated every year for a good many years, and it is very necessary for taking care of the establishment.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you doing any work there?

Gen. FLAGLER. Between \$400,000 and \$500,000 a year.

Mr. SAYERS. "Testing machine, Watertown Arsenal."

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, that is simply an absolute necessity for carrying on that testing establishment.

Mr. SAYERS. "For hire of chemist and maintenance of chemical laboratory, \$1,875."

Gen. FLAGLER. That is really part of the other estimate, but it is put in there separately because the item of \$10,000, which has been appropriated every year for many years, if it were lumped together we would have to explain why it cost more than it did formerly. The chemical laboratory was added to the testing department three years ago and it is really a necessary part of it.

Mr. SAYERS. "Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.: For one magazine for the storage of explosives, \$15,000." What have you to say in reference to that item. There are three items here; name the items in the order of their importance.

Gen. FLAGLER. Well, the first is the most important.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the next?

Gen. FLAGLER. The next item is "for one set of noncommissioned officer's quarters for the orderly sergeant, \$1,800." Now, the last item is a necessary addition to the testing department. I do not know that you know that a large part of that testing is done for private parties for industrial establishments of the whole United States. That was the object of creating it, in order that such establishments could have tests made for their own information, and also tests which would be authoritative in the courts or anything of that kind. Now, it is a very expensive and powerful machine, and we are having rather more work than we can do, and it would be a great saving if we should have added this small machine to do small work and leave the big machine for the heavier work.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, "Waterliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y." You have two items, which one of those is the most important?

Gen. FLAGLER. I would put the second one as the most important in the way of being immediately necessary. I mean the one for "General repairs of public buildings, inclosing wall and grounds, \$3,000."

Mr. SAYERS. The last item in your estimate is, "Repairs of arsenals." You ask for an appropriation of \$125,000; you had an appropriation of \$50,000 for the present year. How much of that money has been expended?

Gen. FLAGLER. Somewhat more than half. That is made to run through the year, and we were trying to use about one-twelfth of it each month, so that if there were an accident towards the end of the year we would have some money left to make repairs. The demand for money is so great that as soon as the appropriation is made and I divide it up and allot it to the different arsenals to repair roofs and protect buildings, etc., the commanding officer is likely to take that money and expend most of it immediately, so I would say that more than half is used up. I presume three-fourths has been used up.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL.

**STATEMENT OF HON. S. G. HILBORN, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.**

Mr. SAYERS. What do you desire to say?

Mr. HILBORN. I visited the arsenal before coming here. I have been very familiar with it for the last thirty years, having lived within 7 or 8 miles of it, and I was very much surprised to find the general condition of deterioration there. Common business principles would suggest that something should be done there unless the whole thing is to be abandoned. The first item I would call your attention to would be roads. They are the ordinary California roads. I noticed that they were gone entirely, and there had been nothing done to them for years apparently.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the extent of the grounds of that arsenal?

Mr. HILBORN. There must be five or six hundred acres in the reservation; part of it is devoted to barracks and part to the arsenal.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the extent of the portion devoted to the arsenal?

Mr. HILBORN. Well, now, I really do not know the line of demarkation there. There is nothing on the surface to point out to me what is under the jurisdiction of the Ordnance Department, although I am very familiar with the whole ground.

Mr. SAYERS. Under this appropriation we could only appropriate for that portion of the ground which is used for the arsenal.

Mr. HILBORN. That is all I am here for. I should say, however, that at least three or four hundred acres are there. It was a very generous appropriation and was a valuable one as it has turned out.

Mr. COGSWELL. Now, they want sewerage, and they want an engine, and they want repairs to walls and general repairs; which would you say was the most important?

Mr. HILBORN. Well, sir, the first in the line of importance is the sewerage. There has not been any extended system of sewerage since the old sewers were put in in 1849 or 1850, when it was established. Then they were made of wood and have been broken through. It drains right out on an open area, and if it were not for the glorious climate, of which you have perhaps heard, it would be deadly. They certainly need a sewerage system there; and that is a matter of first importance. Now, the next thing in importance, I should think, is the wharf. They have permitted the Central Pacific Railroad Company to build through there and the line runs between the grounds and the channel, and there an eddy has formed which has caused a shoaling there, and they have got to run that wharf out a little further in order to utilize it, or else the wharf will have to be abandoned. I should say that those items were of prime importance. These items I can speak of intelligently, because anybody can see that they ought to be done. I would state in regard to this first item for repairs of permanent buildings that the buildings are old and dilapidated, and if the work of repairing the roads, buildings, etc., can be done for \$5,000, why it is a very low estimate. If they can get the sewerage system there for \$15,000, I should say that was a very low estimate. None of those estimates are extraordinary. Now, for the boiler house for the new shops, I do not know so much about that; but a stable they do need.

Mr. COGSWELL. They have not that in their estimate.

Mr. HILBORN. Yes, sir. "Erection of a new stable, \$4,000."

Mr. COGSWELL. No, sir; it is not in the estimate.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 22, 1892

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In accordance with your request when I was before the subcommittee in charge of the appropriations in the sundry civil bill, I have the honor to report that the manufactures at the Benicia Arsenal, California, for the past three years embraced the following, to wit:

The manufacture of cartridge bags for field, siege, and seacoast guns, and also implements for said guns.

The manufacture of targets for artillery firing, and targets for small arms practice.

The manufacture of infantry and horse equipments in limited quantities.

The manufacture of mixed paints, etc., for painting gun carriages, caissons, etc.

The repair of infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, and of artillery carriages, caissons, etc.

The expenditures for these purposes were as follows:

1890.....	\$13,008.28
1891.....	14,252.69
Thus far in 1892.....	7,345.81

Respectfully,

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**STATEMENT OF HON. W. D. BYNUM, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
THE STATE OF INDIANA.**

Mr. SAYERS. We had up your arsenal this morning and Gen. Flagler does not seem to insist upon an appropriation at all. Now, please let us hear what you have to say about it.

Mr. BYNUM. The arsenal at Indianapolis is used for a depot of supplies because of the fact that it is the best place for distribution in the whole country. The arms which were recently sent to Tennessee were sent from there, and they furnish the militia around in different States there with the arms which the Government supplies.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, in regard to this item for the construction of a general workshop, etc.

Mr. BYNUM. It is for repairs. The whole machinery of the shop there is simply for a repair shop, not for construction, not for what you might call the manufacture of anything, and I had a long talk with Maj. Varney, who is now stationed there, and he informed me it is by his request and recommendation that this was put in. He informed me that the Government was incurring great loss by reason of the fact that arms when returned there came back in such condition that they were bound to be repaired, and he had no machinery whatever to make the repairs with. That is the whole purpose of the appropriation. Maj. Varney has recently come there, about a year ago, I think, from the East, and he impressed me as a very careful business-like man. I never met him before, but he impressed upon me very deeply that they needed more machinery there and that he could not repair anything. He has everything there except the machinery—the labor and everything else.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF COL. O. H. ERNST.

Mr. SAYERS. Colonel, just name what you are bound to have.

Col. ERNST. My estimate "For improvement of grounds north of the Executive Mansion" is \$1,000, which is just the same as it has been heretofore. "For improvement and maintenance of grounds south of the Executive Mansion," \$4,000, just what it was before.

Mr. SAYERS. You need this?

Col. ERNST. Yes, sir. The next item "For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery," \$2,000, which is just the same. And the next, "For ordinary care of Lafayette Square, \$1,000," is the same. "For ordinary care of Franklin Square, \$1,000," that is the same. "For care and improvement of Monument Grounds" there I have asked for an increase.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is that increase?

Col. ERNST. Because the Monument Grounds are in a very crude condition. It is an important park and is visited by many strangers. I got this year \$2,500, and that is about enough to maintain it, but I can not make improvements there. It is now pretty rough you know, and it is only a question of how fast you want to put it in shape. The next item is, "For continuing improvement of reservation No. 17," and I have asked this year just what I got last. You can cut that if you want to.

Mr. SAYERS. How much?

Col. ERNST. Half, if you only want to maintain it. If you only want to maintain it, \$2,500 will do that.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not the reservation in fairly good condition?

Col. ERNST. It is ahead of that part of the city, but our improvements in many cases are. We go a little ahead of the city. The next item is, "For construction and repair of post and chain fences," and I have asked for \$1,500 and I only got \$1,000 last year. I can use that \$1,500 to advantage. The next item, "For manure and hauling the same, \$5,000." That is the same. The next item, "For painting watchmen's lodges, iron fences, vases, lamps, and lamp posts," I have asked \$1,000. That is what we had for a good many years and it was cut down to \$750.

Mr. SAYERS. No; it has been \$750 since 1889.

Col. ERNST. That's so. I was under the impression it was \$1,000, but I would like to have that. "Purchase and repair of seats," that is the same. "Purchase and repair of tools," that is the same. "For tree and tree stakes, etc.," was cut down last year below what we had it for a number of years, and this year I have asked for \$3,000, the same as we had before. It is necessary to keep a stock of trees for work going on and improvements. "For removing snow and ice," I have asked this year for \$1,500. I got last year \$1,200.

Mr. SAYERS. You have been getting \$1,200 since 1887.

Col. ERNST. You recollect my coming up here and trying to get more last spring.

Mr. SAYERS. Yes; and before you got it the snow removed itself.

Col. ERNST. Yes, sir; but it created great dissatisfaction. Some years we do not use that item at all, and very likely we would not use it this winter, but \$1,500 I consider necessary to do what we want to do in ordinary winters. "For flower pots, etc.," that is the same as this year. "For care, construction, and repair of fountain," that is the same. It is the same "for abating nuisances." Now, "Improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations," I have asked for \$20,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You have been asking for \$20,000 since 1886, and you have been getting \$12,000.

Col. ERNST. It means simply the improvements have to wait if I do not get it. "For improvement, maintenance, and care of Smithsonian grounds, etc.," I asked for \$8,000 and I got \$5,000 last year. That is the same thing there, as it is a question of how fast you want these works improved. Judiciary Square is the same. It is comparatively the same thing; I asked for \$7,000 and got \$3,000. If I can get the \$7,000 it would be a great advantage in improving these works.

Mr. SAYERS. Now there are five new items. Please explain. The first is "For laying asphalt walks in various reservations, \$5,000."

Col. ERNST. The walks in many places are in bad condition. They are muddy in winter time, and what I would like to do would be to replace with first-class asphalt walks the gravel paths in Washington Circle, Mount Vernon Square, Executive Mansion grounds (south side), Lincoln Square, Stanton Square, Folger Square, Marion Square, Henry and Seaton parks, and to renew those in Farragut Square. In the late fall, winter, and early spring these walks are muddy and pedestrians seek the lawns which are thus destroyed by trespassers.

Mr. COGSWELL. What about this item here "For replacing the old flagging pavement of the sidewalk in the grounds north of the Executive Mansion by a granolithic pavement"? I see for 1892 you had \$7,500.

Col. ERNST. That is for the entire walk; I use that on the line of Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. COGSWELL. Where is this?

Col. ERNST. That is the walk leading up to the Mansion inside the fence.

Mr. COGSWELL. It seems to me \$7,500 for a sidewalk in front of the White House is a high estimate?

Col. ERNST. It depends upon the area of the sidewalk and you have to take the price per square yard. We paid \$2.49 for that in front of the White House, and how much do you suppose the payment in front of the State, War and Navy building cost? That cost \$9 a square yard and this costs less than one-third per square yard. It looks like a big amount of money, but that is a big sidewalk.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the necessity here for constructing a large greenhouse?

Col. ERNST. We have some fine palms, and they are getting bigger all the time, and we have not room to store them.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "For the improvement of Howard University park."

Col. ERNST. That is a park that was given to the District by the trustees of Howard University with the understanding that the Government would improve it: and we have not done it, and the people are a little restless, and they have been after me from time to time for several years, and I put in the estimate for beginning the improvement.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "For repairs and fuel at the Executive Mansion, as follows: For care, repair, and refurnishing the Executive Mansion." You asked for \$25,000 and you got \$20,000 last year. Will not \$20,000 be sufficient for the next year?

Col. ERNST. It depends entirely upon what you want to do with it. It will do, of course.

Mr. SAYERS. You estimate "For renewing the superstructure of one greenhouse connected with the Executive Mansion." You want \$1,500 for that.

Col. ERNST. The old one is quite rotten and in danger of falling down, and we want to replace it.

Mr. SAYERS. "For repairs to conservatory Executive Mansion, \$2,000."

Col. ERNST. That is ready to tumble down at any time.

Mr. SAYERS. You need that?

Col. ERNST. Yes, sir; very badly.

Mr. SAYERS. "Lighting the Executive Mansion and public grounds." You have received \$14,000 per annum since 1887. Your estimates up to 1893 were for \$14,000. You ask for 1893 and 1894 \$15,000. Was not \$14,000 sufficient?

Col. ERNST. No, sir; there will be a deficiency this year.

Mr. SAYERS. How much?

Col. ERNST. Some hundreds of dollars. I have not got it up yet.

Mr. SAYERS. Will there be a deficiency of as much as \$1,000?

Col. ERNST. I can not say it will be exactly a thousand dollars, but the estimate has been pretty carefully considered, and I ought to have \$15,000. There is an increase in the cost of lighting for Congress provided that each lamp should be \$21.50 instead of \$20.

Mr. SAYERS. Why was that?

Col. ERNST. That is to have the light for more hours, a greater length of time.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "for erecting eight iron posts in the Monument grounds." What is the necessity for that?

Col. ERNST. That is the same. We have not light enough nor watchmen enough in these parks, and these grounds are not lighted at all. I am gradually hoping to get each year a little more light in the parks.

Mr. SAYERS. "Repair of waterpipes." You ask for \$5,000, and you have been receiving \$2,500.

Col. ERNST. These buildings were supplied with drinking water from a spring near the Soldiers' Home, and the pipe which leads to it is in bad condition and ought to be overhauled. There was an insufficiency in the supply from time to time and trouble, and the excavation for the new reservoir has diminished the supply of the spring itself, and we have to hunt up other springs there in the neighborhood and unite them.

Mr. SAYERS. "For replacing the present system of wires with duplicate six conductor underground cable, etc."

Col. ERNST. The trees in the sidewalks are growing up all the time and it has been an exceedingly difficult matter for a number of years to maintain these lines, and we can not promise to maintain them unless we can either get new poles or put in an underground wire, and if it was not for the legislation Congress contemplates putting all these works underground I would ask the small estimate of \$1,600, the alternate estimate, for putting up tall poles to replace the old poles.

Mr. SAYERS. So, if you did not get the \$31,000—

Col. ERNST. I would like to have the \$1,600 which would put up the poles.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any law against putting up poles now?

Col. ERNST. Yes, sir; the law prohibits any new posts from being put up.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Washington Monument." That is simply an increase of salary?

Col. ERNST. Yes, sir. No, there is a little increase. Six hundred dollars is for painting the iron work in the interior. In the last item under the head of "fuel, lights, oil, etc." I got this year \$3,000 and I asked \$3,600, the additional \$600 being for painting the iron work in the interior.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$3,600 for fuel, lights, oil, etc., and you got \$3,000 for that last year. Did you have any deficiency for 1892?

Col. ERNST. No, sir; I never have a deficiency, as I never allow them to occur. That additional amount is for a special job of painting.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. R. N. BATCHELDER, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. SAYERS. Upon the plan we have heretofore adopted we will simply give you a lump sum for the construction of buildings and the enlargement of military posts and not make the appropriation in detail.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you tell us how much of the \$400,000 you received for this fiscal year has been expended?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Well it has all been allotted. It is under contract, and a part of the money has been paid out.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you give us a statement which shows the buildings to which this money has been allotted?

Gen. BATCHELDER. I cannot give it to you now as I have not got it here.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish when you return to your office you would send us a statement showing the condition of the appropriation and expenditures for the several posts. These appropriations are continuing appropriations, are they not?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like to have you show how the posts stand with regard to the appropriations and also with regard to expenditures?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Do you mean by that new posts, or all the posts in the country?

Mr. SAYERS. Just take up the new posts which have been authorized?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for the next fiscal year, \$1,760,000 as against the appropriation of \$400,000. I would like to hear you just for a few moments on that estimate.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Last year we got \$765,000, and you gave us this year \$400,000. The new posts, including those authorized would take several million to complete them, and it is a question whether they should be hurried on or whether they should be delayed.

Mr. SAYERS. That is as to how fast they will be constructed?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir. We were in hopes this season you would give us seven or eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. We will be glad to have that statement, because that will assist us very materially in making our appropriation.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. We will be glad also to receive in that statement information as to how you would expend, say if we gave you \$300,000, \$400,000, or \$500,000; we will be glad for you to take those three items and inform us how that money would be expended.

Gen. BATCHELDER. You understand this money is allotted by the Secretary of War, and we will have a new Secretary, and what his views will be we do not know.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, how, in your judgment, ought it to be expended; give us your best judgment of that if you please.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; in regard to this post item I will state that the estimate is not sufficient to meet the views of the general commanding and he directed another to be sent in here which you will get in a day or two.

Mr. SAYERS. Turn to page 151, under the head of "National Cemeteries."

One hundred thousand dollars has been given per annum ever since 1885. Can you tell us how that appropriation stood on the 1st of December?

Gen. BATCHELDER. It is all exhausted, every dollar of it.

Mr. SAYERS. In the way of allotments?

Gen. BATCHELDER. In expenditures for the care of different cemeteries. We have to look two ways for Sunday right along in order to do it.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for 74 superintendents and yet your estimate is the same; why is that?

Gen. BATCHELDER. The estimate is \$61,880 as against \$61,160 of last year.

Mr. SAYERS. But you have one less superintendent.

Gen. BATCHELDER. One more it should be; that is a mistake there.

Mr. COGSWELL. That is a mistake.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Seventy-five is the correct number. There is an additional one authorized by the last Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Headstones for graves of soldiers." You ask for \$40,000 and you have been receiving \$10,000 each year for the last three years.

Gen. BATCHELDER. There was a balance unexpended—

Mr. SAYERS. For the present year?

Gen. BATCHELDER. For the past year, which we have been drawing on. We have been spending up to \$40,000. The number of headstones is about ten thousand a year and the cost about \$4, sometimes a little one way and sometimes another, according to contracts, and the money is all gone or will be on the 1st of July. There will not be a dollar left.

Mr. SAYERS. On the 1st of next July?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; according to the usual number of requisitions for headstones, \$40,000 will be required.

Mr. SAYERS. And you have no money on hand to draw upon?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Not at all.

Mr. SAYERS. "For repairing roadways to national cemeteries."

Gen. BATCHELDER. Five thousand dollars was taken off last year, and I have estimated only \$10,000 this year.

Mr. SAYERS. Will \$10,000 keep it in good repair?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; we will get along with that.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Burial of indigent soldiers."

Gen. BATCHELDER. We made an extra estimate last year, and I made it \$2,000 in order to cover a contingency and save putting in an extra estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Road to national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal." You ask an appropriation of \$25,000.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; and we will need every cent of it and more. The water for the supply of the presidio comes from Lobos Creek, which is in the city of San Francisco, and the city has grown so much that the water is becoming unfit for use. If we should get this appropriation we will try to put the tunnel into the hill and get an independent supply of water for our own use.

Mr. SAYERS. Is the appropriation for 1892 exhausted?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; all of it gone.

Mr. SAYERS. Will the appropriation for 1893 be exhausted also?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. "Monuments or tablets at Gettysburg."

Gen. BATCHELDER. Well, that has been in for three or four years. Almost every organization at Gettysburg has monuments erected, except those to the regular troops, and this appropriation is intended to cover this. It does not look exactly right to go up there and look over the grounds to see every organization there almost have fine monuments of some kind, and the regular troops have none.

Mr. SAYERS. What about this special estimate, "Battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam, \$23,750?"

Gen. BATCHELDER. Gen. Heath and Col. Stearns are in charge of that work, and all I have to do with it is, I have the disbursing of the money. The note there explains it.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., December 21, 1892.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

*Member of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives:*

SIR: Referring to your verbal request of the 19th instant, I have the honor to inclose a memorandum of the condition of the new posts now being constructed under the military posts appropriation.

From this statement it will be seen that the lowest amounts required for the next fiscal year will be as follows:

Fort Sheridan	\$73,000	Jefferson Barracks	\$36,800
Fort Riley	50,000	Fort Sam Houston	30,000
Fort Crook	100,000	Fort Thomas	80,000
Plattsburg Barracks	100,000	Columbus Barracks	50,000
Little Rock	75,000	Presidio	36,000
Fort Logan	70,000		
Vermont Post	160,000		850,000
Madison Barracks	50,000		

The appropriation of any less amount would probably result in a proportional reduction at the different posts, but the amounts that would be allotted to each can not be determined now as they will be made by a new Secretary of War.

In addition to this, under the direction of the Major-General Commanding, an estimate has been made in this office for the construction of new posts and enlargement of others on the Atlantic coast amounting to \$1,737,000, and based upon this the Major-General Commanding has recommended an appropriation of \$1,525,000.

The appropriation for military posts of \$400,000 has been allotted as follows:

Fort Sheridan	\$37,565.48	Little Rock	\$60,000.00
Fort Brady	53,470.05	Vermont Post	62,219.27
Fort Bliss	52,860.00		
Fort McKinney	30,300.00		400,000.00
Fort Crook	103,585.20		

Very respectfully,

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

MEMORANDUM IN CONNECTION WITH ESTIMATES FOR CONTINUING BUILDING OPERATIONS AT MILITARY POSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1893-'94.

Fort Sheridan.—This post is planned for 24 companies, or 2 regiments of infantry and 2 battalions of cavalry. It is now practically completed for 12 companies. To complete it for 24 companies will cost about \$400,000.

It is advisable to increase the accommodations to 18 companies the coming year, but if this can not be done \$73,000 is absolutely necessary for the following buildings:

1 cavalry drill hall	\$25,000
2 lieutenants' quarters	48,000
	73,000

Fort Crook.—The limit of cost for this post is fixed at \$500,000. The necessary land has been purchased.

Sewer system contracted for at	\$11,340.00
Water supply	35,653.00
Gang-well system	6,053.50
Pumping plant	6,500.00
Roads	26,425.00

And the money allotted for the construction of quarters for officers and men for 4 companies, mess-hall, a guard-house, store-houses, stable, shops, and coalshed, \$200,000.

One hundred thousand dollars is actually necessary at this post for the coming year.

Fort Brady.—This post will be completed for 4 companies for \$250,000, that being the limit under the law authorizing its construction.

The sewer system has been completed at a cost of.....	\$5,004.27
Water-supply system.....	3,070.31
Roads and walks.....	5,998.92

The buildings completed and now under construction will cost \$201,106.40. Miscellaneous expenditure, \$34,613.90.

The post is now complete for 2 companies and garrisoned, and for the remaining 2 companies it will be completed next fall. Nothing further is asked.

Fort Logan.—This post is planned for a regiment of infantry of 8 companies and 2 troops of cavalry. It has been completed for 6 companies of infantry and 2 troops of cavalry, and can be completed for \$70,000.

It is advisable to complete the post, *i. e.*, add accommodations for 2 companies of infantry next year at a cost of \$70,000.

Fort Riley, Kans.—This post is planned for 12 troops of cavalry and 5 light batteries.

It has been completed to accommodate 12 troops of cavalry and 2 light batteries, except for the following buildings at the cavalry post: 3 cavalry stables, 12 sets bachelor officers' quarters; and at the artillery post, 3 barracks, 7 sets officers' quarters. This post can be completed for \$167,500.

For the coming year \$50,000 is necessary to properly accommodate the garrison now at the post.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—This post is planned for 12 companies, and contemplates the use of the buildings of the old post as far as they can be made available in the new plan.

The title has been obtained to 500 acres of land, the sewers put in at a cost of \$3,699; the water supply, \$3,696; surface drainage, \$2,448; grading roads, \$14,135, and \$201,000 allotted to construct buildings for 4 companies.

To complete the post after the work now under way is finished will cost \$350,000. For the next fiscal year \$100,000 is absolutely necessary.

Little Rock.—No action has been taken regarding the act approved April 23, 1892, to establish a post at Little Rock, Ark., and later in the appropriation for military posts providing for the expenditure of \$60,000 for the erection of buildings and hospital in case the Secretary of War regards it necessary.

To continue this work for the next fiscal year \$75,000 will be necessary.

Military post at Helena—Fort Harrison.—Under the act making an appropriation for military posts for the fiscal year ending 1892, \$100,000 was appropriated for this post.

A board of officers has examined the sites offered, and as soon as selected the expenditure of the money will be provided for in commencing the construction of the post.

Nothing further is asked for the coming fiscal year.

To complete the post for four companies \$200,000 would be required, in addition to the amount already appropriated.

Fort Bliss.—This post will be completed for four companies for \$300,000, that being the limit under the law authorizing its construction.

The sewer system has been completed for.....	\$5,827.04
Water supply under contract will cost.....	29,713.00
Buildings now under contract will cost.....	242,894.00
Roads.....	1,100.00
Other expenditures.....	9,000.00
Made and to be made.....	11,465.96

It is proposed in the future to enlarge this post to accommodate 8 companies, but nothing further will be required at this time.

Madison Barracks.—The post is in progress of reconstruction for 8 companies of infantry.

A new water supply system is nearly complete and will cost.....	\$24,051.00
A sewer system is completed for.....	4,225.35
Grading parade.....	4,303.09
Roads, walks, and drainage.....	7,432.00
New buildings are under contract that will cost.....	106,121.54
Heating old officers' quarters.....	10,100.00

To continue this work \$50,000 is absolutely necessary for the coming fiscal year.

Vermont post.—Under authority of the act making appropriation for military posts for the fiscal year ending 1892, a site for a new post has been selected near Essex Junction, Vt. One hundred thousand dollars of the appropriation has been set aside for the purpose of beginning its construction as soon as complete title is obtained to the land.

To complete the post for 4 companies \$200,000 additional will be required, and to continue the work for the next fiscal year \$100,000 is necessary.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—This post was planned for a regiment of 10 companies of infantry, and is practically completed for 8 companies. It is not designed to increase the accommodations at this time, and no appropriation is asked for the coming fiscal year.

Jefferson Barracks.—This post is in process of reconstruction for 8 companies, and owing to the contracted plan of the old post and the fact that many of the old buildings were nearly worthless, an enlarged plan has been adopted that will accommodate a regiment of infantry and retain all of the old buildings that are of any value. In carrying out this plan \$13,260 has been expended for grading, and for buildings \$96,158.

For continuing this work during the next fiscal year \$36,800 is absolutely necessary.

Fort Thomas, Ky.—This post is planned for a regiment of 8 companies of infantry. Except for 3 sets of officers' quarters, it is practically completed for 6 companies. To complete as per plan will require \$120,000 more and it should be done next year.

At least \$80,000 is necessary during the next fiscal year to accommodate properly the present garrison.

Columbus Barracks.—This post is in process of reconstruction for 8 companies of infantry and a detachment of recruits. With this in view, the following buildings have been constructed during the past year: New hospital, 2 double sets of officers' quarters, 1 quartermaster's stable and wagon shed.

To continue this work for the next fiscal year \$50,000 is necessary.

Presidio, Cal.—The barracks at this post are old wooden buildings of little value. It is proposed to construct permanent brick barracks and the necessary additional officers' quarters, at a total cost of \$200,000.

To commence this work \$36,000 will be necessary the coming fiscal year.

Fort Sam Houston.—This post is complete for 12 companies, but is lacking in accommodations for officers' quarters. The post can be completed by the construction of a building containing 12 sets of bachelor officers' quarters for \$30,000, and this is a necessity for the next fiscal year.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMAS TURTLE.

Mr. SAYERS. These two items have been submitted for several years, have they not?

Captain TURTLE. Yes, sir; but no appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Survey of northern and northwestern lakes." You receive for 1893, \$2,000.

Capt. TURTLE. Yes, sir; for printing charts, etc., and we have received some few hundred dollars for resurveys—

Mr. SAYERS. But I am speaking of this particular item?

Capt. TURTLE. This is for printing and issuing charts for use of navigators and stereotyping plates.

Mr. SAYERS. Did \$2,000 answer all purposes?

Capt. TURTLE. The demand will be much greater. The officer in charge of the distribution, Gen. Poe, recommends strongly that it be increased to \$3,000. It ought to be \$3,000 and the yearly estimate has been \$3,000, and as the office is organized there of course we are distributing the charts, and the \$2,000 appropriation does not bear a just proportion of the expenses. The distribution will be greater hereafter than it has been heretofore according to every indication we have.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item we have is "For surveys, additions to and correcting engraved plates." You ask \$50,000.

Capt. TURTLE. Yes, sir; we have now commenced a resurvey of St. Mary's River and recharting, and Gen. Poe estimates, in addition to the amount appropriated now, it will cost \$55,000 to complete that work alone. We ought also to reexamine a part of the St. Lawrence and the entrance to Green Bay, etc.

There are dangerous points discovered there frequently which we chart at once as soon as we know it, and we send up and sweep over that dangerous ground so that we may discover them. Vessels are drawing more water than they did before. They will soon send them out drawing 20 or 21 feet of water, and they are more apt to strike a shoal than when years ago they only drew from 12 to 14. These dangers ought to be watched, and we have the framework all ready. We already have the triangulations and the bench mark on all of this, so that it is not necessary to make a close examination except at certain dangerous points to supplement the information we now have.

Mr. SAYERS. When did you last survey St. Marys River?

Capt. TURTLE. It began in the early part of 1850.

Mr. SAYERS. When did you make the last survey?

Capt. TURTLE. In the latter part of the fifties, just before the war.

Mr. SAYERS. Has no survey been made since?

Capt. TURTLE. No, sir; not except local ones relative to the river and harbor appropriation. Certain places had to be dredged and certain places are being dredged now under contract. The survey from the last appropriation we had two years ago, \$4,300, was put on a resurvey of St. Marys River. \$4,000 allotted from the \$5,000 given in the last bill to be expended on St. Marys River, and parties will be organized as soon as the season opens, and any appropriation we get now will permit us to go on from the 30th of June. The money we have now is available up to the 30th of June, and we would like to continue that service without breaking in the middle of the season. That is the need of the \$50,000 for the reexamination. A good many shoals in the last year have been located and charted in the St. Lawrence River; one in Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, etc. Colchester Reef has also been recharted. In addition to the surveys on the St. Marys River, the Commissioner of the World's Fair in Chicago wanted a recharting and a closer survey of the Chicago lake front. There will be so many steamers going up and down the front during the next year that they wanted a careful examination and recharting of all shoals, and some money was expended from the last appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. There are three different services in this Government engaged in making lake and ocean surveys. The Navy Department makes surveys, then the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and now the Engineer Office of the War Department are making surveys. Do you think that the making of surveys should be confined to one department?

Capt. TURTLE. The Coast Survey does not go to the lakes except Lake Champlain. Our department has been surveying the lakes ever since the thirties. The Navy Department has made some harbor surveys on the lakes; they have now nearly completed the examination of the lake front of Chicago and they are now making a chart for that.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, then, there is a probability of the Navy Department and your office occupying the same ground, is there not?

Capt. TURTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I just understood you to say you used the appropriation of last year, or a good portion of it, for the survey of the lake front of Chicago?

Capt. TURTLE. Of the appropriation of 1891, not this last year's appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. For the survey of the lake front of Chicago?

Capt. TURTLE. Yes, sir; \$2,000 was allotted.

Mr. SAYERS. And now comes the Navy and makes another survey?

Capt. TURTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any necessity for that?

Capt. TURTLE. I think there ought to be one survey and only one made. What the other survey has been—it is not my place to criticize any department. I must say our survey has been made quite accurately and—

Mr. SAYERS. I am not making any question of the accuracy of your survey at all; but what I want to get at is, what is the necessity of this double expenditure of money for the same purpose?

Capt. TURTLE. I can not give an argument in favor of it, sir. The service on the lakes started in our department in the thirties and we have kept it up to the present time, and we are very proud of the service. It is an excellent one in its results. We found the charts were sufficient for the then existing purposes up to 1876, when we stopped the service and we stopped asking for an appropriation for that. Then, in later years comes a greater demand for this work. We have got the framework of that old service, all the notes of that old survey, and nothing of any work we do now will be a duplicate in respect to any work done heretofore; it will be supplemental to the work only.

**STATEMENT OF HON. N. M. CURTIS, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**

Mr. CURTIS said :

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I want to urge the favorable consideration of the committee in appropriating this \$50,000. A portion of it is to extend to my district, the Twenty-second New York—the eastern portion of my present district, not the old portion which I am now serving, which terminates at the foot of the St. Lawrence River, just where the line leaves the river and takes to the land ; so all the front of my district in St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties borders upon the St. Lawrence River and a portion on Lake Ontario. Now, we are using survey maps which are sent out to the masters of our vessels which frequently take them on shoals.

We are having a great controversy in the courts and we are losing vessels there, and the officer in charge told me he found recently in removing the shoal known as Haskell Shoal that there was no evidence of any other shoal adjoining that at all, but that one was discovered still larger and more dangerous, and it was not known which of these shoals destroyed this large vessel. We are losing several vessels every year, and if the suggestion of Capt. Turtle of sweeping the channel is carried out by suspending a long iron bar below a vessel running through this channel, we will know definitely where these shoals are and be able to protect our interests. All the commercial interests of the northern lakes are interested in this matter and would be here, I take it, if they knew the question was before the committee. It is a matter of great importance, and this appropriation ought to be expended for our protection.

Mr. SAYERS. Very well ; we will carefully consider it.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. G. A. KNIGHT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Mr. SAYERS. You are here to inform us concerning the improvement of the National Yellowstone Park.

Capt. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You received an appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$45,000. How much have you expended under that ?

Capt. KNIGHT. The balance unexpended is \$12,807.

Mr. SAYERS. To the 1st of December ?

Capt. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Any contracts out to cover that ?

Capt. KNIGHT. There are no contracts, but every spring when the snow disappears it is necessary to go over all that road system there in the parks and repair it, and we reserve that for carrying on the work of repairs.

Mr. SAYERS. You desire an appropriation for the completion of a road between Grand Cañon, Yancey, and Mammoth Hot Springs. What is the entire length of that road ?

Capt. KNIGHT. Forty-five miles.

Mr. SAYERS. The road between Grand Cañon, Yancey, and Mammoth Hot Springs is how long ?

Capt. KNIGHT. Forty-five miles.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of it is completed ?

Capt. KNIGHT. None of it.

Mr. SAYERS. What kind of a road do you propose to build there according to your estimate ?

Capt. KNIGHT. The general character of the road is of the width of 18 feet, timber cleared to a width of about 30 feet, and the road is in general a dirt road excepting where there is material immediately available for surfacing. The grades would vary according to the country, but we propose not to have the grade exceeding somewhere from 6 to 12 per cent.

Mr. SAYERS. At what cost per mile do you estimate this road will be completed ?

Capt. KNIGHT. From Grand Cañon to Yancey \$3,000 per mile ; from Yancey to Mammoth Hot Springs, 2,500 per mile.

Mr. SAYERS. This is an entire new roadway, is it not ?

Capt. KNIGHT. It is an entire new roadway, but it is part of the project under which the Department has been working right along.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the object of constructing this road?

Capt. KNIGHT. The object is to complete a belt line of road which shall connect the objects of natural interest in the Park. Now, the objects of natural interest—the Grand Cañon, of course, speaks for itself. At Yancey there are the petrified forests.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose we only gave you \$15,000 or a less amount, how would you want to have the appropriation read?

Capt. KNIGHT. Why would it not do "For the construction of roads and bridges in the Park, repair and maintenance of and gravelling roads?"

Mr. SAYERS. Why would you not use the language "for the improvement of the National Yellowstone Park, the same to be expended by the direction of the Secretary of War?"

Capt. KNIGHT. Very well, if that would be supposed to apply simply to road work. It is only a part of the National Yellowstone Park that is under the supervision of the Secretary of War. The Secretary of the Interior has charge of the work, and he has certain expenses which used to be paid out of that improvement of the National Park. He used to have a civilian superintendent.

Mr. SAYERS. But the War Department has absolute dominion there in regard to policing and watching over it, etc.?

Capt. KNIGHT. Yes, sir. There is one thing that would be of great advantage, and that would be if it were possible to make the appropriation last beyond the fiscal year. The season does not open there until a few weeks before the end of the fiscal year, and it goes somewhere into October. Now, taking this appropriation we had last year, of August, \$5,000, it was hard to organize parties and get them to work there and do the work before the close of the year. Thus holding the appropriation over we only have a few weeks the following spring again.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

STATEMENT OF DR. H. O. PERLEY, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for an appropriation for the next fiscal year of \$650,000 for artificial limbs?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is the necessity for that appropriation fully explained under the footnote?

Dr. PERLEY. The actual number of cases we have on file under the law as it now stands shows that this will become due the coming year.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation for 1893 has been expended?

Dr. PERLEY. We have already expended \$44,638.71; that is, for the present year.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you contemplate that you will expend the balance of that money?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir, between now and the 1st of July. We are expending it now very rapidly.

Mr. SAYERS. From the experience your office has had, what do you consider to be the life of an artificial limb?

Dr. PERLEY. Five years at least.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say now that an artificial limb such as is usually furnished and worn will last five years at least?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir; and with care it would last longer.

Mr. SAYERS. How much longer?

Dr. PERLEY. We will say six to seven years; that is, if it is used with care; but with the laboring man five years I regard as the average time for a good limb.

Mr. SAYERS. A limb will not only be serviceable for five years, but be entirely comfortable?

Dr. PERLEY. Perfectly comfortable.

Mr. SAYERS. So that there is in your judgment, based upon the experience which you have had, no necessity for the furnishing of limbs once every three years?

Dr. PERLEY. No, sir; and better than that, the experience of men like Mr. Marks, who is one of the largest manufacturers, is that any limb which is well

made, such as we try to furnish, will last five years for a laboring man and be a good serviceable limb all the time.

Mr. SAYERS. The law as it now exists requires that limbs shall be furnished every three years?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What has been the experience of the office under this law—have the applicants applied for limbs or for commutation?

Dr. PERLEY. Commutation. I can give you the exact statistics for twenty years up to and including January 31, 1892. The relative number of commuted cases for arms so far has been 98.6 per cent for twenty years.

Mr. SAYERS. That is to say that during the past twenty years 98.6 per cent of those allowed for arms have received commutation instead of the arms themselves?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir; but I will say an artificial arm is of very little use to a man, and they are only really worn to fill the sleeve. A larger per cent of artificial legs are used.

Mr. SAYERS. How as to artificial legs?

Dr. PERLEY. 21.9 percent of artificial legs have been drawn, and 78.1 commutation for legs have been drawn.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that the present law should be repealed, leaving the former law in force, how much appropriation would you require for artificial limbs for the next fiscal year?

Dr. PERLEY. \$75,000. We have worked that out as closely as we could. \$75,000 would, in all probability, pay every claim made.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the commutation on artificial legs?

Dr. PERLEY. \$75 for legs.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the commutation upon artificial arms?

Dr. PERLEY. \$50.

Mr. SAYERS. Are there any other commutations?

Dr. PERLEY. A foot and a hand would mean the same thing as the loss of an arm; that is, a foot and a hand count for \$50.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. You gave the average life of a leg for a laboring man?

Dr. PERLEY. It is all based on that.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. What would be the average life of a leg for a man in a clerical position, or a position that was not strictly a laboring position?

Dr. PERLEY. I should say between six and eight years, that is if the man takes proper care of the leg. Of course it depends upon the care a man takes of his leg, but I should say between six and eight years.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Are not there instances in which these legs are worn for twelve years?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. What per cent of cases are there in which the leg has lasted twelve years?

Dr. PERLEY. We have no means of determining that. We have no means of telling just how long a leg has lasted. They may all draw their commutations and buy a leg of some other than the Government manufacturer. If they take the commutation they can do as they please with it.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Can you give an estimate?

Dr. PERLEY. I could not without looking it up specially and very fully in that way. I do not think it was ever worked out in this country and I do not know that it has been anywhere.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Is it not a fact that 33 per cent of the legs will last seven years?

Dr. PERLEY. Well, I could hardly put it as high as that, but I should say 25 per cent, for 25 per cent of the men who draw them do not do manual labor.

Mr. SAYERS. You are, however, positively of the opinion that such artificial legs as the Department would furnish, if properly taken care of, would last a man doing manual labor five years and be entirely comfortable?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Was this reduction of the length of service of artificial limbs from five years to three years recommended by the War Department?

Dr. PERLEY. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Was the opinion of your office asked?

Dr. PERLEY. Not that I know of. I was not in the office at the time, but I am positive in saying that the office never would have recommended it.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for "appliances for disabled soldiers." Was the appropriation for 1892 of \$2,000 sufficient?

Dr. PERLEY. It has not all been completely used up and we have a very small balance on hand at the present.

Mr. SAYERS. But I mean for 1892, the last fiscal year?

Dr. PERLEY. That hangs over because back claims come in all the time, and it is not all completely drawn out. In fact, I could give you the exact balance. We have \$51.40 still remaining of the appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. How about the appropriation for the present year?

Dr. PERLEY. We have used \$810.72 for the present year.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you not think you will have enough for the present fiscal year?

Dr. PERLEY. I think we can get through with it at the present time, although it is increasing all the time, and the demand for rubber baudages for varicose veins is great.

Dr. PERLEY. We have reason to believe that it was promoted by claim agents. It never came from the War Department. We have reason to know in the Surgeon-General's Office that a limb will live five years, that a well-made, good limb will last a man five years, and this reduction to three years would never have been approved of at all; so it came from the outside.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. At the time the reduction was made it was the custom to pay this money, in many instances, to the claim agents, and they got a percentage?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir. That has been done away with entirely.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. That has been done away with by legislation?

Dr. PERLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. But it had not been done away with at the time this three-year act was passed?

Dr. PERLEY. No, sir. I can give you the exact date. They had been receiving this commutation for the claimants and had been entitled to a certain per cent, and how much I do not know. I know at the office to-day we have claims coming in there, which of course are entirely ignored. I think the real true inwardness was the bill was pushed by the claim agents. I can not say definitely that it was so, but I believe that is the true inwardness of it.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, IN CHARGE PUBLICATION REBELLION RECORDS.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation of \$235,000 for the present year has been expended?

Maj. DAVIS. I would have to send that up and it would take a little time, because the bills from the printer do not come in for several months after they are due.

Mr. SAYERS. Very well; just send it up to us as soon as you can.

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. To what volume do you think this appropriation of \$235,000 for the present year will reach?

Maj. DAVIS. It will come within three of the end. There are fifty volumes in all, and this would bring it up to forty-seven. It is more than that of books, as we have several parts, but it will include the forty-seventh volume, as near as we can estimate it now.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$235,000 for the next fiscal year. What do you propose to do with that money?

Maj. DAVIS. \$170,000 in round numbers is disbursed through the Public Printer for printing and binding, and a little less than \$60,000 for services of proof-readers, copyists, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. To what extent would the appropriation of \$235,000 for the next fiscal year go towards the completion of that work?

Maj. DAVIS. It would print fifteen books.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not mean by that fifteen volumes?

Maj. DAVIS. No, sir; fifteen books.

Mr. SAYERS. A part of the volume being considered a book?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir. When we speak of volumes we speak of the fifty volumes.

Mr. SAYERS. Upon the basis of an expenditure of \$235,000 a year, how long would it take you to complete the Rebellion Records?

Maj. DAVIS. June, 1894.

Mr. SAYERS. This is the last appropriation you will need, then?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir; for the fiscal year ending 1894; that will be the end of the period.

Mr. SAYERS. So the appropriation which you now ask will be sufficient to complete the work?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any doubt as to that?

Mr. DAVIS. There is this matter. At the last session of this Congress a provision was inserted in the bill (I knew nothing about it and it was not recommended by the Department nor did it originate in the Department) for printing an edition of 500 copies of the entire work for the use of members of this Congress, so it diminishes the appropriation to that extent.

Mr. SAYERS. What would that cost?

Maj. DAVIS. It would cost what ten books would have cost.

Mr. SAYERS. What would ten books cost?

Maj. DAVIS. They cost very nearly \$10,000 apiece. It was a little over \$3,000 for the composition and stereotyping and a little over \$6,000 for printing and binding. It varies a little with the price of paper and that sort of thing, but as nearly as we can estimate for a book of the average size—

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say, in order to give a set of each number to each member of the present Congress, it would cost \$100,000?

Maj. DAVIS. An edition of 500 of all the work—more than 100 volumes—would be the equivalent of 10 volumes.

Mr. SAYERS. What would be the sum total cost?

Maj. DAVIS. The total cost would be of ten volumes \$100,000. The cost of an edition of 500 would amount to about the same. The paper and binding would be different from what we use in the ordinary work.

Mr. SAYERS. State to me, in addition to the \$235,000 which would be necessary to complete the work under the old law, how much will be required in order to comply with the act of Congress requiring this?

Maj. DAVIS. That is as near as I can give it.

Mr. SAYERS. Well name it. What I want to get at is in round numbers your estimate as to the cost of this additional work?

Maj. DAVIS. \$100,000 is as near as I can get at it.

Mr. SAYERS. Will that furnish one complete set to each member of the present Congress?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir; complete from the very beginning to the end.

Mr. SAYERS. To each member of the present Congress?

Maj. DAVIS. To each member, and there will be some over.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you have to reset this?

Maj. DAVIS. No, sir. The plates are all there, and in order to make the expense as little as possible I have not permitted any changes to be made in the plates themselves, even where there were errors.

Mr. SAYERS. How far have you gone on them?

Maj. DAVIS. I understand we have printed five or six books. You know, besides, that there was authority to reprint the first five volumes, and we are well through with this and beginning on the other.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of that \$100,000 which you estimate will be necessary to comply with this provision has been expended?

Maj. DAVIS. That I will furnish you.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that the provision of the act should be repealed, would there be any loss in the way of work thrown away?

Maj. DAVIS. You mean for what?

Mr. SAYERS. For these additional volumes.

Maj. DAVIS. Why, what work they have done would have to be paid for. I will furnish that. There is another matter I would like to call to your attention.

Mr. SAYERS. What is that?

Maj. DAVIS. The Secretary of War will lay a letter before you about it. It is in regard to the continuation of the appropriation of \$14,400 which was in the deficiency bill for indexing the Confederate archives.

Mr. SAYERS. My understanding was that \$14,000 would be sufficient?

Maj. DAVIS. It is not.

Mr. SAYERS. How much will be required?

Maj. DAVIS. I have gone into it pretty carefully and found it can be completed in another year.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the necessity of completing that work?

Maj. DAVIS. What is called the "Bowman act," which threw the investigation for claims for property taken during the war into the Court of Claims

leaves the Government with practically no defense except what is gotten in the shape of evidence from these archives.

Mr. SAYERS. Has any evidence been obtained of material value to the Government?

Maj. DAVIS. I understand in \$250,000 of claims the evidence has been conclusive against them, and the claims amount now to over \$400,000,000.

Mr. SAYERS. And you regard the completion of that work as probably of great value to the Government?

Maj. DAVIS. I think it is, for it is the only defense that the Government can make against claims as old as those are.

Mr. SAYERS. So far, then, this work has enabled the Government to defend itself successfully against \$250,000 worth of such claims?

Maj. DAVIS. That is what I understand.

Mr. SAYERS. And the information necessary to that defense was obtainable solely from those records.

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 21, 1892.

Hon. W. S. HOLMAN,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, United States :*

DEAR SIR : I have the honor to invite your attention to the importance of continuing for another year the appropriation of \$14,600, made at the last session, for the purpose of indexing the Confederate archives in possession of this Department.

I will only say in behalf of the estimate that the claims filed under the act of March 3, 1883, now amount to over \$400,000,000, and that in a great majority of cases the sole defense of the United States is based upon the evidence found in the archives which are to be made available by this appropriation. It is believed that the index can be completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

It is also respectfully recommended that for convenience of reference the Confederate archives deposited in the other Executive Departments be filed in the War Department. A copy of the annual report of the Attorney-General, and a draft of a clause to accomplish this purpose are inclosed herewith ; and I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. ELKINS.

For completing the index of the Confederate archives, \$14,600 : *Provided*, That all papers in possession of the several Executive Departments pertaining to the operations of the government of the late Confederate States shall, on or before June 30, 1893, be deposited in the Bureau of Confederate Archives of the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WAR RECORDS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1892.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
House of Representatives :

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to your verbal inquiry, in committee, as to the disbursements of the War Records Office during the first half of the current fiscal year, I have the honor to state that I have received a reply from the Public Printer, to the effect that the edition of 500 copies of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies will cost \$94,860. Of this amount about three-fourths (\$71,145) will be expended during the current fiscal year.

I will submit replies to the other inquiries so soon as replies and estimates are received from the Public Printer, and I remain,

Faithfully yours,

GEO. B. DAVIS,
Major, U. S. A.

MILITARY PRISON, FORT LEAVENWORTH.

**STATEMENT OF N. HERSHLER, IN CHARGE OF MILITARY PRISON
DIVISION, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

Mr. SAYERS. "United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth." You received an appropriation for the last fiscal year of \$24,000. How much of that has been expended?

Mr. HERSHLER. From 1891-'92 I think there was expended \$17,867.63, leaving a balance of \$6,132.

Mr. SAYERS. That went back into the Treasury?

Mr. HERSHLER. Into the Treasury, yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, for the fiscal year 1893 you received \$20,000; how much of that has been expended up to the 1st of December?

Mr. HERSHLER. I am unable to answer that. The accounts are not brought up to that date and it would be difficult to get at them.

Mr. SAYERS. Has there been any increase in the number of prisoners in that penitentiary during the present fiscal year over the year 1892?

Mr. HERSHLER. So far, yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How many?

Mr. HERSHLER. Ten.

Mr. SAYERS. Only 10?

Mr. HERSHLER. Only 10. The average last year was 390 per day and there are now 400 there at this date.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, \$20,000 will be sufficient?

Mr. HERSHLER. Yes, sir, it will be sufficient.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it not your judgment that \$15,000 will be sufficient as you have only had an increase of 10?

Mr. HERSHLER. Yes, sir; but if you will allow me, the amount asked for this year is the same as was appropriated for the current fiscal year, \$20,000.

Mr. SAYERS. But according to your statement you had appropriated too much?

Mr. HERSHLER. The \$20,000 will only be \$2,233 too much, but it may be that there may be a larger number of prisoners to subsist in the year 1893-'94.

Mr. SAYERS. But you have had only 10 more?

Mr. HERSHLER. So far in this current year, but it would be probably unsafe to give a less amount than that.

Mr. SAYERS. You had an appropriation of \$300 for tobacco?

Mr. HERSHLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. That is all you received for 1892; that was sufficient was it not?

Mr. HERSHLER. It was barely sufficient, but this item is largely within the discretion of the commandant of the prison and it is issued to prisoners subject to excessive hard labor, and this is asked for so as to supply all.

Mr. SAYERS. "For forage and bedding for public animals." What was your expenditures for 1892 under that item?

Mr. HERSHLER. \$1,540.45.

Mr. SAYERS. So you had almost twice as much appropriated at that time as you really expended?

Mr. HERSHLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What has been your expenditure up to the 1st of December under that item?

Mr. HERSHLER. I have not got any of those figures, but I will try to furnish them to you.

Mr. SAYERS. "For stationery, blank books, typewriters' supplies for use in prison office," etc., you have received from 1889 down to the present time \$1,000 per annum. What was your expenditure for 1892?

Mr. HERSHLER. It is all expended.

Mr. SAYERS. You just bought \$1,000 worth of those materials and distributed them?

Mr. HERSHLER. It has been all expended and there is nothing left on hand, and it was supposed it was purchased as required.

Mr. SAYERS. "For fuel for generating steam for running engines, heating buildings, cooking purposes," etc., you have received since 1889 an annual appropriation of \$20,000. Your estimates have been \$20,000 for each year. What was the condition of that appropriation at the end of the fiscal year 1892?

Mr. HERSHLER. No balance on hand.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you have a deficiency?

Mr. HERSHLER. No, sir; and that is an item that for the next year should not be reduced, as there is a new storehouse required to be built and a great many of these general supplies enter into its general construction.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you build a storehouse out of this appropriation?

Mr. HERSHLER. Not exactly, but I believe some small general supplies, possibly nails, bolts, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no authority in this appropriation for you to divert the use of money provided for a specific purpose for the construction of a building there?

Mr. HERSHLER. Allow me, governor. Possibly I have made an error there. I am only in charge of the appropriation matters pertaining to the military prison in the Adjutant-General's office and possibly I may not have definite information of all this subject. I had supposed that under general supplies which includes articles not covered specifically by any other appropriation, that nails, screws, bolts, and such like articles that would enter into an expenditure for the erection of a building or repairs would come under this head.

Mr. SAYERS. You would require the permission of Congress before you constructed that, would you not?

Mr. HERSHLER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for materials "For manufacturing of clothing and to purchase articles of clothing that can not be made in the prison." You had an appropriation of \$8,000 for the present year and \$9,400 for the last fiscal year.

Mr. HERSHLER. Eight thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents was expended in the year 1892, leaving \$454. Besides clothing manufactured by the prisoners in confinement, the clothing and the bonus of \$5 which goes to a discharged prisoner from all military prisons is furnished out of this appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. "For medicines, medical and surgical appliances," etc., I see you got \$1,500.

Mr. HERSHLER. We ask that because the balance is very short and there is only 19 cents left over from an appropriation of \$2,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You only ask for \$100 for advertising for proposals for supplies?

Mr. HERSHLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. "For expense of pursuing escaped prisoners" you received \$500 and you asked \$600. How many prisoners escaped and were captured in 1892?

Mr. HERSHLER. Five; but until recently the reward for the apprehension of an escaped prisoner was \$30 and it has been increased to \$60, making it the same reward paid by the Army for the apprehension of a deserter.

Mr. SAYERS. Have any escaped during the present fiscal year?

Mr. HERSHLER. I have no data on that.

Mr. SAYERS. "For pay of civilian employés." You ask for an increase of a clerk at \$1,200, and to increase the pay of a teamster from \$40 to \$60 per month.

Mr. HERSHLER. The total amount asked for is \$680 over the current fiscal year, and it is to enable the commandant to keep an additional clerk in his office. He has only one now.

Mr. SAYERS. "For construction of buildings and repair of all buildings on prison grounds, including plumbing"—there is where you get authority to put up buildings—"and all other civilian labor which can not be done by prison labor." You have asked for \$33,780. Of that appropriation for the fiscal year 1892 how much was expended?

Mr. HERSHLER. \$73,142.90.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you tell me how much of the appropriation for the present year has been expended?

Mr. HERSHLER. No, sir; I could not.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would in all these items look over this bill and furnish me an account of all expenditures up to the 1st of December, 1892, if possible.

Mr. HERSHLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I want them as far as obtainable.

Mr. HERSHLER. Yes, sir.

Appropriations for the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Item No.	Amount appropriated and expended fiscal year 1891-'92.				Amount appropriated for 1892-'93.	Amount estimated for 1893-'94.
	Item.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Balance.		
1	Subsistence	\$24,000.00	\$17,967.63	\$6,132.37	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
2	Tobacco	300.00	300.00	—	300.00	500.00
3	Forage, etc	3,000.00	1,540.45	1,459.55	2,500.00	2,500.00
4	Stationery	1,000.00	1,000.00	—	1,000.00	1,000.00
5	Clothing and donations	9,400.00	8,945.99	454.01	8,000.00	9,000.00
6	Medical supplies	2,000.00	1,999.81	19	1,500.00	1,200.00
7	Advertising	200.00	43.80	156.20	200.00	100.00
8	Apprehension of prisoners	300.00	150.00	150.00	500.00	600.00
9	Pay of employés	18,000.00	16,498.22	1,504.78	16,800.00	17,480.00
10	Fuel and general supplies	20,000.00	20,000.00	—	20,000.00	20,000.00
11	Buildings	5,000.00	5,000.00	—	4,000.00	5,000.00
12	Transportation of discharged prisoners	(*)	—	—	5,000.00	6,000.00
	Total	83,200.00	73,342.90	9,857.10	79,800.00	83,780.00

* Paid from "Army transportation" for 1891-'92.

Item 1.—Subsistence is estimated for on the basis of the average number of prisoners to be subsisted, which was \$90 per day last year, and the actual number of men employed as teamsters, watchmen, and firemen.

Item 2.—Expenditures under this head are under the discretion of the commandant of the prison, who asks for an increase of \$200 to enable him to supply the quantity of tobacco he thinks ought to be issued to prisoners.

Items 3 and 4.—Are for the same amounts as appropriated for the current year and can not safely be reduced.

Item 5.—An increase of \$1,000 is asked for clothing and donations, as the appropriation for this year is \$1,400 less than that allowed for 1891-'92. This item being for clothing for issue to prisoners while in confinement and for clothing and donations of \$5 for each prisoner released from the prison and from all military posts, it is necessary that the amount asked for (\$9,000) be allowed.

Item 6.—The appropriation for 1891-'92 was \$2,000; for the current year it is \$1,500, and \$1,600 is asked, as it is thought a less amount will not suffice for medical supplies.

Item 7.—Is reduced from \$200 to \$100.

Item 8.—An increase of \$200 is asked, as the reward for recapture of prisoners has been increased, from \$30 to \$60.

Item 9.—An increase of \$680 is asked to enable the commandant to employ an additional clerk in his office, whose service is much needed. He has only one clerk for his office and one for the adjutant's office.

Item 10.—This item is the same as for the last and the current year. It is based on exact calculations of what will be required, and can not be reduced with safety to the best interests of the prison.

Item 11.—An increase of \$1,000 is asked for, as it is necessary to build an additional storehouse (the brick for which have already been made at the prison), the change made from a dormitory to cellular prison requiring more room. The buildings are old and constant repairs are required.

Item 12.—\$1,000 additional is asked for transportation of released prisoners, as it is believed that the sum of \$5,000, allowed for this year, will be insufficient.

The number now in confinement at the present is 400.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 19, 1892.

MEMORANDUM.

In compliance with the request of the subcommittee having in charge the estimates for the sundry civil expenses, the following exhibit of the state of the current appropriation for the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on December 1, 1892, is respectfully submitted :

Items.	Appropriation.		
	Amount.	Expended.	Remaining.
1. Subsistence	\$20,000	\$9,800	\$10,200
2. Tobacco	300	105	195
3. Forage, etc	2,500	1,100	1,400
4. Stationery, etc	1,000	1,000	—
5. Fuel, etc	20,000	10,500	9,500
6. Clothing, donations, etc	8,000	4,600	3,400
7. Medicines, etc	1,500	800	700
8. Advertising	200	—	200
9. Rewards, etc	500	—	500
10. Transportation	5,000	1,400	3,600
11. Salaries, extra-duty pay, etc	16,800	6,500	10,300
12. Buildings, etc	4,000	1,895	2,105
Total	79,800	37,700	42,100

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 19, 1893.

DECEMBER 20, 1892.

STATEMENT OF FRANK W. PALMER, PUBLIC PRINTER, ACCOMPANIED BY W. H. COLLINS, CHIEF CLERK, AND H. T. BRIAN, FOREMAN OF PRINTING.

Mr. SAYERS. The first item under the head of "Public printing and binding" covers an estimate for next year, \$3,031,673.82, and you had for the present year \$2,500,000. What is the status of that appropriation at the present time?

Mr. COLLINS. The status of the appropriation for the present fiscal year is that it is nearly half expended, and we have material for use for next month, which of course will come out of the last half.

Mr. SAYERS. How do your expenditures for this fiscal year, up to the 1st of December, compare with the expenditures for the last year?

Mr. COLLINS. They are just about as high.

Mr. SAYERS. You will require a deficiency?

Mr. COLLINS. We will have a deficiency for the last six months of the present fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that in consequence of Congress being in session?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir; and because of the fact that the bulk of the binding for the Congressional Record will be done during the present fiscal year. Congress will adjourn on the 4th of March, and that will throw it into this fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. If this were the long session of Congress, the binding of the Congressional Record would be thrown into the next fiscal year?

Mr. COLLINS. Most of it would be. We would probably commence binding the first volumes during the present fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. What amount of deficiency do you think we will be required to provide for?

Mr. COLLINS. We could not tell that until we know what the expenditures up to December will be. We must know that in order to have a basis for our estimates; but I should judge we will require \$350,000.

Mr. SAYERS. I see the appropriation amounted to \$2,975,000 for the last fiscal year, and that, too, notwithstanding you are carrying during the present fiscal year the printing and binding not only for the greater portion of the Record for this session of Congress, but also for the last session.

Mr. COLLINS. The appropriation for 1892 contained an item of \$100,000 for new presses.

Mr. SAYERS (to Mr. Palmer). Are you prepared to give us any information as to the effect, should it become a law, of the proposed printing bill which is now in conference between the two Houses?

Mr. PALMER. It would change the manner of the expenditure in this: Heretofore the annual report of the Commissioner or Secretary of Agriculture has been printed out of a special appropriation. This bill changes that, and puts the expenditure in that for public printing and binding.

Mr. SAYERS. In asking the question, I had reference rather to the amount of the expenditure than to anything else. What is your best judgment as to the effect of the bill in the matter of expenditure?

Mr. PALMER. The number of volumes heretofore published has been 400,000. That bill provides for an increase to 500,000. There is an increase of \$50,000 right in one item, and it is very hard to give an opinion.

Mr. SAYERS. You understand that it is to be merely opinion, and will be subject to correction should the bill go into operation.

Mr. PALMER. It would be very hard to say.

Mr. COGSWELL. Have you any idea as to whether it is going to affect the cost one way or the other?

Mr. PALMER. It would be a mere guess, and I would like to consider it more carefully.

Mr. SAYERS. You can say, however, after giving the bill careful study, that it is not such a bill as will enable you to form an opinion that would be even satisfactory to yourself as to whether it will be more or less expensive?

Mr. PALMER. I would not like to give an expression of opinion, without going more carefully over the bill than I have done. It has not been within the line of my official duty to go over that bill.

Mr. BRIAN. As a case in point, I would like to state that in the proceedings

of the House yesterday 20,000 copies were ordered of the Statistical Abstract, which is 8,000 copies more than the proposed printing bill calls for, and 4,000 copies more than was ever printed of that report.

Mr. PALMER. I think you will find that the increase in expenditures for printing comes largely in that way, and it is just about what the two Houses do, without considering the effect of the action in each case upon the aggregate expenditures for the year.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 200 I see there is inserted under the allotment for the War Department the new words "Index Catalogue." Why has this been done?

Mr. COLLINS. That is the proper title of the work.

Mr. SAYERS. That will not add to the usual expenditures?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 201 you have two new items for printing and binding the U. S. Geological Survey, including \$100 for the Bureau of Ethnology, \$6,700. Why is this new item in here?

Mr. COLLINS. We do not make those items. I presume it was made in the Interior Department.

Mr. COURTS. It is in the Book of Estimates.

Mr. COLLINS. If there is any reason for making a separate allotment for that, the same reason would exist for making separate allotments for each bureau of the Interior Department.

Mr. SAYERS. For binding scientific books and pamphlets of the National Museum Library, \$1,000. That is a new item.

Mr. BRIAN. That did not come from us.

Mr. SAYERS. Neither of these items are provided in the allotments which you made in this bill.

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir; the first one would be allotted in the Interior Department. I mean the printing for the Geological Survey, and "for binding scientific books" is supposed to be allotted for the National Museum.

Mr. COGSWELL. You have the regular allotments for the Geological Survey.

Mr. BRIAN. That comes out of the Interior Department appropriation.

Mr. COLLINS. The Smithsonian appropriation for printing labels, blanks, etc., for the National Museum should read: "Printing and binding for the National Museum." That would include these scientific books.

Mr. BRIAN. What they are after is to get \$1,000 additional.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1892.

Hon J. D. SAYERS,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to inclose herewith estimated allotments, under both the existing law and the proposed law, for Congress and the Executive Departments, based upon a total appropriation of \$2,250,000, \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively.

Very respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

Estimated allotments of Congress and the Executive Departments based upon a total appropriation of \$2,250,000, \$2,500,000, and \$3,000,000, respectively.

Departments, etc.	Based on total ap- propriation of \$2,250,000.		Based on total ap- propriation of \$2,500,000.		Based on total ap- propriation of \$3,000,000.	
	Existing law..	Proposed law.	Existing law.	Proposed law.	Existing law.	Proposed law.
Congress	\$980,500	\$1,050,500	\$1,091,500	\$1,163,500	\$1,332,000	\$1,426,000
Department of State	16,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	22,000
Treasury Department	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	345,000	322,000
War Department	115,000	100,000	130,000	115,000	160,000	140,000
Navy Department	62,000	60,000	70,000	68,000	85,000	80,000
Department of the Interior	303,000	275,000	340,000	310,000	415,000	375,000
Smithsonian Institution (for National Museum)	10,000	8,000	12,000	10,000	14,000	12,000
Department of Justice	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	11,000	11,000
Post-Office Department	178,000	178,000	200,000	200,000	243,000	243,000
Department of Agriculture	65,000	65,000	85,000	75,000	92,000	92,000
Department of Labor	6,600	3,000	7,000	4,000	9,000	5,000
United States Supreme Court	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	9,000
Supreme Court of District of Columbia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000
Court of Claims	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	15,000	15,000
Library of Congress	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	15,000	15,000
Executive Office	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
United States Geological Survey (engraving, etc., for Annual Reports)	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
United States Geological Survey (engraving, etc., for monographs, etc.)	13,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
United States Geological Survey (printing, etc.)	22,000	22,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total allotments	2,070,000	2,070,000	2,320,000	2,320,000	2,820,000	2,820,000
For annual leaves of absence	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Total appropriation	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

DECEMBER 21, 1892.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. W. POWELL, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. SAYERS. You will please now make your statement.

Maj. POWELL. The matter of which I wish to speak is for the purpose of taking something from the amount given for the preparation of the illustrations and monographs for the annual report, and for engraving the illustrations necessary for bulletins and monographs of the annual report, and printing and binding of the report, and add it to the first part of the bill, where the preparation of these illustrations has been cut down. I want to add something to the amount for preparation and take from the amount for engraving and printing.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that the Committee on Appropriations agree to the recommendations contained in these revised estimates, will not the additional money which the working branch of your department receives insure to you more material for illustrations and printing and binding than the reduced appropriation resulting from this readjustment will warrant?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; it will for the next year.

Mr. SAYERS. Then where is the saving? Is not the effect of your revised estimates in the end to lead to increased appropriations? There is no reduction, because there will be a deficiency next year if we accept your estimates for printing and binding. We do not want a deficiency.

Maj. POWELL. I have enough money to run until the first of January in the preparation of illustrations and for engraving. My money will be exhausted after the 10th of January. I ask for a transfer from one appropriation to another of \$10,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask no appropriation of money?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; I ask for \$5,000 in money and a transfer of \$10,000.

STATEMENT OF GEN. T. L. CASEY, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, IN CHARGE OF THE BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. SAYERS. Please state the condition of that appropriation and the expenditures on page 197.

Gen. CASEY. All I can state is what is in my annual report, delivered to Congress on the 1st of December. Of course we have to make estimates to go to the Secretary of the Treasury, and we must hand them in along in the middle of the summer, and the estimates are made at that time for what we would need before Congress would pass another bill, and the amount was \$1,226,000. I have looked at this matter again and gone all over it, and I find I can get along with \$950,000. This last year, that is, between December, 1891, and 1892 we spent \$777,000 in the building. It is all in the annual report.

Mr. SAYERS. You are authorized by the provisions in the sundry civil bill of the present year to enter into contracts for the ironwork of stairs, roof, and dome, and the marble paving for the corridors and halls, as well as the work on the rotunda. Have you made those contracts?

Gen. CASEY. They have been advertised for, bids have been received, and the contracts will be written out in a few days. Contracts for the iron doors and frames have been signed. The contracts for the ironwork of the dome have been signed.

Mr. SAYERS. You have a balance of appropriation on hand December 1, 1892 of \$428,528.10. Will you please tell me what charges are against that appropriation?

Gen. CASEY. All the charges on that paper for the time estimated for there, plus the sum of money we want, are charges which are against it. I make out a list of just exactly what we have done to a certain day and what money will be required, and I subtract the money on hand, and that shows what is needed in order to carry on the work.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know how much of this balance is needed within the next ninety days—that is, what is to be paid out of it.

Gen. CASEY. I could not tell that without taking the books and figuring it over. It would not be much, however, as during the winter time we are not working much. We are not putting in bricks and mortar, but the materials that will go in are being prepared.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you tell us when these contracts will expire?

Gen. CASEY. There is one which will expire the 1st of November, 1893; that is the stone for the outside building. That will aggregate \$1,200,000. There is due in November over \$500,000, and the contract calls for its completion on the 1st of November, 1893, which will be at the end of the next working season.

This building was undertaken by Congress for Congress. There is no Executive Department of the Government that has anything to do with it. There is no Secretary who has had charge of it. I was selected by an act of Congress to complete it, and I report directly to Congress. In my annual report to Congress I said that I could build this building for \$6,000,000 and I could do it in eight years. I can do that if I am furnished with the money. We can build it for less than \$6,000,000, but if you do not give me the money of course it will take longer and will require more money. If you will prepare the questions which you desire me to answer I will endeavor to furnish answers to them. This paper shows you just exactly how it is proposed to spend that money for the time given. I suppose there has been a great demand to have this building finished. The sooner it is finished the less it will cost. I have a little pride about it, because I want to finish it within the time and the figures that I have given.

Mr. SAYERS. There are contracts here which have been entered into amounting to some \$375,000. Some gentlemen on the floor may want to know the particulars of these matters, and we want to be prepared to answer them.

Gen. CASEY. I can give you all that. In my annual report, which was handed in on the 1st of December, and which ought to be printed by this time, every contract is mentioned. We are going on constantly and making contracts, and I mentioned those that I expect to make in the period between now and the time when you will pass another sundry civil bill.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1892.

Hon. JOS. D. SAYERS,
House of Representatives:

SIR: In compliance with your telegram of this date I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of contracts now in force and a statement of those necessary to be entered into before the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, in continuation of the construction of the building for Library of Congress.

None of these contracts can be postponed without delaying the construction and completion of the building and increasing its cost.

Very respectfully,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Statement of contracts in force December 1, 1892.

Material.	Date of contract.	Date to be finished.	Total amount of contract.	Amount paid to December 1, 1892.	Amount to be paid to June 30, 1893.	Amount to be paid in fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.
Cut granite for exterior walls*.....	July 29, 1890	Nov. 1, 1893	\$1,221,000.72	\$606,610.42	\$210,000.00	\$490,000.00
Ironwork of bookstacks.....	Feb. 20, 1891	July 1, 1892	105,972.00	-----	19,872.00	-----
Ironwork of dome†.....	Sept. 1, 1892	Apr. 15, 1893	32,527.00	80,100.00	32,527.00	-----
Bronze galleries of bookstacks.....	Sept. 21, 1892	Nov. 15, 1892	4,637.00	-----	4,637.00	-----
Iron door and window casings.....	Nov. 30, 1892	July 1, 1894	54,513.00	-----	27,634.14	15,000.00
Do.....	do.....	May 1, 1893	7,365.86	-----	7,365.86	-----
Total.....	-----	-----	1,426,845.58	782,710.42	302,236.00	205,000.00

* Continuing contract under act of March 2, 1890.

† Continuing contract under act of August 5, 1892.

Statement of contracts to be made before the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Material.	Date to be signed.	Date to be finished.	Total amount.	Amount to be paid before June 30, 1893.	Amount to be paid in year ending June 30, 1894.
Marble work, reading room*.....	Dec. 29, 1892	Dec. 1, 1894	\$275,061	-----	\$125,000
Marble work, main hall*.....	do.....	do.....	325,709	-----	150,000
Marble work, first-story corridors*.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1894	17,828	-----	17,828
Marble work, basement, main hall, and corridor angles*.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1894	23,659	-----	23,659
Marble work, basement corridor, W. N. C.*.....	do.....	do.....	2,280	-----	2,280
Marble work, basement corridor, W. S. C.*.....	do.....	do.....	2,261	-----	2,261
Marble work, basement corridor, S. C.*.....	do.....	July 1, 1894	6,690	-----	6,690
Marble work, basement corridor, N. C.*.....	do.....	do.....	3,104	-----	3,104
Marble work, basement corridor, E. C.*.....	do.....	do.....	5,500	-----	5,500
Ironwork for dome*.....	Jan. 25, 1893	June 1, 1893	10,000	\$10,000	-----
Iron stairs*.....	Mar. 10, 1893	Oct. 1, 1893	30,000	-----	30,000
Ironwork of roofs*.....	June 1, 1893	Oct. 1, 1894	60,000	-----	40,000
Terra cotta for dome and all roofs.....	Feb. 1, 1893	July 1, 1894	17,000	6,000	11,000
Iron frames and glazing rotunda windows.....	Apr. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	8,000	-----	8,000
Decks of bookstacks.....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1894	45,000	-----	45,000
Shelves for bookstacks.....	Sept. 1, 1893	Dec. 1, 1894	55,000	-----	55,000
Shelving in rotunda.....	Jan. 1, 1894	Nov. 1, 1894	10,000	-----	10,000
Lathing in rotunda.....	do.....	June 1, 1894	5,000	-----	5,000
Granite area, copings, and cellar stairs.....	Aug. 1, 1893	July 1, 1894	15,000	-----	15,000
Area gratings.....	Nov. 1, 1893	do.....	10,000	-----	10,000
Bricks.....	June 1, 1893	Nov. 1, 1893	8,000	-----	8,000
Cement.....	do.....	do.....	4,400	-----	4,400
Sand.....	do.....	do.....	500	-----	500
Copper for dome.....	Jan. 25, 1893	July 1, 1893	15,000	15,000	-----
Copper for roofs.....	July 1, 1893	Oct. 1, 1894	20,000	-----	15,000
Book carrier machinery.....	Feb. 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895	15,000	-----	15,000
Total.....	-----	-----	995,963	31,000	608,202

* Continuing contracts under act of August 5, 1892.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD CLARK, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. SAYERS. On page 96 for work at the Capitol, for general repairs, you want \$20,000.

Mr. CLARK. The building should be repainted. The sandstone up toward the corners needs painting and the balustrade is disintegrating.

Mr. SAYERS. You think you will need \$20,000 for that?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. For improving Capitol grounds you received \$15,000 for the present year. Will that be sufficient?

Mr. CLARK. No, sir. There is a large amount of paving to be done. I ought to have \$30,000 for the next year to finish that up.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you expended the \$15,000?

Mr. CLARK. No, sir: but we have it very nearly expended, and we will have a deficiency of \$5,000.

Mr. SAYERS. For "Lighting the Capitol Grounds" you have asked for \$24,000 each year ever since 1889.

Mr. CLARK. We can not get along without that.

Mr. SAYERS. Here is new language: "For electric lighting plant for House and Senate."

Mr. CLARK. These electric lighting plants are now private property. They have proved satisfactory, and we propose to purchase them. The price is reasonable.

Mr. SAYERS. You think it is in the interest of the public service to make these purchases?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. H. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY GEN. W. F. COLBY, MR. H. HODGES, MR. E. C. FOSTER, AND CECIL CLAY, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. SAYERS (to the Attorney-General). We will ask you the questions, and these other gentlemen can answer when you desire them to do so.

Mr. HENDERSON. Before proceeding, I will be obliged if you will take up the matter in reference to Assistant Attorneys-General, which comes under the deficiency, so that I can leave when that has been considered.

Mr. SAYERS (to the Attorney-General). Under the head of "Pay of regular assistant attorneys for the United States courts," which is in the deficiency bill, you have estimated for \$25,000 as a deficiency for the present fiscal year. You had an appropriation of \$100,000. Will you please explain why it is that this deficiency was made necessary?

Mr. HENDERSON. And I wish the Attorney-General would state whether he was given the amount of the estimates for the current year; and, if so, how much he is short?

Mr. MILLER. The estimates for the current year were \$125,000, which were based upon the aggregate of the salaries for the preceding year. The appropriation for last year was \$125,000, and we estimated for \$125,000 this year, but you gave us only \$100,000, so that we ask for \$25,000 more.

Mr. SAYERS. This is for the pay of regular Assistant Attorneys-General required by law?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir. This matter is left in the discretion of the Attorney-General, and he is to regulate the numbers according to the exigencies of the service in each particular district.

Mr. SAYERS. Has there been any increase in the number of regular assistant attorneys during the present year?

Mr. MILLER. I do not think there has been any increase in the number during the present year, but I think there was during the preceding year. That was made necessary, because the appropriation was \$115,000, and because there was an increase in the business in different districts growing out of various causes, one of which was the growth of the new districts, the increased business by reason of the opening up of the Indian reservations, the crowding in there of the white population, thereby making a great deal more business in connection with the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws; and also by reason of the opening up of the Territory of Oklahoma, which increased the business in the courts in the Indian Territory. The increase is also caused by the growth of

the Western districts. The importance of assistant United States attorneys is made by reason of the fact that the district attorney can not be in two different places at the same time; and hence matters have to wait at great expense to the Government oftentimes, when they might be executed if we had these assistants. For instance, there are a great many districts in the West, where, instead of holding court in one place, as has been done heretofore, you have provided for holding court for some districts in three or four different places, making it necessary that district attorneys, or assistants, shall go there. Of course, as those places for holding additional courts are extended, the business is increased. Again, assistant attorneys are most important and useful in that when a term of court meets, the district attorney proper is required to be in court.

There is a grand jury and a petit jury, and considerable time is consumed. A certain time is assigned for doing the Government business, and the district attorney is required to be in court to try cases. In that case witnesses and grand jurors must wait until the business is ready in court, or until the court grants an intermission. The effect would be in such a case that there would be an expenditure of five or six times as much in the way of fees and mileage of witnesses and jurors in their attendance while waiting as would be required to pay the salary of an assistant attorney. If you will look the matter up you will see that a great many of these assistants receive \$1,000 to \$1,500 per annum, which is only about \$4 or \$5 a day. You will see that the per diem of witnesses would eat that amount of money very quickly.

Mr. HENDERSON. When you speak of the growth of the courts I suppose you refer especially to the new district courts authorized by Congress?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; and the growth of business in connection with the increased population, which has been very rapid, and will continue to be so.

Mr. SAYERS. If \$25,000 deficiency be allowed you, then the expenditure under this item for the present fiscal year will be no larger than for the next fiscal year?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir. There is still available of the appropriation for 1894, \$4,327.28. Their salaries have all been paid. I do not understand that there is anything to be paid out of that.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you do not regard as necessary for the present fiscal year any more of an appropriation than the amount which was expended during the last year?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir. I should say, as I remember it now, that that will cover all salaries as they stand.

Mr. SAYERS. There has been no increase either in the number of attorneys or of salaries during the present fiscal year over those of last year?

Mr. MILLER. I think not.

Mr. HENDERSON. What amount is unexpended for the current fiscal year—say to December 1, for regular assistants?

Mr. MILLER. For regular assistants there are now available \$67,394.40 up to the 1st of December.

Mr. HENDERSON. I understand that, fearing this deficiency and knowing there would be a deficiency, you have invited the resignations of these assistant United States attorneys, so as to prevent this deficiency. You have on hand a sufficient amount now to carry you through the year without a deficiency, although there is likely to be one if you do not accept these resignations?

Mr. MILLER. That is it. I felt that the appropriation for this special service was a little uncertain, and therefore I might make a deficiency under that head; but as to the matter of the regular salaries, it did not seem to me that I had a right to go ahead and make a deficiency in view of the statutes. Therefore, four or five weeks ago I had a list made out, went over it very carefully, and ascertained what I would have to do to bring it within the \$100,000. I wrote a letter to the district attorneys saying to them that it would be necessary after the 1st of January either to have a deficiency appropriation, to have the resignations of all of their assistants, or to cut down salaries; that I should have to do one of those three things. I have received the resignations of a number of them, and I have held them without accepting them with a view of presenting this matter to this committee.

Mr. SAYERS. You think it is in the interest of the public service?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; not only do I think so, but I know that it is. I have no doubt about it. If it is not done my successor will be crippled in the administration of his office.

Mr. HENDERSON. You think the assistants are as necessary as the district attorneys themselves?

Mr. MILLER. There is no doubt about it. They will save in the manner I have told you a great deal more money than they will cost.

Mr. SAYERS. For "defending suits and claims against the United States" an appropriation is asked for the present year of \$25,000. How much of that has been expended up to the 1st of December?

Mr. MILLER. \$11,521.17.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you ask for a deficiency?

Mr. MILLER. I think not. I do not understand that there is any request for a deficiency under that.

Mr. SAYERS. If \$25,000 will not be sufficient for the next fiscal year, please state why an increased appropriation is necessary?

Mr. MILLER. We had in 1892 \$25,000 and a deficiency of \$5,000.

Mr. CLAY. There are accounts of officers out in the field. That can only be discovered after they are presented. They are taking testimony in these cases.

Mr. MILLER. I can speak in a general way with reference to that. Mr. Cotton knows about this, and he was absent in New York at the time this meeting was appointed. The number of cases is continually increasing, as well as the time necessarily required in attending to them in the Court of Claims.

Mr. SAYERS. In the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill there is an estimate for an additional Assistant Attorney-General at \$5,000. Does that have any relation to this item?

Mr. MILLER. The salary of Gen. Colby, who has charge of the Indian depredation business in the Court of Claims, has heretofore been made out of the special appropriation for Indian depredations, and we made that estimate for his salary this time upon the regular list of salaries, and recommend that it be paid in the same way as the salaries of the other Assistant Attorneys-General. It does not imply any increased force at all.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your best judgment as to the amount that should be appropriated under this item for defending suits and claims against the United States for the next year?

Mr. MILLER. I should say that certainly not less than \$30,000 should be appropriated. I am confident that that much at any rate will be required.

Mr. SAYERS. Under the head of "Expenses for defense of Indian depredation claims," you ask \$30,000 for the next fiscal year. Is there any objection to consolidating this estimate under consideration and thereby reducing the sum total of both appropriations? Could any saving be effected?

Mr. MILLER. I do not think there could be. The two Assistant Attorneys-General, Mr. Cotton and Gen. Colby have charge of the work; Mr. Cotton of all work in the Court of Claims, except Indian depredations, and Gen. Colby of the work relating exclusively to Indian depredation claims. I do not think that consolidating them would improve the service or reduce the expenditure in any degree.

Mr. SAYERS. "Violation of intercourse acts and frauds." You only ask for the next year the same appropriation that has been given since 1887.

Mr. MILLER. That is all, and it will be sufficient.

Mr. SAYERS. Has all that appropriation been used every year?

Mr. FOSTER. Not quite all, but it ought to be used. We would have used it, but we could not get a good man to do the work.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of it was used last year?

Mr. FOSTER. There was turned back into the Treasury \$1,200 last year, and this year \$5,000. There is a balance in the Treasury of \$3,700 up to the 1st of December, and the disbursing clerk has \$260, leaving available \$3,922.60.

Mr. MILLER. We will be compelled to send another man down in the Southwest.

Mr. FOSTER. All of it will be used up in that Indian agency.

Mr. SAYERS. "Prosecution of crimes." You have an estimate of \$35,000 as against an appropriation for the present year of \$35,000. What is the condition of that up to the 1st of December?

Mr. MILLER. There was a balance of \$19,170.50, and there was expended up to December 1, \$13,068.17.

Mr. SAYERS. You think the full amount ought to be given?

Mr. MILLER. I think it will all be used. The work has been done, and the expenditure is mainly for the expenses of seven examiners who are continually going about the country investigating the status of things in various districts, examining the books of clerks, commissioners, marshals, district attorneys, and helping district attorneys to hunt up evidence of violations of law, as well as inspecting prisoners in Federal prisons, hearing complaints from prisoners and re-

porting them if any, and all such matters as those. Under that appropriation, when I came here, there were part of the time five and part of the time six examiners. They were paid a per diem. I did not think that that was the best way to do, so I put them on a salary, making the salary \$2,500 a year. In that way I got seven examiners instead of six and part of the time only five.

Mr. FOSTER. Part of the time since we have had eight. We have had a man investigating trusts.

Mr. SAYERS. You allowed them \$2,500 salary and their traveling expenses?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. Before they were allowed \$8 a day and some were allowed \$10 a day and their expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. You think the change from per diem pay to annual salary has enabled you not only to procure a larger number of examiners, but to make the service more effective?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. As a rule, are they attorneys?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You expend no more money for that than you did heretofore?

Mr. FOSTER. We do expend more money.

Mr. SAYERS. State how that is.

Mr. FOSTER. The appropriation is larger.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you state what the additional expenditure is?

Mr. FOSTER. We have had one more, and sometimes two more. The work is larger, and is increasing with the work of the courts.

Mr. SAYERS. For "Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah Territory" you have an appropriation for the present year of \$35,000. Of that amount what proportion was spent on the 1st of December?

Mr. MILLER. There were \$25,636 available at that time, but of course we had a lot of bills outstanding. The penitentiary in Utah as a matter of fact has expense enough to use up that entire appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Then your estimate for the maintenance of the penitentiary in Utah alone will require \$35,000 a year?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. The appropriation last year was \$65,000.

Mr. HODGES. It will take \$4,500 a month. We have 260 prisoners there. In addition to that we must have guards.

Mr. SAYERS. Why can not this Territory be put upon the same footing with the other Territories in respect of prisoners?

Mr. HODGES. When the law was passed it required the Territorial officers to meet this expense, but their legislature did not make a sufficient appropriation to defray all these expenses of courts in Utah. The legislature refused to make the appropriation and Congress, to enforce its laws, makes these appropriations with the understanding that the Territory is eventually to reimburse the Government for this expenditure.

Mr. SAYERS. You say that the act of Congress has been absolutely nullified.

Mr. HODGES. I say that if the legislature did not make the appropriation the law could not be carried out.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose the legislature should make an appropriation, what amount would you require under this item?

Mr. MILLER. We would only then have to provide for taking care of the Federal prisoners, those guilty of infractions of the United States laws. Now this prison is used for all sorts of prisoners.

Mr. HODGES. Formerly no prisoner was sent there, except United States prisoners; but now all prisoners are sent there to save expenses to the Territory. They send some there from the county jails.

Mr. SAYERS. In relation to the enforcement of the laws against Mormonism, what has been the result of the enforcement of those laws, as it affects the expenses of this penitentiary? In other words, how many convicts are there in the penitentiary, up to December, by reason of violations of laws against Mormonism?

Mr. MILLER. I can not tell; but I suppose we could find out.

Mr. SAYERS. Please do so, and in that connection I wish you would send us the number of suits pending in the United States courts for the violation of these laws.

Mr. HODGES. That will require some time.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like also to have the number of convictions during the last year and during the present fiscal year up to the 1st of December.

Mr. MILLER. I do not think there have been very many of late, because of the new departure that was taken by the magnates of the church, which re-

sulted very largely in the abandonment, or professed abandonment, of Mormonism. That is the case at least so far as unlawful or plural marriages have gone, and a great many Mormons are making applications for amnesty or pardons, promising to abstain in future from plural marriages.

Mr. SAYERS. I would be glad if you would also furnish such other information as you may be able to give bearing upon this question, because it affects other appropriations in this bill.

Mr. MILLER. I will do so.

Mr. SAYERS. "Industrial Home, Utah, \$4,000." Is that expenditure under your Department?

Mr. HODGES. We have nothing to do with that, though they want to put that upon our Department.

Mr. SAYERS (to the Attorney-General). Do you know anything about it?

Mr. FOSTER. I have been in that home. The last time I was there was about a year ago, when they had five inmates.

Mr. MILLER. I wrote two or three months ago to the district attorney about that, and received an answer. I will send you either that letter or a copy of it.

Mr. CLAY. He suggested doing away with the appropriation. Some appropriation should be made for those inmates.

Mr. SAYERS. "Prosecution and collection of claims, \$500." Have you used that up?

Mr. HODGES. No, sir; sometimes we do, and sometimes we do not.

Mr. MILLER. It is desirable to have it, because we may have need for it.

Mr. HODGES. Sometimes we may want about 15 per cent of it to pay a party for furnishing information.

Mr. SAYERS. "Traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska; for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of judge, marshal, and attorney in discharge of their duties, \$1,000." Why have you inserted new language there?

Mr. HODGES. The word "traveling" is inserted for this reason: The judge, marshal, and attorney have their expenses paid. The judge decides what expenses shall be paid to the marshal and attorney, and the expenses of the judge are decided by the Attorney-General. There is a difference between the accounts of the Attorney-General and the accounts of the judge for marshal and attorney's expense. The judge allows the marshal and the attorney, not simply traveling expenses, but expenses incurred by those officers in attending court. The Attorney-General allows the judge simply traveling expenses going and returning.

Mr. MILLER. I have always been of the opinion that they were entitled to pay. For instance, when they go to Sitka, Juneau, or Unalaska, they have expenses going and coming, as well as hotel bills while there, and they ought to be paid for that. I did not put that in there.

Mr. HODGES. The clerk is provided for in the act.

Mr. MILLER. Living up there is very expensive. The salaries are small, and I think they ought to have that pay, just the same as district judges and circuit judges.

Mr. COGSWELL. Why is a clerk put in?

Mr. MILLER. Because it is not in the legislation. The act says, "judge, marshal, and attorneys shall have traveling expenses."

Mr. SAYERS. You want to put the clerk on the same footing with the others?

Mr. HODGES. That is the object.

Mr. SAYERS. "Rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska." You estimate \$2,000 for next year. You have had an appropriation of \$500 per annum since 1888?

Mr. MILLER. There was an appropriation including a deficiency in 1891 of \$1,000 and in 1892, \$1,127.22, and in 1893 the amount was \$500, and we ask \$600 more in a deficiency. You will have to appropriate that, and you might just as well make it \$1,100.

Mr. HODGES. A man who goes to Sitka must be gone three months.

Mr. SAYERS. You think that \$1,100 ought to be appropriated?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. "For the defense of Indian depredation claims." What is the condition of the appropriation for the present year?

Gen. COLBY. I have written out a statement which covers the whole subject, and I will now read it.

The statement was read, as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1892.

SIR: The following is an estimate of the appropriation necessary to enable the Attorney-General to defend actions brought for Indian depredations in the Court of Claims:

Regular employes:

Salary of Assistant Attorney-General in charge of Indian depredations	\$5,000
Four assistant attorneys, at \$2,500 each	10,000
Two law clerks, at \$1,200 each	2,400
One stenographer and typewriter	1,200
One clerk	1,000

Special employes and expenses:

Three special attorneys for taking depositions in the field	6,000
Expenses of traveling and subsistence	6,000
Fees of commissioners and officers taking depositions	3,000
Witness fees, printing, etc	2,000

Total..... 36,600

The salary of the Assistant Attorney-General in charge of Indian depredations should be provided in the civil establishment for salaries in the Department of Justice. This would reduce the amount required for the defense of this class of actions to \$31,600.

There are 8,760 actions brought for losses to citizens under the act of March 3, 1891, "to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," in which the amounts claimed aggregate over \$33,000,000. It is absolutely necessary for the defense of these actions and the proper protection of the Government that competent attorneys be employed. Depositions have to be taken in different sections of the country, and the defense in many cases is complicated, requiring legal experience and ability.

The appropriation for the year 1893 was \$25,000, including the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General. After deducting the salaries of the regular employes from this appropriation, there remained by the 1st of December only about \$4,000 which could be used for the payment of special attorneys and expenses of taking depositions, including witness fees and those of commissioners and officers.

There have been regularly employed under the present appropriation four assistant attorneys, two law clerks, one stenographer and typewriter; there have been specially employed one attorney taking depositions in Texas, one in Arizona and New Mexico, one in Kansas, one in Utah and Idaho, and one in the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Montana.

It has been necessary to withdraw all the special attorneys employed during the month of December by reason of the deficiency of the appropriation for such purpose. The salaries of the regular employes paid and required out of the present appropriation to keep up the ordinary work for the year aggregate \$15,451.18, leaving \$9,548.82, and out of this there was expended up to December 1, 1892, for taking depositions, special attorneys, etc., \$4,936.72, so that there is now remaining less than \$4,000 which can be used for such purpose during the remainder of the fiscal year. There is need of an emergency deficiency appropriation of \$15,000 to pay the expenses of the regular assistant attorneys in the field and to employ at least four special attorneys to take depositions in the different sections where the same are urgently demanded. The salaries for all of the specials employed would require an expenditure of \$6,000, and their expenses would aggregate the same amount, to which should be added \$3,000 for expenses of the regular attorneys when engaged in such service.

To recapitulate: Appropriations for the fiscal year 1894, \$36,600; deficiency appropriation, \$15,000.

Very respectfully,

S. W. COLBY,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

Mr. SAYERS. "Expense of United States courts." You have an appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$675,000. What is the status of that appropriation up to the 1st of December?

Mr. MILLER. There are \$336,301 of it left on the 1st of December, and there has been sent out I suppose probably three-quarters enough money to run the courts during December.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an appropriation for 1892 of \$925,000. What will be the amount of the deficiency for which you are asking for the present year?

Mr. MILLER. We will want in addition to the \$675,000, a total of \$775,000 under this head, according to the Comptroller. The election expenses this year are in the neighborhood of \$250,000, which is more than the expenditure for an off year.

Mr. SAYERS. That has been taken out of the \$675,000?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HODGES. That is for the pay of special deputies.

Mr. SAYERS. Has that been done heretofore?

Mr. HODGES. Always.

Mr. SAYERS. Have the expenditures for deputies attending the elections been any greater this year than they have been in previous years?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir. There are more places where special deputies have been appointed and served.

Mr. MILLER. Cities having a population of 20,000 have increased and made their employment necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you a list of the number of deputies appointed at each place?

Mr. HODGES. That would not come to anyone, except in the settlement of accounts.

Mr. SAYERS. That must have come to some office, or this money could not have been paid.

Mr. HODGES. They come to the Department of Justice for the money to pay that. The marshal is responsible for the money advanced for that purpose, and he makes up his accounts, as the law requires him to do. That goes to the Treasury, is examined by the Auditor and First Comptroller, and then comes to the Department of Justice for payment.

Mr. SAYERS. The expenditure under this head for the next year ought to be several hundred thousand dollars less than for the present year.

Mr. MILLER. I should say there would be at least \$220,000 to \$225,000 less, so far as that item is concerned.

Mr. HODGES. This item comes in a deficiency, and not as an estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an estimate for the regular fees provided by law for payment of United States district attorneys. Why do you use this new language?

Mr. MILLER. I do not know anything about that; I never saw it before, and I do not know what it means.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an appropriation for the present year of \$250,000. What was the status of that on the 1st of December?

Mr. MILLER. The amount available was \$199,415.85.

Mr. SAYERS. What deficiency will you have?

Mr. MILLER. The Comptroller says it will probably be \$39,000. We had last year \$320,000, and there is a deficiency of probably (by the time the bills come due unpaid) of \$28,902.

Mr. SAYERS. You have then an appropriation of \$250,000 for the present year, and an anticipated deficiency of \$15,000, which will make \$325,000, which is \$15,000 of an increase. Why do you ask for \$15,000 more for next year than for the present year?

Mr. MILLER. Because of the increase of business.

Mr. SAYERS. "For the payment of district attorneys at a compensation fixed by the Attorney-General for services not covered by salaries or fees, \$5,000." You received \$5,000 for the present year?

Mr. MILLER. It ought to be \$10,000 this time. It will have to be that much, or we will be compelled to make a deficiency.

Mr. SAYERS. Your estimate is only \$5,000.

Mr. MILLER. I do not know why the amount was put at that.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the condition of this appropriation up to December 1st?

Mr. MILLER. The amount available was \$2,882 up to the 1st of December.

Mr. SAYERS. And you anticipate that you will have a deficiency of \$5,000 for the present year?

Mr. MILLER. If you take 1892, you will find that there was due on the 1st of December to be paid in that year \$5,064.19, and the deficiency was \$8,564 for

1892. There are doubtless bills and other matters not completed which will increase the amount.

Mr. SAYERS. Your deficiency will be small?

Mr. MILLER. It takes time for the business of a lawyer to ripen. Matters have been commenced and bills are not in. Sometimes it will be two years before they will come in.

Mr. SAYERS. "For the payment of regular assistant United States district attorneys, \$100,000."

Mr. MILLER. This is the matter that was gone over when Gen. Henderson was here.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask only for \$100,000 next year.

Mr. HODGES. There is a deficiency of \$20,000.

Mr. MILLER. It ought to be \$121,000.

Mr. SAYERS. "For the payment of assistant district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid district attorneys in special cases." How much of that appropriation have you used, up to the 1st of December?

Mr. HODGES. I can not tell. There has been an omission since the statement was prepared.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$20,000.

Mr. MILLER. It will be more than that. That matter is not so important, because habitually we have been going ahead and doing what was necessary to be done, and reporting the matter to Congress. The appropriation for the past year was \$35,000 for special cases. For 1892 for there was \$35,000, and it was all used, and more too.

Mr. SAYERS. "For fees of clerks." What is the condition of the appropriation for the present year of \$175,000?

Mr. MILLER. The amount now available is \$150,000 on the 1st of December.

Mr. HODGES. That only shows the settlement of accounts for the first quarter of the fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. You have asked for a deficiency for 1893 of \$93,000, which would make, if expended, \$288,000, as against your estimates for 1894 of \$240,000, which is \$28,000 less for the next fiscal year than for the present fiscal year. How comes it that there is \$28,000 less?

Mr. MILLER. That is, of course, an estimate. We are compelled to approximate that. Over that appropriation for fees of clerks and commissioners we have absolutely no control. These estimates are all furnished by the First Comptroller.

Mr. SAYERS. "For fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace acting as United States commissioners." How much of the appropriation of \$100,000 have you left?

Mr. MILLER. There are \$77,000 left.

Mr. SAYERS. What deficiency are you asking for?

Mr. MILLER. There will probably be required \$165,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask, for 1894, \$240,000.

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. When we made the estimates for 1894 we did not know what the Comptroller would ask, or what the probable deficiency would be. We had to make the best estimates we could on what we knew about the expenditures of the past.

Mr. SAYERS. Your Department is not responsible for the expenditures for fees of clerks and commissioners or justices of the peace acting as United States commissioners?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; except that our examiners examine the accounts and make reports, and we advise the judges and the Comptroller.

Mr. SAYERS. Don't you think that your Department ought to have something to say in regard to this expenditure?

Mr. MILLER. I think so. I think (if it is worth while to say so) that there is a great abuse in this matter, as the commissioners and clerks are responsible only to the judges. They are in immediate contact with each other all the time. If you take the clerk of the United States court, he becomes the right-hand man of the judge, and whatever the clerk wants (unless it be very outrageous) the judge will grant. It is next to impossible to remedy that matter. We bring charges against these clerks, but we can not get the judges to remove them. We have tried that, and there have been two Congressional committees investigating this very thing.

Mr. BINGHAM. The judges appoint the clerks?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; they are not responsible to me.

Mr. FOSTER. The commissioners ignore you?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. For fees of jurors. What is the condition of that appropriation up to the 1st of December?

Mr. MILLER. There are \$299,000 available up to the 1st of December, or just about one-half.

Mr. SAYERS. What deficiency will you ask for?

Mr. MILLER. Probably \$25,000.

Mr. SAYERS. For fees of witnesses, the appropriation for the present year was \$750,000. What is the condition of that?

Mr. MILLER. There are \$233,387 left.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your estimated deficiency?

Mr. MILLER. There will be \$400,000 deficiency, making \$1,150,000 altogether.

Mr. SAYERS. For the support of the United States prisoners. What is the condition of that appropriation?

Mr. MILLER. There was \$110,624 left on the 1st of December, and it is estimated that there will be needed \$200,000 deficiency, making a total of \$500,000 for the support of those prisoners.

Mr. SAYERS. Rent of United States court rooms. The appropriation for 1893 was \$50,000.

Mr. MILLER. Of that appropriation there are \$35,000 left. It is estimated that there will probably be required \$37,000 deficiency. You understand that expenditure depends in a very considerable degree on the number of new places at which courts are provided.

Mr. SAYERS. Pay of bailiffs and criers.

Mr. HODGES. That did not come from us. All that italicized matter is extraneous.

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; I think we did. A reference to that matter is made in my annual report, and I think it is true, as I say in that report that these criers serve as messengers in the courts; and if their services were not paid for as criers they would have to be paid for some other way.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the condition of the appropriation for bailiffs, \$135,600?

Mr. MILLER. There are nearly \$69,000 of that left.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your anticipated deficiency?

Mr. MILLER. \$25,000.

Mr. SAYERS. For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General. What is the condition of that appropriation?

Mr. MILLER. There are \$80,000 of that left.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you ask for a deficiency?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; about \$30,000.

Mr. SAYERS. That is new language under the head of pay of bailiffs and criers. Please explain that.

Mr. MILLER. That is put in to provide for judges in holding courts outside of their districts. The statute provides that their salaries shall be \$6,000 a year, and that when the judge of the circuit court of appeals is required to go away from home to hold court he shall have his expenses, not exceeding \$10 a day; hence it is necessary to make an appropriation to cover that.

Mr. HODGES. That belongs rather under the head of miscellaneous, because the Attorney-General can not control it. It has to be paid on the officers' certificates.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you leave out these words, "and of interpreters, experts, and stenographers"?

Mr. HODGES. No, sir; we want it, and we are obliged to have it. It was probably omitted by the copyist. It was not the intention to omit it, and it is absolutely necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1892.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations
in charge of sundry civil bill, House of Representatives:*

SIR: In compliance with your request in the committee room of December 20, herewith inclosed is a copy of a statement of the prisoners in the Utah penitentiary for the month ending November 30, 1892, setting forth the name, the district court, the crime, term of sentence, date of confinement, and date of sentence of each, being 218 inmates per count, together with the statement of the 22d instant, by the marshal, in the following words:

"One hundred and seventy-four Territorial prisoners and thirty-seven United States prisoners, month ending November, 1892."

The list shows that there were 23 inmates awaiting trial.

There is a discrepancy between the list and the marshal's telegram. The list may be taken as correct.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

[Telegram.]

SALT LAKE, UTAH, *December 22, 1892.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and seventy-four Territorial prisoners and thirty-seven United States prisoners, month ending November, 1892.

BENTON,
U. S. Marshal.

Statement of E. H. Parsons, warden of Utah penitentiary, for the month ending November, A. D. 1892.

Names of prisoners.	On what account held.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of confinement.	No. of days this month.	Date of sentence.	Remarks.
Adams, C. P.	Third district court.	Burglary	6 years	Mar. 12, 1892	30	Mar. 12, 1890	
Anderson, Chas.	First district court.	do	3 years	Apr. 14, 1890	30	Oct. 11, 1890	
Avery, Wm.	do	Grand larceny	2 years 6 months	Nov. 18, 1891	30	Dec. 1, 1891	
Adler, In.	do	Burglary	6 years	Nov. 19, 1891	30	Dec. 5, 1891	
Allen, F. C.	do	Assault	7 years	May 6, 1892	30	May 23, 1892	
Alsworth, Saml.	do	Incest	Waiting trial	Aug. 4, 1892	30		
Auguston, L. J.	do	Unlawful cohabitation	2 months	Sept. 22, 1892	19	Sept. 19, 1892	
Anderson, Jas.	do	do	1 month; \$50 fine	Nov. 7, 1892	23	Nov. 7, 1892	
Albertson, J. P.	do	do	2 months	do	23	do	
Burns, Wm.	do	Burglary	5 years	Jan. 7, 1890	30	Dec. 19, 1891	
Brown, J. L.	do	Murder	20 years	May 29, 1891	30	Oct. 20, 1891	
Burke, Jno. H.	Third district court.	Burglary	2 years	June 1, 1891	30	June 15, 1891	
Brown, Thos.	First district court.	do	18 months	Oct. 1, 1891	30	Sept. 30, 1891	
Boyle, Jno.	Third district court.	Housebreaking	3 years	do	30	Oct. 2, 1891	
Bywater, Jas.	First district court.	Adultery	2 years 3 months; \$75.25 cost.	Nov. 28, 1891	30	Nov. 28, 1891	
Bullock, Thos. H.	do	do	1 year 6 months; \$64.45 cost.	Dec. 5, 1891	30	Dec. 5, 1891	
Brasch, Morris	Third and fourth district courts.	Grand larceny and burglary.	2 years.	Apr. 19, 1892	30	May 27, 1892	
Browning, W. E.	Fourth district court.	Burglary	do	Aug. 2, 1892	30	Sept. 15, 1892	
Barnard, C. H.	First district court.	do	4 years.	May 13, 1892	30	May 31, 1892	
Brown, Wm.	Fourth district court.	Housebreaking	1 year	Aug. 3, 1892	30	Oct. 8, 1892	
Bingham, Thos.	First district court.	Unlawful cohabitation	3 months; \$45.10 cost.	Sept. 23, 1892	30	Sept. 19, 1892	
Barnett, Harry	Third district court.	Forgery	1 year	do	30	Sept. 23, 1892	
Barrett, Frank	do	Burglary and grand larceny.	Waiting trial	Nov. 18, 1892	12		
Blake, F. E.	do	do	do	do	12		
Clark, J. C.	First district court.	Fornication and housebreaking.	5 years.	May 17, 1890	30	May 17, 1890	
Crosby, H. C.	do	Assault	2 years	Oct. 17, 1890	30	Oct. 10, 1891	
Cugal, Dave	do	Burglary	18 months	Sept. 30, 1891	30	Sept. 30, 1891	
Campbell, W. L.	do	Burglary and housebreaking.	3 and 1 year	Oct. 2, 1891	30	Oct. 2, 1891	
Chew, Jno.	do	Grand larceny	3 years	Oct. 8, 1891	30	Oct. 8, 1891	
Cummings, Jas.	Third district court.	Burglary	1 year do	Oct. 23, 1891	30	Dec. 7, 1891	
Crum, W. L.	do	Assault	1 year	Dec. 11, 1891	30	Mar. 15, 1892	
Cronk, Wm.	do	Counterfeiting	1 year; \$100 fine	Jan. 1, 1892	30	Mar. 23, 1892	
Carlton, Ed.	do	Housebreaking	1 year	Feb. 25, 1892	30	Feb. 25, 1892	
Cotton, Andy.	do	Murder second degree	15 years	Sept. 30, 1892	30	Sept. 23, 1892	
Coutton, Geo.	Second district court.	Housebreaking	2 years	Oct. 2, 1892	30	Oct. 3, 1892	
Connors, Jno.	Third district court.	Housebreaking	3 years	Oct. 23, 1892	30	Oct. 23, 1892	
Dudley, J. M.	First district court.	Incest	16 years	Jan. 12, 1892	30	Oct. 17, 1892	
Dudley, B. W.	do	do	do	Jan. 25, 1892	30	Mar. 3, 1892	
Dudley, B. W.	Third district court.	Grand larceny	8 years.	Oct. 25, 1892	30	Mar. 3, 1892	

Statement of E. H. Parsons, warden of Utah penitentiary, for the month ending November, A. D. 1892—Continued.

Names of prisoners.	On what account held.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of confinement.	No. of days this month.	Date of sentence.	Remarks.
Dillon, M. H.	First district court.	Manslaughter	9 years.	June 20, 1891	30	June 12, 1891	
Diamond, Wm.	Third district court.	Assault to kill	3 years	Feb. 8, 1891	30	Apr. 18, 1891	
Dean, Jno.	First district court.	Burglary	2 years	Oct. 28, 1891	30	Oct. 22, 1891	Expiration of sentence.
Davis, Frank	Third district court.	Robbery	1 year.	Dec. 11, 1891	9	Jan. 9, 1892	
Donaldson, Alex.	do	Forgery	4 years.	Dec. 18, 1891	30	Feb. 25, 1892	
Drummond, Fred	First district court.	Murder	3 years.	Jan. 5, 1892	30	May 31, 1892	
Doune, Trefle	do	do	18 years.	Mar. 5, 1892	30	Apr. 8, 1892	
Davis, Enoch	do	do	To be executed Dec. 30, 1892	June 13, 1892	30	Nov. 3, 1892	
Durango, Chas	do	Grand larceny	5 years.	July 11, 1892	30	Oct. 19, 1892	
Diamond, D. V.	Third district court.	Waiting trial	Waiting trial	Aug. 14, 1892	30	Sept. 20, 1892	
Dorrlly, Jas	do	Burglary	3 years	Aug. 8, 1892	30	Sept. 20, 1892	
Davis, Wm. E.	First district court.	Murder	Waiting trial	Sept. 3, 1892	30	Oct. 19, 1892	
Darling, Chas.	Third district court.	False pretense	2 years.	July 21, 1892	30	Sept. 21, 1892	
Dillon, Jas	Fourth district court.	Grand larceny	1 year.	Oct. 9, 1892	30	Oct. 3, 1892	
Earle, Edwin	First district court.	Selling whisky to Indians	4 months; \$100	Mar. 15, 1892	19	May 30, 1892	
Erwin, Robt.	do	Forgery	1 year.	May 1, 1892	30	June 1, 1892	
Errickson, W. C.	Fourth district court.	Adultery	do	June 1, 1892	30	Sept. 15, 1892	
Evans, D. C.	do	Rape	10 years.	Aug. 12, 1892	30	Nov. 7, 1892	
Elisworth, German	First district court.	Unlawful cohabitation	1 year; \$30.50 cost	Nov. 7, 1892	30	Sept. 24, 1892	
Fisher, E. K.	do	Robbing and assault	17 years	Sept. 24, 1892	30	May 21, 1891	
Ford, Frank	Third district court.	Burglary	3 years.	May 31, 1891	30	Dec. 11, 1891	
Fox, Jas	do	do	2 years.	Dec. 11, 1891	30	Oct. 8, 1892	
Fowler, G. W.	do	Adultery	Waiting trial	Aug. 17, 1892	30	Mar. 25, 1892	
Flaherty, Rich d.	Fourth district court.	Burglary	1 year.	Aug. 2, 1892	30	Dec. 14, 1892	
Gagnon, Jesse	Third district court.	Counterfeiting	do.	Dec. 25, 1891	30	Sept. 22, 1892	
Golden, Wm	First district court.	Arson	12 years.	Dec. 1, 1888	30	Mar. 25, 1892	
Goodwin, Wm	do	Burglary	3 years.	May 17, 1890	30	Mar. 15, 1892	
Guinn, Lee	do	Assault	18 months.	Mar. 15, 1892	30	May 25, 1892	
Groesbeck, N. H.	Third district court.	Unlawful cohabitation	1 year.	May 25, 1892	30	Sept. 28, 1892	
Gobel, J. L.	Fourth district court.	Fornication	2 months; \$63.15 cost.	July 25, 1892	26	Oct. 19, 1892	
Green, Ernest.	Third district court.	Grand larceny	5 years.	Aug. 31, 1892	30	Feb. 28, 1891	
Gordon, James.	do	Assault to commit robbery	3 years	Feb. 25, 1891	30	Oct. 17, 1892	
Godfrey, Geo.	Fourth district court.	Adultery	1 year 6 months	Oct. 17, 1892	30	Apr. 24, 1891	
Haight, G. M.	Third district court.	Forgery	1 year	Feb. 25, 1892	30	May 14, 1897	
Harrington, Pat.	First district court.	Murder, second degree	17 years	Mar. 17, 1886	30	Sept. 25, 1890	
Hulse, Jas	do	Burglary	3 years	May 17, 1890	30	Apr. 7, 1892	
Heenan, Jno	Third district court.	do	1 year	Mar. 10, 1892	30	Feb. 25, 1891	
Hogan, Jas	do	Assault.	3 years	Feb. 25, 1891	30	Oct. 25, 1891	
Harrington, Dan.	do	Burglary	2 years	Sept. 24, 1891	30	Sept. 20, 1892	
Hedges, Jas	do	Assault to rape	Waiting trial	Sept. 20, 1892	30	Oct. 3, 1892	
Haddock, F. P.	do	Unlawful cohabitation	6 months	June 30, 1892	30	Sept. 20, 1892	
Hill, Jos	First district court.	Embezzlement	1 year	Oct. 3, 1892	30	Oct. 2, 1892	
Hall, Fred	Commissioners court.	Assault to rape	Waiting trial	Nov. 2, 1892	29		

Pardoned by gov-
ernor.

Discharged by com-
missioner.

Hess, Chas	Third district court	Housebreaking	1 year	Feb. 26, 1892	30	Feb. 26, 1892
Hamilton, Frank	do	Burglary	3 years	Sept. 24, 1892	30	Sept. 24, 1892
Heap, Smith	Waiting trial	Unlawful cohabitation	3 years	Nov. 30, 1892	30	Oct. 17, 1892
Ingram, Rhod	First district court	Grand larceny	2 years	July 24, 1891	30	Oct. 1, 1891
Jones, Ed	do	Rape	3 years	Oct. 10, 1893	30	Mar. 4, 1894
Johnson, Frank	Third district court	Housebreaking	3 years	Sept. 25, 1891	30	Oct. 17, 1891
Johnson, Fred	do	Burglary	3 years	Feb. 27, 1892	30	Feb. 27, 1892
Johnson, Jacob	do	Grand larceny	1 year	May 14, 1892	30	June 2, 1892
Jenkins, Ralph	do	Rape	5 years	Sept. 22, 1892	30	Oct. 17, 1892
Johansen, Alvin	Second district court	Adultery	4 months	Sept. 21, 1892	30	Sept. 21, 1892
Jones, Jno. G	do	Unlawful cohabitation	3 months; \$75.00 cost	Nov. 8, 1892	30	Nov. 9, 1892
Jones, A. C	Third district court	Assault to murder	Waiting trial	Nov. 18, 1892	30	Mar. 22, 1891
Kelly, Ed	First district court	Grand larceny	3 years	Mar. 21, 1891	30	Mar. 19, 1892
Kerns, Al	Third district court	Robbery	8 years	Mar. 23, 1892	30	June 15, 1891
Kane, Jno.	do	Burglary	2 years	June 1, 1891	30	Dec. 12, 1891
Kaul, Jno.	First district court	Attempt to rape	2 years	Sept. 15, 1891	30	Nov. 3, 1892
Kelly, Wm	do	Assault and weapon	Life	Sept. 23, 1892	30	Oct. 4, 1893
Lung, Chas	Third district court	Murder	Waiting trial	Oct. 23, 1897	30	Mar. 4, 1898
Lansing, J. L	do	Burglary	6 years	Mar. 12, 1890	30	Mar. 12, 1890
Lee, Thos.	do	Robbery	12 years	Mar. 23, 1890	30	Sept. 20, 1890
Loomis, C. F	First district court	Burglary	3 years	July 3, 1890	30	Jan. 6, 1890
Lewgo, Jno	do	do	3 years	do	do	do
Lynch, Jno. W	do	Adultery	Waiting trial	do	do	do
Larson, Burt	do	Unlawful cohabitation	1 month; \$75.00 cost	Nov. 7, 1892	30	Nov. 7, 1892
Maloy, Neil	Third district court	Murder, second degree	13 years	Aug. 1, 1897	24	Mar. 6, 1898
McFarlane, Farley	First district court	Murder	Life	Nov. 20, 1890	30	Apr. 23, 1890
Mitchell, Jno	do	Burglary	3 years	Apr. 14, 1890	30	Oct. 11, 1890
McCarthy, Jas	Third district court	Grand larceny	7 years	Mar. 17, 1890	30	Sept. 27, 1890
McCarthy, Ed	First district court	Assault	do	July 8, 1890	30	Dec. 10, 1890
McLaughlin, Jas	do	Forgery	3 years	Aug. 6, 1890	30	Dec. 12, 1890
Murphy, Mike	do	Housebreaking	3 years 6 months	Aug. 14, 1890	30	Dec. 8, 1890
McCarthy, Sam'l	do	Murder, second degree	20 years	Oct. 5, 1891	30	Feb. 25, 1891
McDonnell, Jno	do	do	do	May 5, 1891	30	May 14, 1891
McDonald, Jno	do	Grand larceny	3 years	Jan. 27, 1891	30	Feb. 11, 1891
Maupia, C. M.	Third district court	do	3 years	Oct. 1, 1891	30	Mar. 31, 1891
McGraw, Jno	First district court	Burglary	15 months	Sept. 25, 1891	30	Sept. 30, 1891
McGinnis, Wm	do	do	do	do	30	Oct. 21, 1891
McDuck, Alma	do	do	do	do	30	Oct. 21, 1891
McMillen, Alonzo	Third district court	Murder	Life	Oct. 21, 1891	30	Sept. 30, 1891
McCa, Andrew	do	Robbery	7 years	Nov. 27, 1891	30	Oct. 21, 1891
McGovern, Clinton	First district court	Grand larceny	Waiting trial	Dec. 16, 1892	30	May 21, 1892
McKee, Geo	do	Murder	10 years	Mar. 6, 1892	30	Mar. 16, 1892
Mitchell, Geo	Third district court	Forgery	2 years	do	30	Mar. 4, 1892
McK, Jno.	Fourth district court	do	do	May 22, 1892	30	May 24, 1892
Moulton, R. E	do	Sodomy	do	Aug. 2, 1892	30	Sept. 13, 1892
Montague, Ed	Third district court	False pretense	Waiting trial	Aug. 16, 1892	30	Sept. 30, 1892
Mahoney, Paul J	Fourth district court	Robbery	3 years 6 months	Aug. 20, 1892	30	Oct. 4, 1892
Mahoney, Paul J	Third district court	Forgery	2 years	Aug. 26, 1892	30	Sept. 29, 1892
Marchant, G. L	do	Unlawful cohabitation	3 months	Sept. 29, 1892	30	Oct. 8, 1892
McCall, Chas	do	Forgery	1 year	Oct. 8, 1892	30	Oct. 5, 1892

Sent to jail (co).

Pardoned by gov.
error.

On bonds

Statement of E. H. Parsons, warden of Utah penitentiary, for the month ending November, A. D. 1892—Continued.

Names of prisoners.	On what account held.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of confinement.	No. of days this month.	Date of sentence.	Remarks.
McCarton, J.....	Commissioners' court.	Felonious obstruction of railway track.	Waiting trial.....	Oct. 11, 1892	30	.....
Nay, Jos.....	First district court.	Robbery.....	5 years 6 months	Sept. 26, 1890	30	Sept. 24, 1890	
Nicholls, Wade.....	Second district court.	Murder.....	25 years.	Nov. 13, 1891	30	Sept. 24, 1892	
Nelson, Peter.....	Third district court.	Forgery.....	1 year.	Feb. 27, 1892	30	Mar. 11, 1892	
Nelson, Aug.....	First district court.	Murder.....	Life.	June 14, 1892	30	Nov. 3, 1892	
Nelson, Antoine.....	do.	Adultery.....	3 months.	Nov. 7, 1892	30	Nov. 7, 1892	
Orrick, Wm.....	do.	Murder, second degree.	12 years.	Oct. 13, 1895	30	Mar. 27, 1896	
O'Neill, James.....	Third district court.	Housebreaking.....	3 years.	June 28, 1891	30	Oct. 13, 1891	
O'Connell, Chas.....	Fourth district court.	Burglary.....	1 year.	Sept. 15, 1892	30	Sept. 15, 1892	
O'Beir, Jno.....	First district court.	Adultery.....	6 months.	Nov. 7, 1892	30	Nov. 7, 1892	
Patkins, A. P.....	do.	Rape.....	30 years.	Mar. 4, 1890	30	Mar. 10, 1890	
Powers, Jos.....	do.	Assault.....	3 years.	July 8, 1890	30	Dec. 9, 1890	
Paton, W. R.....	Third and first district court.	Grand larceny.....	1 and 5 years.	Sept. 28, 1891	30	Oct. 14, 1891	
Pugh, H.....	Third district court.	do.	1 year.	Mar. 8, 1892	30	Mar. 12, 1892	
Preston, C. H.....	Fourth district court.	Embezzlement.....	18 months.	July 6, 1892	30	Oct. 3, 1892	
Purce, Frank.....	Third district court.	Burglary.....	Waiting trial.	July 6, 1892	22	.....
Peterson, P. M.....	First district court.	Adultery.....	2 months; \$32 cost.	Sept. 24, 1892	19	Sept. 24, 1892	
Rourke, Hugh.....	Third district court.	Attempted rape.	1 year.	Mar. 24, 1891	30	May 19, 1892	
Raymond, Chas.....	First district court.	Burglary and assault.	3 years.	Sept. 27, 1890	30	Sept. 26, 1890	
Ruse, Link.....	do.	Robbery.....	5 years.	Mar. 4, 1892	30	Mar. 12, 1892	
Rodgers, Richl.....	do.	Assault.....	6 years.	Dec. 2, 1892	30	Dec. 16, 1890	
Ryan, Frank.....	do.	Grand larceny.....	3 years.	July 24, 1891	30	Oct. 1, 1891	
Rice, Hiram.....	do.	do.	1 year.	Sept. 7, 1891	30	June 1, 1892	
Rose, Mike.....	do.	Burglary.....	6 years.	Nov. 19, 1891	30	Dec. 15, 1891	
Robert, Thos.....	Third district court.	Robbery.....	6 years.	Nov. 27, 1891	30	May 21, 1892	
Rice, Jas.....	do.	Housebreaking.....	1 year.	Jan. 6, 1892	30	Mar. 10, 1892	
Rasmussen, Chas.....	First district court.	Burglary.....	1 year.	Feb. 26, 1892	30	do.	
Rausensee, Jas.....	Third district court.	do.	2 years.	Feb. 25, 1893	30	Mar. 12, 1892	
Reupach, Frank.....	do.	Forgery.....	2 years.	May 14, 1892	30	May 24, 1892	
Randall, William.....	do.	Burglary.....	1 year.	do.	30	May 27, 1892	
Reynolds, J. E.....	First district court.	do.	3 years.	Apr. 30, 1892	30	June 4, 1892	
Reed, Thos.....	Fourth district court.	Robbery.....	2 years.	Aug. 26, 1892	30	Oct. 4, 1892	
Reese, Homer.....	do.	Fornication.....	4 months.	Oct. 10, 1892	30	Oct. 10, 1892	
Smith, Wm.....	First district court.	Burglary.....	3 years.	May 17, 1890	30	Sept. 23, 1890	
Sackels, Jas.....	Third district court.	Robbery.....	3 years.	May 28, 1890	30	Sept. 30, 1890	
St. Clair, Frank.....	do.	Burglary.....	3 years.	Oct. 1, 1891	30	Oct. 23, 1891	
Sullivan, Thos.....	do.	do.	3 years.	do.	30	Oct. 31, 1891	
Sonsen, Fred.....	First district court.	Assault to rape.	15 months.	Oct. 19, 1891	30	Oct. 19, 1891	
Smith, Arthur.....	Third district court.	Burglary.....	3 years.	Oct. 26, 1891	30	Dec. 7, 1891	
Smith, Rufus.....	do.	Murder, second degree.	25 years.	Jan. 6, 1891	30	Nov. 4, 1891	
Smith, John (No. 2).....	do.	Burglary.....	2 years.	Sept. 26, 1891	30	Oct. 30, 1891	
							Discharged by court. Expiration of sentence; discharged by court.

Stewart, Frank	do	Robbery	5 years.	do	30	Sept. 28, 1891	
Sullivan, Jas	do	Burglary	6 years.	do	30	Oct. 5, 1891	
Stanley, D. B	First district court	Burglary	6 years.	Nov. 19, 1891	25	Dec. 5, 1891	
Sprague, P. D	Third district court	Counterfeiting	3 years; \$100	Jan. 8, 1892	30	Mar. 26, 1892	Died Nov. 25, 1892.
Sharpe, Ralph	First district court	Burglary	18 months	Feb. 4, 1892	30	Mar. 26, 1892	
Simpson, O. J	Third district court	Housebreaking	1 year	Feb. 29, 1892	30	May 16, 1892	
Symmes, F. C	First district court	Rape	20 years	Mar. 10, 1892	30	do	
Selgmiller, Wm	Third district court	Burglary	1 year	June 11, 1892	30	Mar. 9, 1892	
Smith, Henry	do	Forgery	Waiting trial	May 14, 1892	14	June 11, 1892	Discharged on bonds.
Simpson, J. R.	Commissioners' court	Embezzlement	do	Oct. 3, 1892	14	do	
Smith, L. M	First district court	Adultery	1 month	Oct. 22, 1892	22	Oct. 23, 1892	Expiration of sen- tence.
Swensen, Aug	do	do	1 year	Nov. 7, 1892	23	Nov. 7, 1892	
Shorden, Wm	do	Selling obscene literature or printing.	6 months; \$10 fine; \$74.90 cost.	Aug. 21, 1892	23	Oct. 8, 1892	
Swift, Robert	Fourth district court	Rape	Waiting trial	Oct. 17, 1892	30	do	
Todd, Thos	First district court	Manlaughter	5 years	May 7, 1890	30	June 30, 1890	
Thompson, Chas	Third district court	Grand larceny	3 years	Sept. 18, 1890	30	Sept. 19, 1890	
Turner, Chas	First district court	Burglary	3 years	Nov. 14, 1890	30	Dec. 13, 1890	
Thompson, G. T	do	do	3 years	Mar. 4, 1891	30	Mar. 4, 1891	
Terpening, A. B	Third district court	Forgery	1 year	Sept. 20, 1892	30	Sept. 20, 1892	
Thomas, Ed	First district court	Unlawful cohabitation	8 months	Sept. 19, 1892	30	Sept. 19, 1892	
Talbot, H. A	do	Grand larceny	2 years	Mar. 4, 1891	30	Mar. 4, 1891	
Tait, Robt	Second district court	Manlaughter	8 years	Sept. 25, 1892	30	Sept. 19, 1892	
Taylor, Levi	Fourth district court	Unlawful cohabitation	Waiting trial	do	12	do	
Udley, Lafayette	Fourth district court	Robbery	3 months	Oct. 3, 1892	30	Oct. 3, 1892	
Williams, Thos. (No. 2)	Third district court	Housebreaking	3 years	Dec. 18, 1891	19	Mar. 31, 1892	On bonds.
Williams, Frank	do	Assault to kill	2 years	Oct. 23, 1891	30	Dec. 7, 1891	Pardoned by gov- ernor.
Williams, Thos	do	Murder	Waiting trial	Oct. 5, 1892	30	do	
Winfield, Arthur	do	Rape	Life	May 8, 1893	30	Oct. 4, 1894	
West, J. J	First district court	Bigamy and adultery	24 years	Oct. 4, 1888	30	Feb. 28, 1888	
Wheaton, Chas	Third district court	Burglary	5 years	Apr. 17, 1890	30	Sept. 21, 1890	
Wilson, Thos	First district court	Robbery	3 years	Sept. 13, 1890	30	Sept. 13, 1890	
Watts, Thos	Third district court	Robbery	4 years	Nov. 25, 1890	30	Dec. 17, 1890	
Williams, Jas	do	Burglary	2 years	Sept. 25, 1891	30	Oct. 21, 1891	
Ward, Thos	do	Robbery	6 years	do	30	Oct. 15, 1891	
Waller, Thos	do	Housebreaking	2 years.	Oct. 23, 1891	30	Oct. 21, 1891	
White, W. E	do	Attempted rape	5 years.	Mar. 2, 1892	30	Mar. 30, 1892	
Warren, Jas	First district court	Adultery	18 months	Apr. 23, 1892	30	May 27, 1892	
Wrightman, Ed	Fourth district court	Crime against nature	6 months	July 19, 1892	30	Sept. 12, 1892	Discharged on bonds.
Woods, Al	Third district court	Burglary	Waiting trial	Aug. 8, 1892	10	do	
Webb, Gill	Fourth district court	Assault to murder	do	Sept. 10, 1892	30	do	
Welch, John	Second district court	Adultery	6 months	Sept. 20, 1892	30	Sept. 19, 1892	
Young, Jas	Third district court	do	2 years	Sept. 26, 1891	30	Oct. 21, 1891	
Young, Ed	do	Robbery	8 years	Feb. 18, 1891	30	Mar. 21, 1891	
Van Valkenburg, R. B	do	Housebreaking	6 months	Sept. 30, 1892	30	Sept. 30, 1892	
Vannatta, Lewis	do	Forgery	1 year	Feb. 27, 1892	30	Feb. 27, 1892	
	First district court	Grand larceny	2 years	June 23, 1892	30	Sept. 26, 1892	

On bonds.

Pardoned by governor.

Discharged on bonds.

12 JUN

TERRITORY OF UTAH, Salt Lake County, ss:

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

E. H. PARSONS, Warden Utah Penitentiary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of yesterday in relation to the examiners of the Department of Justice, paid out of the appropriation "Prosecution of crimes," I herewith give you the names, the amount of compensation, and the probable monthly expenses:

Name.	Salary per month.	Average expense per month, including travel.
James W. Nightingale	\$208	\$150
Frank B. Crosthwaite	208	150
William E. Hazen	208	150
Samuel E. Kercheval	208	150
Charles M. Horton	208	150
Allan H. Dougall	208	150
James F. Stutesman	208	150

In addition to the above, a per diem of \$10 is paid to the general agent out of this appropriation.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS.

Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1893.

SIR: In reply to the request of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, made when I was before it, for information as to the expenses of the United States courts for each district for each of the fiscal years from 1885 to 1892, inclusive, and of the number of places of holding courts in each of the districts for the same years, I submit a tabular statement showing the amount expended for United States courts for each district for each of the fiscal years from 1885 to 1892, inclusive, covering the amounts paid during the whole of the three years for which the appropriation for each fiscal year was available, except that the figures for 1891 cover amounts paid in 1891 and 1892, and the figures for 1892 cover only the amounts paid in that year.

In 1885 there were 186 places of holding court; there are now 220, an increase of over 18 per cent.

An examination of these figures will show that nearly a half million of dollars of the increase of expense grows out of the establishment of new courts in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and the extension of the jurisdiction of the court in the eastern district of Texas, in that Territory. As a compensation, the public order and safety of life and property in that Territory are greatly improved.

I submit also a copy of the report of the Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the Indian depredation claims, showing the number of petitions filed and actions commenced for damages arising from these depredations; the number of cases in which judgments have been rendered, with the aggregate amount of the latter; and a list of all judgments rendered in favor of claimants in Indian depredation cases in the Court of Claims up to July 1, 1892, giving name of claimant, date, and amount of judgment in each case.

The report contains also a statement of the persons employed under the appropriation for the defense of these cases, their compensation and expenses.

This letter, with its inclosures and accompanying reports, supplies, I think, all the information asked for except that in relation to the Utah penitentiary, which will be furnished as soon as I receive the necessary data.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Expenses of United States courts.

	Districts.	Fiscal year—							
		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
		Amount.	Place of hold- ing court.	Amount.	Place of hold- ing court.	Amount.	Place of hold- ing court.	Amount.	Place of hold- ing court.
1	Alabama, northern district	\$56,804.92	1	883,844.34	2	\$71,458.33	2	\$76,947.29	2
2	Alabama, middle district	43,354.49	1	60,924.15	1	46,515.26	1	66,288.61	1
3	Alabama, southern district	17,013.54	1	43,527.38	1	35,305.12	1	36,200.91	1
4	Alaska	20,149.48	2	8,824.38	2	26,791.07	2	25,566.30	2
5	Arizona	64,312.40	3	70,133.85	3	47,042.29	10	47,364.51	10
6	Arkansas, eastern district	38,356.63	2	46,779.48	2	27,598.24	2	46,060.72	3
7	Arkansas, western district	67,138.56	1	253,858.55	1	165,306.20	1	270,654.84	1
8	California, northern district	81,665.34	1	79,525.40	1	71,428.01	1	75,651.12	1
9	California, southern district					8,687.10	1	36,220.16	1
10	Colorado	39,848.70	3	50,108.05	3	43,435.52	3	46,142.81	3
11	Connecticut	11,034.28	2	8,741.50	2	12,442.45	2	15,996.17	2
12	Dakota	101,065.56	5	79,042.18	5	60,697.80	5	47,606.46	5
13	Delaware	10,959.10	1	9,745.24	1	8,051.65	1	8,854.25	1
14	District of Columbia su- preme court	93,934.34	1	144,810.74	1	131,999.68	1	143,416.07	1
15	United States Supreme court	28,392.43	1	30,000.00	1	35,400.00	1	44,100.00	1
16	Florida, northern district	21,462.02	3	18,741.32	3	15,947.40	3	26,219.32	3
17	Florida, southern district	11,603.39	2	14,471.66	2	10,587.48	2	8,593.55	2
18	Georgia, northern district	101,136.34	1	113,832.61	1	89,518.37	1	94,747.67	1
19	Georgia, southern district	69,202.85	2	41,254.39	2	52,447.29	2	33,181.63	2
20	Idaho	31,983.71	14	54,148.74	14	39,012.44	15	49,206.10	15
21	Illinois, northern district	55,907.30	1	41,066.89	1	36,067.31	1	48,377.21	2
22	Illinois, southern district	58,069.47	2	59,239.22	2	76,357.77	2	73,135.23	2
23	Indiana	39,411.74	4	35,739.93	4	28,892.82	4	39,667.38	4
24	Indian Territory								
25	Iowa, northern district	36,235.40	3	40,071.10	3	33,784.13	3	39,156.40	3
26	Iowa, southern district	52,407.98	3	52,587.44	3	38,380.74	3	41,052.45	3
27	Kansas	67,455.48	4	45,224.74	4	54,484.36	4	105,875.90	4
28	Kentucky	80,725.93	4	92,663.56	4	157,373.74	4	125,171.11	4
29	Louisiana, eastern district	42,373.00	1	44,723.26	1	37,601.85	1	47,288.35	1
30	Louisiana, western district	17,058.30	4	19,366.35	4	19,829.33	4	14,559.70	4
31	Maine	24,643.38	3	20,457.43	3	26,564.81	3	26,817.05	3
32	Maryland	29,652.93	1	27,425.87	1	29,531.69	1	30,630.01	1
33	Massachusetts	49,689.35	1	50,684.75	1	48,305.69	1	52,671.18	1
34	Michigan, eastern district	26,679.00	2	26,762.98	2	28,492.12	2	36,373.33	3
35	Michigan, western district	23,505.20	2	20,669.19	2	21,870.64	2	38,527.15	2
36	Minnesota	26,732.56	2	44,764.79	2	44,375.83	2	58,317.07	2
37	Mississippi, northern district	35,535.23	2	33,355.15	2	24,875.84	2	44,312.93	2
38	Mississippi, southern district	20,149.57	1	32,229.05	1	16,915.50	1	28,810.42	2
39	Missouri, eastern district	29,452.30	1	42,211.20	1	48,279.84	1	77,455.05	2
40	Missouri, western district	71,365.89	2	86,444.44	2	81,371.33	2	117,283.63	4
41	Montana (Territory to Nov. 8, 1889)	23,430.47	3	27,251.29	3	26,374.89	4	31,262.86	4
42	Nebraska	35,385.23	2	36,505.92	2	35,346.84	2	37,884.65	2
43	Nevada	7,398.60	1	9,677.00	1	7,499.93	1	13,754.80	1
44	New Hampshire	6,986.79	2	5,870.60	2	6,502.25	2	6,008.80	2
45	New Jersey	29,775.51	1	22,650.12	1	30,233.02	1	24,111.18	1
46	New Mexico	45,054.04	4	48,194.22	4	55,168.97	7	62,941.86	7
47	New York, northern district	81,369.40	7	85,970.64	7	90,621.52	7	113,954.77	7
48	New York, eastern district	43,955.32	1	30,295.36	1	37,527.98	1	27,821.97	1
49	New York, southern district	117,721.82	1	79,005.66	1	96,388.72	1	71,945.22	1
50	North Carolina, eastern dis- trict	17,268.84	4	17,702.37	4	15,534.05	4	18,284.44	4
51	North Carolina, western dis- trict	73,937.90	4	112,165.85	4	99,662.96	4	100,919.35	4
52	North Dakota (Nov. 2, 1889)								
53	Ohio, northern district	31,367.64	2	32,300.87	2	25,838.61	2	29,605.88	2
54	Ohio, southern district	59,353.96	2	55,309.90	2	57,835.64	2	49,521.30	2
55	Oklahoma Territory								
56	Oregon	54,617.42	1	49,845.41	1	50,976.05	1	69,230.19	1
57	Pennsylvania, eastern dis- trict	53,157.12	1	35,742.47	1	33,652.01	1	29,959.97	1
58	Pennsylvania, western dis- trict	43,070.75	3	63,590.22	3	50,505.54	4	59,868.25	4
59	Rhode Island	8,248.13	2	11,482.07	2	11,639.44	2	16,630.63	2
60	South Carolina	110,112.88	3	118,381.38	3	103,461.45	3	123,048.86	3
61	South Dakota (Nov. 2, 1889)								
62	Tennessee, eastern district	63,040.55	2	74,224.07	2	70,495.61	2	71,853.63	2
63	Tennessee, middle district	44,116.57	1	68,707.11	1	63,926.94	1	63,935.83	1
64	Tennessee, western district	25,879.17	2	39,203.65	2	35,672.71	2	43,896.58	2

Expenses of United States courts—Continued.

Districts.	Fiscal year—							
	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.
65 Texas, northern district.....	\$43,576.52	3	\$58,819.75	3	\$46,411.58	3	\$64,908.18	3
66 Texas, eastern district.....	40,532.03	3	50,249.93	3	41,916.59	3	39,533.06	3
67 Texas, western district.....	55,236.50	4	76,783.54	4	82,242.02	4	79,825.00	4
68 Utah.....	35,820.91	4	58,942.08	4	89,782.91	4	100,775.47	4
69 Vermont.....	9,294.55	3	9,117.37	3	8,349.05	3	8,420.00	3
70 Virginia, eastern district.....	26,041.47	3	28,508.69	3	32,541.75	3	27,601.78	3
71 Virginia, western district.....	73,610.76	4	52,389.00	4	59,546.45	4	84,952.79	4
72 Washington (Territory to Nov. 11, 1889).....	42,308.64	9	52,649.92	9	47,535.59	9	49,902.18	9
73 West Virginia.....	49,702.47	4	57,085.96	4	39,569.37	4	48,198.45	4
74 Wisconsin, eastern district.....	22,269.76	2	24,002.04	2	28,753.66	2	23,229.37	2
75 Wisconsin, western district.....	20,636.01	2	24,959.51	2	25,271.40	3	27,688.07	3
76 Wyoming.....	16,128.51	6	16,354.42	6	18,342.94	7	20,999.30	7
Total.....	3,255,379.58	186	3,561,124.39	188	3,388,493.98	203	3,864,896.15	209

Districts.	Fiscal year—							
	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.
1 Alabama, northern district.....	\$93,902.87	2	\$101,875.26	2	\$74,198.02	2	\$84,919.34	2
2 Alabama, middle district.....	62,538.42	1	96,316.45	1	51,646.97	1	70,993.53	1
3 Alabama, southern district.....	33,665.34	1	42,000.74	1	34,933.69	1	16,655.59	1
4 Alaska.....	24,844.01	2	26,340.50	2	32,394.92	2	29,664.60	2
5 Arizona.....	85,745.18	10	101,949.52	10	65,905.71	8	64,722.76	8
6 Arkansas, eastern district.....	83,193.39	3	59,283.05	3	65,474.79	3	55,534.25	3
7 Arkansas, western district.....	256,214.42	1	296,909.85	1	224,321.12	1	187,379.42	1
8 California, northern district.....	85,818.90	1	83,998.53	1	78,693.27	1	65,790.14	1
9 California, southern district.....	38,663.17	1	43,504.97	1	49,452.18	1	50,430.70	1
10 Colorado.....	53,096.15	3	44,951.55	3	43,347.43	3	40,560.89	3
11 Connecticut.....	14,183.94	2	13,377.52	2	11,531.90	2	7,717.51	2
12 Dakota.....	51,152.70	1	8,438.70	1	16,103.11	1	12,256.55	1
13 Delaware.....	7,827.00	1	129,821.36	1	133,038.47	1	119,048.73	1
14 District of Columbia supreme court.....	127,286.91	1	30,114.25	1	35,908.55	1	33,005.00	1
15 United States Supreme Court.....	37,500.00	3	79,507.07	3	49,957.77	3	33,696.78	3
16 Florida, northern district.....	19,102.79	2	9,158.17	2	7,867.40	2	7,519.55	2
17 Florida, southern district.....	10,170.95	2	121,488.47	1	102,896.19	1	100,190.05	1
18 Georgia, northern district.....	92,984.04	3	42,478.00	3	40,544.45	3	35,004.25	3
19 Georgia, southern district.....	35,768.35	2	44,403.83	15	30,738.40	1	53,049.56	1
20 Idaho.....	42,065.15	15	50,578.85	2	71,646.91	2	36,410.70	2
21 Illinois, northern district.....	58,566.26	3	70,499.23	3	62,455.57	4	48,043.94	4
22 Illinois, southern district.....	64,611.24	3	38,676.04	4	42,286.42	4	54,761.85	4
23 Indiana.....	60,087.94	4	98,067.40	1	147,875.71	3	162,055.32	3
24 Indian Territory.....	7,070.40	1	63,829.81	3	35,027.68	3	35,396.56	4
25 Iowa, northern district.....	45,540.48	3	44,054.29	3	51,343.99	3	48,218.91	3
26 Iowa, southern district.....	39,800.66	4	91,791.39	4	86,361.81	4	72,509.99	4
27 Kansas.....	81,545.48	5	139,341.31	5	122,750.60	5	101,906.45	5
28 Kentucky.....	131,035.93	2	41,793.91	2	34,147.30	2	15,938.32	2
29 Louisiana, eastern district.....	39,588.87	4	25,066.03	4	14,797.40	4	13,779.71	4
30 Louisiana, western district.....	28,636.78	3	34,134.20	3	27,288.82	3	24,715.56	3
31 Maine.....	21,200.59	3	60,172.48	1	55,033.73	1	27,518.07	1
32 Maryland.....	40,290.03	1	53,739.71	1	62,804.34	1	48,609.11	1
33 Massachusetts.....	59,700.44	3	27,281.39	3	27,195.11	3	33,038.69	3
34 Michigan, eastern district.....	37,649.11	2	33,473.41	2	28,544.08	2	26,399.48	2
35 Michigan, western district.....	27,839.68	2	90,385.61	2	91,416.16	6	55,721.85	6
36 Minnesota.....	67,962.20	2	54,754.00	2	50,294.08	2	48,403.23	2
37 Mississippi, northern district.....	42,418.59	3	28,401.98	3	45,759.04	3	32,005.75	3
38 Mississippi, southern district.....	22,362.35	3	52,509.16	2	52,429.19	2	38,310.83	2
39 Missouri, eastern district.....	45,167.81	2						

Expenses of United States courts—Continued.

Districts.	Fiscal year—							
	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.	Amount.	Place of holding court.
40 Missouri, western district.....	\$91,023.59	4	\$72,073.15	4	\$84,470.03	4	\$58,427.17	4
41 Montana (Territory to Nov. 8, 1889).....	27,443.93	1	29,364.88	1	26,312.41	1	35,195.07	1
42 Nebraska.....	40,681.47	4	58,502.99	4	64,763.09	4	49,578.15	4
43 Nevada.....	18,717.55	1	13,172.90	1	5,260.20	1	9,128.15	1
44 New Hampshire.....	6,844.88	2	7,114.82	2	8,889.28	2	6,962.00	2
45 New Jersey.....	25,637.53	1	24,141.76	1	24,088.04	1	16,410.70	1
46 New Mexico.....	70,696.28	7	73,456.22	7	82,234.99	14	65,662.83	14
47 New York, northern district.....	121,680.02	7	118,987.95	7	92,463.50	7	78,447.80	7
48 New York, eastern district.....	54,204.67	1	31,595.03	1	60,723.07	1	38,902.07	1
49 New York, southern district.....	128,151.06	1	73,595.56	1	138,188.07	1	84,462.97	1
50 North Carolina, eastern district.....	17,692.42	4	21,098.47	4	19,681.87	4	18,612.24	4
51 North Carolina, western district.....	67,039.39	4	114,888.83	4	103,742.86	4	87,382.94	4
52 North Dakota (Nov. 2, 1889).....	704.51	1	27,587.11	1	27,885.02	4	26,168.30	4
53 Ohio, northern district.....	26,738.16	2	33,868.74	2	28,008.08	2	29,896.32	2
54 Ohio, southern district.....	51,656.27	2	53,094.67	2	58,772.52	2	39,258.63	2
55 Oklahoma Territory.....					82,779.43	7	70,465.58	7
56 Oregon.....	56,161.75	1	60,663.51	1	53,585.06	1	47,431.52	1
57 Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	36,337.33	1	37,137.39	1	50,770.19	1	37,339.15	1
58 Pennsylvania, western district.....	70,196.87	4	88,935.39	4	57,521.73	4	51,229.85	4
59 Rhode Island.....	12,699.79	2	13,673.85	2	11,968.75	2	9,604.60	2
60 South Carolina.....	114,017.13	3	118,247.19	3	91,723.58	3	86,915.92	3
61 South Dakota (Nov. 2, 1889).....	5,665.65	1	27,339.18	1	58,521.36	3	80,130.90	3
62 Tennessee, eastern district.....	71,995.24	2	98,461.91	2	74,991.25	2	74,208.66	2
63 Tennessee, middle district.....	48,696.77	1	75,298.45	1	56,323.95	1	44,793.81	1
64 Tennessee, western district.....	37,151.38	2	52,970.19	2	38,805.99	2	31,731.40	2
65 Texas, northern district.....	60,095.84	3	76,630.55	3	87,578.39	3	26,463.90	3
66 Texas, eastern district.....	52,050.61	3	352,980.09	4	194,141.06	4	148,187.50	4
67 Texas, western district.....	67,005.39	4	69,578.98	4	58,034.45	4	68,395.87	4
68 Utah.....	119,844.84	4	91,982.14	4	82,086.85	4	52,772.09	4
69 Vermont.....	9,409.15	3	12,769.93	3	4,467.79	3	9,876.01	3
70 Virginia, eastern district.....	33,555.43	3	26,955.03	3	27,239.24	3	21,982.32	3
71 Virginia, western district.....	93,626.81	4	126,149.45	4	114,588.38	4	81,166.15	4
72 Washington (Territory to Nov. 11, 1889).....	45,967.03	1	40,070.08	1	64,265.42	1	71,279.13	4
73 West Virginia.....	76,678.98	5	105,337.97	5	91,528.17	5	66,385.84	5
74 Wisconsin, eastern district.....	29,333.11	2	31,975.47	2	34,894.50	2	23,756.35	2
75 Wisconsin, western district.....	23,441.17	3	26,033.78	3	34,128.80	3	24,402.74	3
76 Wyoming.....	19,851.07	7	17,857.85	7	23,546.71	1	24,726.40	1
Total.....	4,031,189.09	204	4,761,204.60	206	4,484,337.11	212	3,748,239.08	214

NOTE.—The amounts given in this table show the sums of the advances for expenses of United States courts made to United States marshals for each fiscal year in that year and the two following years during which the appropriation was available, except that the figures for 1891 cover only advances in 1891 and 1892, and those for 1892 cover that year alone. Number of places of holding court in 1893, 220.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1892.

SIR: In answer to your request for information respecting the purposes and disbursement of the appropriation for the defense of the United States in cases pending before the Court of Claims, I have the honor to say that you are respectfully referred to the report of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General John B. Cotton concerning the business of the Department of Justice in the Court of Claims, printed as an exhibit in my annual report for the current year, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

During the present fiscal year there have been in the employ of the Department five special attorneys at a per diem of \$10 and expenses. Their duty is the investigation and the taking of testimony on behalf of the defendant, and the cross-examination of witnesses adduced by claimants in the cases transmitted to the

Court of Claims under the Bowman act. The average monthly sum for per diems and expenses paid each of these attorneys is between \$350 and \$400. It is found necessary frequently to employ local attorneys in special cases to do the same kind of work. This necessity arises from the fact that claimants often desire to take testimony at points at long distances from the territory in which the special attorneys are laboring, and where the expense to the Department would be greater if the special attorney was directed to take such testimony, and the testimony is of such a character that it is deemed safe to have it taken in this way. The number of local attorneys so employed and the amount paid necessarily vary, and no statement of the average costs can be made without an examination of the entire accounts.

The plan of intrusting the general work to special attorneys has been in vogue for nearly two years, and the results are more favorable to the United States than by the methods previously pursued of intrusting these matters to local attorneys. It should be added that it frequently becomes necessary for the assistant attorneys of the Department personally to take testimony and investigate important cases in their charge. It is also necessary at times to employ experts in patent and other matters.

A considerable sum is annually expended from this appropriation for fees in taking depositions on behalf of defendant. These fees include those of the commissioners and other officers before whom the depositions are taken, witnesses' attendance, and mileage.

It should be stated that the three attorneys engaged in the special duty of defending the Government in French spoliation cases are paid from this appropriation. Their annual salaries amount to \$6,300.

Such is the volume of business in the Court of Claims that the amount of appropriation asked for is really inadequate.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

EXHIBIT 3.—Report of the Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the business of the Department of Justice in the Court of Claims.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1892.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the business of the Department of Justice in the Court of Claims, except that pertaining to Indian depredations, which is not in my charge:

The last annual report extended to the 1st day of November, 1891, and this report covers the ensuing year.

BOWMAN ACT.

Under the act of March 3, 1833, known as the Bowman act, the court acted during the year on 248 cases, claiming \$2,583,939.41, findings in which have been or will be reported to Congress. Of this number 75 cases, claiming \$356,611.51, were dismissed by the court, 68 because claimants or those they represent were disloyal, and 7 for other causes.

In 15 cases, claiming \$869,189.41, findings favorable to the United States on the merits have been filed by the court. In 158 cases, claiming \$1,358,138.49, findings favorable to claimants were filed for \$485,546.36.

In addition to the foregoing, findings of fact have been filed by the court in the case of *The New York Indians v. The United States*. This was a suit brought to recover the value of certain land in the State of New York alleged to have been appropriated by the Government in violation of treaty rights. The court found the value of such land to be \$1,971,295.92, omitting all questions of law and without deciding whether the United States are or are not responsible for any portion of such amount.

DEPARTMENTAL CASES.

During the year 2 cases involving controverted questions of law and fact have been transmitted to the court by the Treasury Department and 1 case by the Interior Department, making 11 cases now pending.

One of these cases, claiming \$75,719, was brought to a hearing and decided adversely to the claimant.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL JURISDICTIONS.

Under these jurisdictions 337 cases, claiming \$20,239,846.92, have been disposed of. Of this number 275 cases, claiming \$19,373,255.40, have been decided favorably to claimants for \$1,570,642.19. In 62 cases, claiming \$866,591.52, judgments were in favor of the defendants; of these 37 cases, claiming \$23,053.68, were dismissed on motion of the defendant for nonprosecution.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

During the year 1 case, claiming \$33,956.53, has been decided in favor of claimant for \$1,868.58. There are now pending 22 cases.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

Since the date of my last report the Court of Claims has decided 246 French spoliation cases, and in those of them decided in favor of the claimants has allowed \$889,054. During the past year 290 cases have been argued and submitted. The claimants having dismissed 244 cases, the condition of this business is shown by the following table:

Petitions filed in all	5,569
Amount claimed, partly estimated	\$42,000,000
Cases decided	716
Amount allowed in 716 cases	\$3,241,223
Petitions dismissed by claimants	244
Cases yet to be disposed of	4,609

The petitions still pending cover an aggregate of claims of about \$37,000,000.

RECAPITULATION.

1891.

The cases disposed of on motion for nonprosecution	637
Cases disposed of by trial or submission on briefs	636

Total number of cases in the several jurisdictions disposed of by trial or otherwise during the year ending November 1, 1891

1,273

1892.

Cases disposed of on motion for nonprosecution	37
Cases disposed of by trial or submission on briefs	840

Total number of cases in the several jurisdictions disposed of by trial or otherwise during the year ending November 1, 1892

877

It thus appears that over 200 more cases were tried during the last than in the preceding year.

BUSINESS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS DURING PAST YEARS.

In my last report I called attention to the necessity of some action on the part of Congress for the relief of the Court of Claims and the Department of Justice. I renew the suggestions there made.

The following table shows the suits brought under the general jurisdiction during each year ending November 1, 1892:

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1890	256	\$839,702.64
1881	418	17,773,892.73
1882	564	1,445,819.83
1883	814	10,099,991.63
1884	306	7,844,611.89
1885	229	3,670,823.76
1886	696	16,125,309.80
1887	428	4,148,026.00
1888	547	\$2,063,879.31
1889	291	\$23,104,940.56
1890	152	\$16,535,555.64
1891	400	\$6,350,936.88
1892	524	\$11,980,934.99
Total	5,645	\$11,983,365.13

*Amount in 62 cases not ascertainable.

†Amount in 51 cases not ascertainable.

‡Amount in 8 cases not ascertainable.

§Amount in 73 cases not ascertainable.

¶Amount in 139 cases not ascertainable.

Number of suits pending each year under the general jurisdiction.

1880	442
1881	372
1882	432
1883	722
1884	276
1885	192
1886	482
1887	391
1888	1,120
1889	1,187
1890	1,320
1891	1,194
1892	1,140

Number of suits brought each year under the Bowman act.

1884	217
1885	177
1886	858
1887	786
1888	4,562
1889	632
1890	866
1891	405
1892	724
Total	9,227

Total pending November 1, 1892. 7,868

The total number of cases, under all jurisdictions, now pending on the dockets of the Court of Claims is 21,909. This is an increase in the number pending over that of the previous year of 2,818.

The whole number of suits disposed of in various ways, including Indian depredation cases, during the past year is 1,214, so that the increase is more than twice the number disposed of.

Taking into consideration the facts disclosed by the above figures, they emphasize the suggestions made in the last report as to the future work of the Department of Justice and the Court of Claims. If a necessity existed, as was clearly shown by the former report, of an increased force in the Department of Justice and a remodeling of the Court of Claims, the facts herein demonstrate the necessity of such changes.

Credible information has reached this Department that in addition to the vast number of claims filed before committees in Congress, and not yet reported, large numbers are being obtained by agents soliciting them to be filed for the purpose of future transmission to the Court of Claims. It is impossible to determine either the number or the amount of this peculiar class of claims which will be filed. No other bureau of the Government needs to be in the possession of a more vigilant and active force than the Department of Justice in the Court of Claims.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1887, GIVING CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES CONCURRENT JURISDICTION WITH THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1887 (chap. 359, 24 Stats. at Large, p. 511), 991 suits have been brought under its provisions, of which 102 cases are still pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States.

During the year ending November 1, 1892, 40 petitions have been filed in the circuit and district courts, in which the amount involved is \$72,109.34, so far as the petitions show. In three cases the amount claimed is not stated.

At present there are 9 suits pending on appeal taken by the defendant in the circuit court of appeals, and 1 case pending on appeal taken by the petitioner. In the Supreme Court of the United States 14 cases are pending on appeal taken by the Government, and 2 cases pending on appeal taken by the petitioners.

During the past year 12 cases were decided adversely to the Government in the circuit and district courts, in which the amount claimed was \$23,664.48, while

the amount allowed was but \$7,284.26. One case has been decided by the circuit court of appeals, and 6 cases by the Supreme Court of the United States since the passage of the act of March 3, 1887.

Under the terms of this act, the labor of the Department is greatly increased. Dockets of all suits are kept, the evidence is sought from the various Departments of the Government and transmitted to the district attorneys. In case of decisions adverse to the Government, the transcript of the record, including the pleadings, evidence, findings of fact and opinion of the court, are examined, and the district attorneys advised as to appeals.

In conclusion, I respectfully call attention to and renew the suggestions in my last report (pp. 7, 8), relative to the necessity for a reprint of the Court of Claims reports, in order that the United States judges, district attorneys, and others requiring them may be supplied.

Very respectfully.

JOHN B. COTTON,
Assistant Attorney-General.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1892.

SIR: Referring to your letter dated December 10, 1892, office letter addressed to you December 10, 1892, and to your letter dated December 10, 1892, I now have the honor to inclose herewith a tabulated statement giving all of the information requested by you in connection with the number, location, title, limit of cost, amount of appropriation, amount asked in the "estimates of appropriations," amount expended to December 1, 1892; amount expended from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892; amount expended from October 1, 1892, to December 1, 1892; amount expended from January 1, 1892, to December 1, 1892; amount expended from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892; amount of contract liabilities existing December 1, 1892; dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of works embraced in existing contracts; balance of appropriations remaining available December 1, 1892; cases in which properties for sites have not yet been paid for; condition of sketch plans, working drawings, etc., December 1, 1892; buildings completed between October 1, 1891, and December 1, 1892; condition of the work on the buildings in course of construction; special explanatory remarks in such cases as are necessary for a full understanding of the same; total footings of columns of figures under the captions specified, in regard to sites and public buildings authorized to be acquired and erected under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations.

I regret that the statement could not have been furnished to you at an earlier date, but for the reason, as the statement itself shows, the information called for is practically a condensed statement of the entire records, books, and work of this office, which has entailed much labor and necessarily required considerable time, and again, during its preparation, some of the more experienced employes who were engaged upon it were necessarily absent on account of sickness, and another on account of death in his family.

In the event of your having said statement printed, I would request that you send a half-dozen copies to this office for official use.

The statement shows that December 1, 1892, there was a balance of \$6,413,299.01 actually available; that is, free from any restrictions imposed by law, etc., against which expenditures or contract liabilities could be charged.

From December 1 to December 29, 1892, inclusive, said balance was reduced by expenditures authorized and contract liabilities actually established, aggregating \$608,283.36.

It is proper that I should state that between this date and the date when the sundry civil bill becomes a law, necessarily before March 4, 1893, a considerable portion of the balance remaining available will be covered by contract liabilities which will be established between this and said date.

If there is any further information that you desire in regard to the matter, I shall be pleased to furnish the same.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES P. LOW,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

No.	Location and title of building.	Limit of cost of site and building prescribed by law.	Aggregate amount of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount yet to be appropriated under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount asked in the estimates of appropriations 1893-'94, under the prescribed limit of cost for continuation or completion.
1	Aberdeen, Miss., court-house, post-office, etc.	\$79,000.00	\$79,000.00	-----	-----
2	Abingdon, Va., court-house, post-office, etc.	87,000.00	87,000.00	-----	-----
3	Akron, Ohio, post-office (D)	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
4	Alaska Territory, construction, repair, and preservation public buildings.	21,000.00	21,000.00	-----	-----
5	Alaska Territory, construction and repair of buildings.	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----	-----
6	Alaska Territory, custom-house, Mary Island and Sand Point (A).	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----	-----
7	Alexandria, La., post-office (D)	60,000.00	60,000.00	-----	-----
8	Allegheny, Pa., post-office (not yet secured) (B).	250,000.00	235,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
9	Asheville, N. C., court-house and post-office.	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
10	Ashland, Wis., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
11	Atchison, Kans., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
12	Atlanta, Ga., court-house and post-office.	135,000.00	135,000.00	-----	-----
13	Auburn, N. Y., post-office, court-house, etc.	202,000.00	202,000.00	-----	-----
14	Augusta, Ga., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).	152,000.00	152,000.00	-----	-----
15	Augusta, Me., post-office, court-house, etc.	197,000.00	197,000.00	-----	-----
16	Aurora, Ill., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
17	Baltimore, Md., post-office, court-house, etc.	2,565,335.00	2,092,444.38	472,890.62	25,000.00
18	Baton Rouge, La., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
19	Bay City, Mich., court-house, post-office, and custom-house	200,000.00	200,000.00	-----	-----
20	Beatrice, Nebr., post-office	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----	-----
21	Beaver Falls, Pa., post-office (D)	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----	-----
22	Binghamton, N. Y., post-office, court-house, etc.	153,000.00	153,000.00	-----	-----
23	Birmingham, Ala., court-house and post-office.	335,000.00	335,000.00	-----	-----
24	Bloomington, Ill., post-office (D)	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
25	Bridgeport, Conn., post-office	150,000.00	150,000.00	-----	-----
26	Brooklyn, N. Y., post-office	1,913,594.12	1,913,594.12	-----	-----
27	Brownsville, Tex., court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	55,000.00	55,000.00	-----	-----
28	Buffalo, N. Y., post-office (C)	600,000.00	600,000.00	-----	-----
29	Burlington, Iowa, post-office	125,000.00	125,000.00	-----	-----
30	Calro, Ill., custom-house (elevator) (A).	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	-----
31	Camden, Ark., post-office (D)	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----	-----
32	Camden, N. J., post-office, custom-house, etc.	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
33	Canton, Ohio, post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----

Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount of contract liabilities existing (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) Dec. 1, 1892.	Balance of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost remaining actually available Dec. 1, 1892.	No.
\$79,000.00	\$236.18	-----	\$236.18	\$236.18	-----	-----	1
87,000.00	893.50	-----	189.50	893.50	-----	-----	2
10,251.01 325.00	10,247.97	----- \$325.00	100.00 325.00	10,147.97	\$320.00 4,528.70	\$64,428.99 16,146.30	3 4
7,125.00	2,087.78	-----	2,087.78	1,565.78	7,875.00	-----	5
14,896.85	14,896.85	-----	14,896.85	14,896.85	53.15	50.00	6
3,831.90 138.92	138.92	-----	138.92	3,800.00 138.92	250.00 350.00	55,918.10 234,511.08	7 8
86,180.85	13,928.51	2,594.90	6,371.74	23,283.70	12,639.01	1,180.14	9
11,743.33	3,461.75	1,298.80	3,700.58	9,638.96	73,055.86	15,200.81	10
24,702.32	3,924.14	2,521.88	2,799.17	18,029.72	57,264.12	18,033.56	11
126,350.21	12,379.40	952.18	5,153.00	10,076.02	1,436.43	7,211.36	12
197,454.93	5,980.01	6.60	3,160.97	6,079.42	2,194.75	2,350.32	13
151,273.24	989.00	-----	854.00	7,812.92	440.00	286.76	14
196,264.25	411.00	-----	180.29	504.98	-----	735.75	15
22,585.04 2,082,035.00	22,572.78 5,076.96	----- 6.30	1,640.17 4,458.44	22,572.78 5,878.87	250.00 907.80	77,164.96 9,501.58	16 17
16,004.06	15,646.25	286.50	15,411.50	819.71	300.00	83,695.94	18
138,969.23	69,248.81	6,722.97	68,499.84	59,281.21	729.50	60,401.27	19
30,618.80	3,947.63	9,843.68	16,097.89	18,947.63	31,723.91	2,657.29	20
11,072.77	72.77	11,000.00	11,072.77	72.77	200.00	38,727.23	21
153,000.00	6,377.12	-----	-----	12,235.40	-----	-----	22
261,699.40	66,393.57	18,311.82	53,016.51	81,800.66	66,673.37	6,627.23	23
10,562.55	10,226.51	225.00	10,451.51	9,845.29	250.00	64,187.45	24
141,620.95	12,684.00	-----	7,776.20	27,097.67	8,161.00	218.05	25
1,884,514.02	256,427.76	3,757.00	181,355.93	278,844.47	27,413.33	1,666.77	26
54,114.46	43,981.00	5,430.80	37,169.96	43,806.10	255.00	630.54	27
477,884.45	477,202.50	-----	477,242.40	477,242.40	-----	122,115.55	28
23,627.41	21,620.11	1,956.30	23,602.68	20,741.88	490.50	100,942.09	29
9,802.45	9,781.45	6.60	9,802.45	52.05	-----	197.55	30
4,137.48	4,100.00	-----	4,100.00	37.48	100.00	20,762.52	31
34,100.78	21.94	-----	4.94	676.35	375.00	65,524.22	32
63,887.58	26,525.21	12,997.37	37,361.54	3,679.31	19,173.82	16,938.60	33

Location and title of building.	The dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of the work embraced in each existing contract.	Condition of the sketch plans or working drawings for the building.
Aberdeen, Miss., court-house, post-office, etc.		All completed
Abingdon, Va., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
Akron, Ohio, post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all drawings required.
Alaska Territory, construction, repair, and preservation public buildings.		All completed
Alaska Territory, construction and repair of buildings.		do
Alaska Territory, custom-house, Mary Island and Sand Point (A).	June 31, 1892	do
Alexandria, La., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all drawings required.
Allegheny, Pa., post-office (not yet secured) (B).		do
Asheville, N. C., court-house and post-office.	Heating, June 30, 1892; approaches, Dec. 31, 1892; erection and completion, May 1, 1891.	No further drawings required.
Ashland, Wis., post-office	Nov. 15, 1893	Full-sized details for interior finish and heating apparatus required.
Atchinson, Kans., post-office	Erection and completion, May 24, 1893.	do
Atlanta, Ga., court-house and post-office.		All completed
Auburn, N. Y., post-office, court-house, etc.		do
Augusta, Ga., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		do
Augusta, Me., post-office, court-house, etc.		do
Aurora, Ill., post-office		All drawings above foundations required.
Baltimore, Md., post-office, court-house, etc.		All completed
Baton Rouge, La., post-office		Sketch plans made, all other drawings to be made.
Bay City, Mich., court-house, post-office, and custom-house.		Plan of approaches and full-sized details of interior finish to be made.
Beatrice, Nebr., post-office		Heating drawings to be made.
Beaver Falls, Pa., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all drawings required.
Binghamton, N. Y., post-office, court-house, etc.		All completed
Birmingham, Ala., court-house and post-office.	Interior finish, Dec. 31, 1892; iron work, Apr. 1, 1891; heating apparatus, Mar. 1, 1893; plumbing, etc., Sept. 14, 1892.	do
Bloomington, Ill., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all drawings required.
Bridgeport, Conn., post-office	Heating apparatus, Nov. 24, 1891.	All completed
Brooklyn, N. Y., post-office	Unsettled balance for erection due.	do
Brownsville, Tex., court-house, custom-house, and post-office.		do
Buffalo, N. Y., post-office (C)		Sketch plans and all drawings required.
Burlington, Iowa, post-office		Drawings for superstructure half done; interior finish and heating apparatus to be made.
Cairo, Ill., custom-house (elevator) (A).		All completed
Camden, Ark., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all drawings to be made.
Camden, N. J., post-office, custom-house, etc.		All drawings finished except heating.

Buildings completed between Oct. 1, 1891, and Dec. 1, 1892.	Condition of work on buildings.	Special explanatory remarks.
	Completed and occupied.....	\$236.18 transferred to surplus fund June 30, 1892.
	do	\$189.50 transferred to surplus fund June 30, 1892.
	Building not begun	
	Buildings occupied	Other work to be undertaken
	do	\$3,523.17 to be covered into Treasury, by act Aug. 5, 1892.
Mary Island and Sand Point, custom-house.	Completed and occupied.....	Balance will probably be carried to surplus fund before June 30, 1893.
	Building not begun	
	do	Proposal for sale of site will be accepted in few days.
Asheville, N. C., court-house and post-office.	Completed and occupied.....	
	Basement masonry completed	Contract for erection and completion except plumbing and heating apparatus.
	do	Contract for erection and completion except heating apparatus.
Atlanta, Ga., extension and additional story.	Extension completed, building occupied.	
	Completed and occupied.....	
	do	
	do	
	Building not begun	Advertisement published for proposals for foundations.
	Completed and occupied.....	
	Building not begun	
	Building under roof.....	Contract for interior finish will be awarded in a few days.
	Second-story masonry nearly all set.	
	Building not begun	
	Completed and occupied.....	Transferred to surplus fund.
	Will be completed in about ninety days.	
	Building not begun	
Bridgeport, Conn., post-office.	Completed and occupied.....	
Brooklyn, N. Y., post-office.	do	
Brownsville, Tex., court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	do	
	Building not begun	Limit of cost of building not fixed.
	General excavation complete	Basement and area walls under contract.
	Elevator complete and in use	
	Building not begun	
	do	

Location and title of building.	Limit of cost of site and building prescribed by law.	Aggregate amount of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount yet to be appropriated under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount asked in the estimates of appropriations 1893-94, under the prescribed limit of cost for continuation or completion.
Carson City, Nev., court-house, post-office, etc.	\$146,000	\$146,000		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, post-office	130,000	130,000		
Charleston, S. C., post-office, court-house, etc.	450,000	400,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Charleston, S. C., custom-house (wharf).	223,000.00	223,000.00		
Charleston, W. Va., post-office, court-house, etc. (enlargement) (A).	52,000.00	52,000.00		
Charlotte, N. C., court-house and post-office (A).	92,000.00	92,000.00		
Chattanooga, Tenn., court-house, post-office, etc.	275,000.00	275,000.00		
Chester, Pa., post-office	80,000.00	80,000.00		
Chicago, Ill., appraisers' stores	455,000.00	455,000.00		
Chicago, Ill., repairs custom-house and sub-treasury buildings.	399,011.51	399,011.51		
Chicago, Ill., Government buildings, World's Columbia Exposition.	400,000.00	400,000.00		
Cincinnati, Ohio, custom-house and post-office, painting and repairs.	20,000.00	20,000.00		
Clarksburg, W. Va., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).	85,000.00	90,000.00		
Clarksville, Tenn., post-office (site not selected) (B).	35,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio, custom-house repairs.	30,000.00	30,000.00		
Columbus, Ohio, custom-house, post-office, etc.	324,000.00	324,000.00		
Columbus, Ga., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00		
Council Bluffs, Iowa, post-office, etc.	250,000.00	250,000.00		
Dallas, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc. (original building and extension.	291,000.00	291,000.00		
Danville, Ill., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00		
Davenport, Iowa, post-office	100,000.00	109,000.00		
Dayton, Ohio, post-office, etc.	161,200.00	161,200.00		
Denver, Colo., court-house, post-office, etc.	635,000.00	635,000.00		
Des Moines, Iowa, court-house and post office.	333,000.00	333,000.00		
Detroit, Mich., court-house, post-office, etc.	1,500,000.00	1,475,000.00	25,000.00	
Duluth, Minn., court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	270,000.00	270,000.00		
Eastport, Me., custom-house and post-office.	117,971.70	117,971.70		
Ellis Island, N. Y., improvements for immigration purposes.	632,000.00	632,000.00		
El Paso, Tex., custom-house, post-office, and court-house.	200,000.00	200,000.00		

Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount of contract liabilities existing (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) Dec. 1, 1892.	Balance of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost remaining actually available Dec. 1, 1892.	No.
\$140,022.58	86,917.27	-----	\$1,826.59	\$7,189.14	35,785.20	\$192.22	34
43,761.50	8,947.56	86,217.52	16,745.43	3,644.02	2,965.30	83,273.20	35
268,980.44	86,170.19	20,240.51	91,085.11	68,023.32	88,818.45	42,251.11	36
202,645.07	12,590.59	1,485.00	12,471.54	18,110.05	20,325.95	28.98	37
51,667.23	109.02	-----	79.34	621.78	-----	332.77	38
91,796.00	13,698.52	-----	13,675.72	14,188.99	-----	204.00	39
267,137.61	84,547.75	14.70	53,190.57	113,257.72	7,400.00	462.39	40
17,067.00	16,416.17	555.00	16,971.17	16,412.67	275.00	62,688.00	41
451,748.61	43,507.04	-----	23,005.69	80,227.56	2,290.00	961.29	42
350,343.85	55,557.75	1,485.70	20,693.80	59,386.60	10,598.60	38,069.06	43
327,810.87	296,293.85	29,291.90	274,911.25	257,577.98	52,778.40	19,410.73	44
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,896.50	1,103.50	45
84,902.78	1,577.00	-----	1,433.00	154.00	{ *5,000.00 } 10.00	87.22	46
41.00	-----	41.00	-----	-----	-----	9,959.00	47
27,999.12	3,210.97	-----	989.55	6,900.96	-----	2,000.88	48
324,000.00	2,540.00	-----	-----	2,545.94	-----	-----	49
14,193.41	14,193.41	-----	14,137.94	14,055.47	354.27	85,452.32	50
250,000.00	34.39	-----	1,017.80	1,017.80	-----	-----	51
144,391.55	2,164.79	690.21	1,921.64	1,759.15	-----	146,608.45	52
26,981.45	20,755.08	6,171.09	26,926.17	17,988.36	6,102.90	66,915.65	53
9,936.20	9,256.01	-----	3,410.49	9,045.94	350.00	89,719.80	54
160,105.70	9,616.07	-----	4,173.54	19,369.56	970.50	123.80	55
593,822.16	94,869.31	18,727.96	108,266.29	52,467.42	29,124.09	12,053.75	56
333,000.00	79.90	-----	79.90	105.74	-----	-----	57
734,428.96	92,121.93	11,167.39	77,189.89	91,276.47	252,488.90	488,082.14	58
124,051.26	77,872.89	21,339.32	93,073.80	37,522.68	46,450.26	99,498.48	59
106,227.56	29,198.02	5,136.16	23,970.10	61,249.82	9,622.20	121.92	60
586,532.32	269,263.21	21,402.39	194,205.09	334,160.36	44,553.10	914.58	61
188,110.04	94,537.30	2,663.06	27,206.71	98,612.90	10,314.94	1,275.02	62

* See note.

No.	Location and title of building.	The dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of the work embraced in each existing contract.	Condition of the sketch plans or working drawings for the building.
33	Canton, Ohio, post-office	Erecting superstructure, Jan. 31, 1893; heating apparatus, Dec. 11, 1892.	All drawings finished except interior finish.
34	Carson City, Nev., court-house, post-office, etc.		All completed
35	Cedar Rapids, Iowa, post-office	Basement and area work, Oct. 15, 1892.	All drawings above basement to be made.
36	Charleston, S. C., post-office, court-house, etc.	Jan. 13, 1893	All drawings finished except interior finish and approaches.
37	Charleston, S. C., custom-house (wharf).		All completed
38	Charlestown, W. Va., post-office, court-house, etc. (enlargement (A)).		do
39	Charlotte, N. C., court-house and post-office.		do
40	Chattanooga, Tenn., court-house, post-office, etc.	Heating apparatus, Jan. 14, 1893.	do
41	Chester, Pa., post-office		All drawings above excavations to be made.
42	Chicago, Ill., appraisers' stores		All completed
43	Chicago, Ill., repairs custom-house and subtreasury.	Elevators, Dec. 30, 1892.	do
44	Chicago, Ill., Government buildings, World's Columbian Exposition.	First and fifth branches, Aug. 3, 1892; second branch, June 5, 1892; third and fourth branches, June 5, 1892; naval observatory, Jan. 1, 1893; army building, Feb. 1, 1893.	do
45	Cincinnati, Ohio, custom-house and post-office, painting and repairs.	Feb. 17, 1893	
46	Clarksburg, W. Va., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		All completed
47	Clarksville, Tenn., post-office (site not selected) (B).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
48	Cleveland, Ohio, custom-house repairs.		All completed
49	Columbus, Ohio, court-house, post-office, etc.		do
50	Columbus, Ga., post-office		Drawings above basement in hand.
51	Council Bluffs, Iowa, post-office, etc.	Basement and area work, Nov. 30, 1892	All completed
52	Dallas, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc. (original building and extension).		All drawings finished except heating and elevator.
53	Danville, Ill., post-office		All drawings finished except interior finish and heating.
54	Davenport, Iowa, post-office		Drawings for basement in hand; all others to be made.
55	Dayton, Ohio, post-office, etc.		All completed
56	Denver, Colo., court-house, post-office, etc.	Approaches, June 30, 1892; heating apparatus, Oct. 16, 1892; iron stair, Apr. 1, 1892; decorating and painting, Oct. 1, 1892; interior finish, May 1, 1892.	
57	Des Moines, Iowa, court-house and post-office.		All completed
58	Detroit, Mich., court-house, post-office, etc.	Superstructure, Jan. 1, 1894; ironwork, Feb. 1, 1894.	Drawings to be made for interior finishing, heating, elevators, and approaches.

Buildings completed between Oct. 1, 1891, and Dec. 1, 1892.	Condition of work on buildings.	Special explanatory remarks.	No.
	Masonry practically complete and ready for roof.		33
	Completed and occupied.		34
	Basement masonry complete.		35
	Second story well advanced; third floor beams in place.		36
	Entire work nearing completion.		37
	Enlargement complete and occupied.		38
	Completed and occupied.		39
Chattanooga, Tenn., except heating.	Complete and partly occupied; heating appliances being supplied.		40
	Building not begun.	Dec. 27, 1892. Proposal for general excavation accepted.	41 ✓
Chicago, Ill., appraisers' stores.	Completed and occupied.	\$49,727.20 transferred to surplus fund under act May 27, 1890.	42
	Building occupied; repairs being made.		43
	Main building practically complete; auxiliary buildings under way.		44
	Building occupied; painting commenced.		45
	Completed and occupied.	Balance will probably be carried to surplus fund before June 30, 1893. \$5,000 of appropriation can not be used, by decision of First Comptroller.	46
	Proposals for sale of land invited.	Proposal for site received. Will probably be accepted in few days.	47
	Building occupied; repairs being made.		48
	Completed and occupied.	\$84.16 transferred to surplus fund.	49
	Building not begun.	Basement and area walls under advertisement.	50 ✓
	Completed and occupied.	\$2,235.38 transferred to surplus fund.	51
	Proposal will shortly be accepted for entire work of extension.		52
	Basement masonry practically complete.	Advertisement for superstructure, ready for interior finish, will be issued in a few days.	53
	Building not begun.	Dec. 27, 1892, proposal for general excavation accepted.	54 ✓
Dayton, Ohio, post-office.	Completed and occupied.		55
	Nearly completed; will be occupied shortly.	Elevator under advertisement.	56
	Completed and occupied.	\$78.40 transferred to surplus fund.	57
	Setting masonry, first story.	Of this appropriation and expenditure, \$100,364.29 was used on abandoned site and will correspondingly increase the amount to be appropriated.	58

No.	Location and title of building.	Limit of cost of site and building prescribed by law.	Aggregate amount of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount yet to be appropriated under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount asked in the estimates of appropriations 1893-'94 under the prescribed limit of cost for continuation or completion.
63	Emporia, Kans., post-office (site accepted but not yet paid for) (B).	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00		
64	Erie, Pa., court-house, post-office, etc.	261,000.00	261,000.00		
65	Fargo, N. Dak., post-office and court-house (D).	100,000.00	100,000.00		
66	Fort Dodge, Iowa, post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00		
67	Fort Scott, Kans., court-house and post-office.	110,000.00	110,000.00		
68	Fort Smith, Ark., court-house post-office, etc.	116,000.00	116,000.00		
69	Fort Smith, Ark., jail	55,000.00	55,000.00		
70	Fort Wayne, Ind., court-house, post-office, etc.	231,199.12	231,199.12		
71	Fort Worth, Tex., post-office	175,000.00	175,000.00		
72	Frankfort, Ky., court-house, post-office, etc.	136,429.18	136,429.18		
73	Fremont, Nebr., post-office	60,000.00	60,000.00		
74	Galesburg, Ill., post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00		
75	Galveston, Tex., custom-house, etc.	280,581.71	280,581.71		
76	Greensboro, N. C., court-house, post-office, etc.	66,500.00	66,500.00		
77	Greenville, S. C., court-house and post-office.	102,000.00	102,000.00		
78	Hannibal, Mo., post-office, etc.	136,000.00	136,000.00		
79	Harrisonburg, Va., court-house, post-office, etc.	112,500.00	112,500.00		
80	Haverhill, Mass., post-office, (selected but not yet paid for) (B).	75,000.00	75,000.00		
81	Helena, Ark., court-house and post-office.	75,000.00	75,000.00		
82	Hoboken, N. J., post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00		
83	Houlton, Me., custom-house and post-office.	50,000.00	50,000.00		
84	Houston, Tex., post-office, etc. (A)	90,000.00	90,000.00		
85	Huntsville, Ala., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).	100,000.00	100,000.00		
86	Indianapolis, Ind., court-house and post-office (additional land).	150,000.00	150,000.00		
87	Jackson, Mich., post-office	95,000.00	95,000.00		
88	Jackson, Tenn., court-house, post-office, etc.	68,000.00	68,000.00		
89	Jacksonville, Fla., post-office, custom-house, etc.	275,000.00	275,000.00		
90	Jefferson, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).	53,000.00	53,000.00		
91	Jefferson City, Mo., court-house, post-office, etc.	153,549.45	153,549.45		
92	Kalamazoo, Mich., post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00		
93	Kansas City, Mo., post-office and court-house.	1,200,000.00	750,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$250,000.00
94	Keokuk, Iowa, court-house, post-office, etc.	162,500.00	162,500.00		
95	Key West, Fla., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).	111,000.00	111,000.00		
96	Lacrosse, Wis., court-house, post-office, etc.	150,000.00	150,000.00		
97	Lafayette, Ind., post-office	80,000.00	80,000.00		
98	Lancaster, Pa., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00		
99	Lansing, Mich., post-office	125,000.00	125,000.00		
100	Leavenworth, Kans., court-house, post-office, etc.	187,460.65	187,460.65		
101	Lewiston, Me., post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00		

Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1, 1892, to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount of contract liabilities existing (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) Dec. 1, 1892.	Balance of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost, remaining actually available Dec. 1, 1892.	No.
856.84	814.59	-----	-----	856.84	89,600.00	8343.16	63
232,727.30	21.70	-----	-----	377.32	-----	8,272.70	64
4,452.94	4,076.62	8300.00	84,345.00	4,125.61	350.00	95,197.06	65
8,249.77	3,140.62	562.20	2,694.47	6,725.04	38,717.00	28,033.23	66
110,000.00	575.21	-----	570.21	642.71	-----	-----	67
116,000.00	86.77	-----	66.77	145.66	-----	-----	68
55,000.00	2,737.42	-----	1,536.92	6,705.20	-----	-----	69
231,199.12	491.39	-----	466.31	2,508.49	-----	-----	70
18,134.15	5,441.33	1,962.98	6,506.20	13,523.49	22,476.50	134,389.35	71
130,850.84	5.00	-----	-----	15.00	761.50	4,816.84	72
10,646.59	9,706.90	875.88	3,536.21	9,065.97	537.00	48,816.41	73
13,738.36	3,706.40	-----	2,635.06	12,416.54	225.00	60,988.64	74
236,644.97	20,514.34	4,306.00	24,333.69	26,000.01	11,869.41	2,077.33	75
66,500.00	468.27	-----	461.77	482.57	-----	-----	76
87,937.67	8,627.35	112.21	1,531.82	28,576.34	14,007.51	54.82	77
136,000.00	8.22	-----	8.22	124.77	-----	-----	78
112,500.00	111.80	-----	111.80	120.04	-----	-----	79
63.59	32.89	-----	22.03	52.73	20,225.00	54,711.41	80
62,684.24	22,780.30	2,609.23	15,913.91	39,813.95	3,830.44	8,495.32	81
57,289.57	22,407.09	2,319.85	15,451.66	13,956.10	17,677.79	32.64	82
9,171.02	1,518.84	259.89	814.77	2,489.75	150.00	40,678.96	83
89,650.95	575.18	-----	575.18	1,783.25	30.00	319.05	84
98,863.37	685.58	-----	-----	685.58	922.70	213.93	85
150,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	86
33,409.80	12,651.59	4,974.49	16,569.12	4,063.99	38,732.48	22,857.72	87
66,000.00	210.06	-----	210.06	210.06	-----	-----	88
64,110.49	5,163.88	15,073.96	19,246.64	4,623.21	135,917.13	7,972.38	89
52,877.30	6,941.05	-----	6,941.05	35.00	-----	122.70	90
153,549.45	101.22	-----	76.22	173.62	-----	-----	91
74,544.77	27,879.46	-----	20,585.43	42,505.07	420.00	35.23	92
470,097.76	466,734.85	3,314.73	18,725.51	459,753.47	4,056.21	275,846.03	93
162,500.00	-----	-----	-----	4,807.19	-----	-----	94
109,626.72	11,188.99	-----	1,906.59	10,330.30	-----	1,373.28	95
150,000.00	3,400.89	-----	3,016.86	3,825.53	-----	-----	96
34,368.48	8,513.25	6,014.70	13,522.86	2,942.28	36,305.52	9,326.00	97
96,729.71	35,223.57	109.56	12,023.03	56,676.82	2,549.00	721.29	98
50,277.14	30,347.58	1,107.45	30,785.26	19,957.70	68,458.06	6,264.80	99
183,247.85	86.70	3,087.70	3,170.65	1,426.45	4,049.03	163.77	100
16,247.44	16,009.97	195.00	16,195.00	52.44	250.00	58,502.56	101

* See note.

No.	Location and title of building.	The dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of the work embraced in each existing contract.	Condition of the sketch plans or working drawings for the building.
59	Duluth, Minn., court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	Superstructure, Feb. 17, 1893.	Drawings for interior finish being made.
60	Eastport, Me., custom-house and post-office.	Approaches, Dec. 13, 1892; heating apparatus, June 15, 1892; interior finish, Aug. 25, 1892.	All completed.
61	Ellis Island, N. Y., improvements for immigration purposes.	Heating apparatus, Sept. 12, 1892; other items of minor work, electric light work, Nov. 2, 1892.	do
62	El Paso, Tex., custom-house, post-office, and court-house.		
63	Emporia, Kans., post-office (site) accepted but not yet paid for (B).		No appropriation for building.
64	Erie, Pa., court-house, post-office, etc.		All completed.
65	Fargo, N. Dak., post-office and court-house (D).		Sketch plans made; all other drawings to be made.
66	Fort Dodge, Iowa, post-office.	Superstructure Sept. 5, 1893.	All drawings finished except interior finish and heating.
67	Fort Scott, Kans., court-house and post-office.		All completed.
68	Fort Smith, Ark., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
69	Fort Smith, Ark., jail.		do
70	Fort Wayne, Ind., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
71	Fort Worth, Tex., post-office.	Basement and area walls, Feb. 6, 1893.	All drawings above basement being made.
72	Frankfort, Ky., custom-house, post-office, etc.		All completed.
73	Fremont, Nebr., post-office.		Drawings finished except for interior finish, heating, and approaches.
74	Galesburg, Ill., post-office.		Working drawings for the complete building being made.
75	Galveston, Tex., custom-house, etc.		All complete.
76	Greensboro, N. C., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
77	Greenville, S. C., court-house, post-office.	Heating apparatus, Jan. 1, 1893.	do
78	Hannibal, Mo., post-office, etc.		do
79	Harrisonburg, Va., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
80	Haverhill, Mass., post-office (selected but not yet paid for) (B).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
81	Helena, Ark., court-house and post-office.	Erected and completed Apr. 1, 1892; Government completing at cost of contractors.	All completed.
82	Hoboken, N. J., post-office.	Erected and completed Apr. 1, 1892; heating approaches Jan. 18, 1893.	do
83	Houlton, Me., custom-house and post-office.		Drawings for entire work two-thirds done.
84	Houston, Tex., post-office, etc. (A).		All complete.
85	Huntsville, Ala., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		do
86	Indianapolis, Ind., court-house and post-office, additional land.		do
87	Jackson, Mich., post-office.	Superstructure Feb. 11, 1893 heating apparatus Jan. 21, 1893.	All drawings furnished except interior finish and approaches.
88	Jackson, Tenn., court-house, post-office, etc.		All completed.
89	Jacksonville, Fla., post-office, custom-house, etc.	Superstructure May 15, 1893. Iron work Oct. 9, 1893.	All drawings furnished except interior finish and heating.
90	Jefferson, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		All completed.

Buildings completed between Oct. 1, 1891, and Dec. 1, 1892.	Condition of work on buildings.	Special explanatory remarks.
	Masonry practically complete; roof being placed. Nearly complete	
	Building occupied	\$250,000 appropriated by Congress; \$22,000 transferred from head money.
El Paso, Tex., custom-house, post-office, and court-house.	Building not begun; no limit prescribed. Completed and occupied Building not begun	
	Foundations finished; basement masonry under contract.	
	Completed and occupied	\$522.71 transferred to surplus fund.
	do	\$66.77 transferred to surplus fund.
	do	\$1.35 transferred to surplus fund.
	do	\$466.31 transferred to surplus fund.
	Work well advanced on basement masonry.	
	Completed and occupied	
	Excavation complete; contract for building under roof awarded and canceled; work will be relet in a few days.	
	Building not begun	
Galveston (Tex.) custom-house.	Completed and occupied	
	do	\$461.77 transferred to surplus fund.
	do	
	do	\$6.32 transferred to surplus fund.
	do	\$111.80 transferred to surplus fund.
	Building not begun	Will be paid for in a few days.
	Nearly completed.	Heating apparatus under advertisement.
	Will be complete in about seventy-five days.	
	Building not begun.	
	Completed and occupied	
	do	
	Additional land purchased; building occupied. Basement masonry and first floor beams completed.	\$64.97 transferred to surplus fund.
	Completed and occupied	\$210.06 transferred to surplus fund.
	Putting in foundation	
	Completed and occupied	

No.	Location and title of building.	Limit of cost of site and building prescribed by law.	Aggregate amount of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount yet to be appropriated under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount asked in the estimates of appropriations 1893-'94, under the prescribed limit of cost for continuation or completion.
102	Lexington, Ky., post-office, etc.	\$163,000	\$163,000		
103	Lima, Ohio, post-office	60,000	60,000		
104	Lincoln, Nebr., court-house and post-office (improving grounds).	6,000	6,000		
106	Los Angeles, Cal., court-house, post-office, etc.	153,000.00	153,000.00		
106	Louisville, Ky., court-house, post-office, etc.	1,242,001.75	1,242,001.75		
107	Lowell, Mass., post-office	200,000.00	200,000.00		
108	Lynn, Mass., post-office, site located but not yet paid for (B).	125,000.00	125,000.00		
109	Macon, Ga., court-house, post-office, etc.	137,000.00	137,000.00		
110	Madison, Ind., post-office (D)	50,000.00	50,000.00		
111	Manchester, N. H., post-office, court-house, etc.	251,000.00	251,000.00		
112	Mankato, Minn., court-house and post-office.	100,000.00	100,000.00		
113	Marquette, Mich., court-house, post-office, etc.	100,000.00	100,000.00		
114	Martinsburg, W. Va., court-house and post-office.	75,000.00	75,000.00		
115	Memphis, Tenn., custom-house, court-house, and post-office; improvement of grounds.	1,000.00	1,000.00		
116	Meriden, Miss., post-office.	50,000.00	50,000.00		
117	Milwaukee, Wis., post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	1,272,025.00	1,272,025.00	400,000.00	
118	Minneapolis, Minn., post-office	641,514.56	641,514.56		
119	Minneapolis, Minn., post-office (repairs).	10,000.00	10,000.00		
120	Monroe, La., court-house and post-office.	75,000.00	75,000.00		
121	Montpelier, Vt., post-office and court-house.	160,000.00	160,000.00		
122	Nebraska City, Nebr., court-house, post-office, etc.	111,000.00	111,000.00		
123	New Albany, Ind., court-house and post-office.	104,000.00	104,000.00		
124	Newark, N. J., court-house and post-office.	650,000.00	450,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
125	New Bedford, Mass., custom-house and post-office.	150,000.00	150,000.00		
126	Newberne, N. C., post-office, court-house, and custom-house (D).	75,000.00	75,000.00		
127	Newburg, N. Y., post-office (D)	100,000.00	100,000.00		
128	New Haven, Conn., custom-house and post-office (additional land and extension) (B).	65,000.00	65,000.00		
129	New London, Conn., post-office and custom-house; site located but not yet paid for (B).	75,000.00	75,000.00		
130	New Orleans, La., custom-house and post-office (repairs).	167,959.00	167,959.00		
131	New York, N. Y., appraisers' warehouse, etc.	1,155,022.08	1,155,022.08		
132	New York, N. Y., custom-house, not paid for (B).	1,494,977.92	1,494,977.92		
133	New York, N. Y., court-house and post-office (elevator changes, stairs, etc.); \$5,000 balance due on site awaiting decision as to taxes.	65,000.00	65,000.00		
134	Norfolk, Va., court-house and post-office (D).	150,000.00	90,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
135	Omaha, Nebr., court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	1,200,000.00	800,000.00	400,000.00	200,000.00
136	Opelousas, La., court-house and post-office.	50,000.00	50,000.00		
137	Oshkosh, Wis., court-house, post-office, etc.	102,400.00	102,400.00		
138	Ottumwa, Iowa, post-office.	42,500.00	42,500.00		
139	Owensboro, Ky., post-office, etc.	50,000.00	50,000.00		
140	Oxford, Miss., court-house, post-office, etc.	67,142.86	67,142.86		

Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount of contract liabilities existing (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) Dec. 1, 1892.	Balance the appropriation made under the prescribed limit of cost remaining available Dec. 1892.
\$163,000.00 13,344.95 6,000.00	\$18,067.87 505.92 1,022.73	----- \$217.32	\$17,765.51 723.24	\$18,977.64 10,123.02 1,221.83	----- \$2.25	----- \$46,430
148,492.92	47,281.09	-----	32,051.36	50,939.50	975.30	3,531
1,222,674.56	90,244.34	13,082.54	83,620.62	99,171.13	18,517.65	809
35,547.23 205.48	22,654.29 98.11	4,274.25	15,966.61	23,186.28 98.11	83,459.37 26,625.00	80,993 98,169
131,527.24	4,549.53	-----	3,728.05	3,941.00	3,931.50	1,541
9,165.26 251,000.00	8,926.70 .98	162.00	9,089.70 .98	8,916.83 .98	200.00	40,634
10,303.72	9,471.33	508.59	9,979.92	7,751.43	11,349.50	78,346
100,000.00	551.91	-----	448.53	551.91	-----	-----
16,593.13	3,515.67	2,841.72	5,811.28	12,295.42	1,627.54	56,779
18.00	18.00	-----	18.00	18.00	250.00	732
7,624.37 410,335.69	7,074.40 10,067.69	505.00 3,640.73	7,579.40 12,672.65	6,719.37 5,126.13	200.00 5,799.95	42,175 855,889
641,199.70 9.87	6.46 9.87	-----	9.87	6.46	2,007.25	314 7,982
72,911.00	21,484.94	-----	2,079.96	40,145.31	-----	2,089
150,000.00	193.78	-----	169.78	305.46	-----	-----
111,000.00	609.94	-----	244.63	609.94	-----	-----
104,000.00	1,026.07	-----	31.67	1,026.07	-----	-----
186,901.55	46,595.02	26,344.60	38,751.80	52,427.35	104,913.35	158,185
133,835.86	48,992.11	985.91	34,998.27	49,828.14	11,371.47	4,792
8,421.74	955.44	455.00	1,021.83	7,966.74	250.00	66,328
36,885.59 650.34	36,518.07	325.00	36,843.07	36,518.07	350.00 23,150.00	62,764 41,289
43.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,225.00	49,731
143,359.10	6,615.19	-----	1,550.39	26,389.20	3,541.94	21,057
517,662.54	85,608.23	3,902.93	11,369.89	86,291.07	591,351.90	46,007
9,542.26	3,714.41	4,621.05	8,335.56	4,921.11	443.40	1,484,992
1,976.13	780.14	1,195.99	1,976.13	-----	19,572.92	43,450
41,532.80	41,431.13	-----	41,431.13	41,081.45	5,350.00	43,117
480,703.32	77,241.89	1,600.00	77,085.94	90,522.27	45,706.95	273,581
47,659.10	12,672.03	1,600.00	6,595.56	24,195.34	14.70	2,321
102,400.00	33.16	-----	33.16	682.56	-----	-----
42,500.00 50,000.00 67,142.86	23.13 267.29 405.02	-----	23.13 258.93 405.02	340.63 602.05 405.02	-----	-----

No.	Location and title of building.	The dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of the work embraced in each existing contract.	Condition of the sketch plan or working drawings for the building.
91	Jefferson City, Mo., court-house, post-office, etc.		All completed
92	Kalamazoo, Mich., post-office		do
93	Kansas City, Mo., post-office and court-house.		Basement and superstructure being made.
94	Keokuk, Iowa, court-house, post-office, etc.		All completed
95	Key West, Fla., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		do
96	Lacrosse, Wis., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
97	Lafayette, Ind., post-office	Erected and completed Dec. 31, 1892.	All drawings finished except heating.
98	Lancaster, Pa., post-office	Heating apparatus June 30, 1892.	All completed
99	Lansing, Mich., post-office	Erected and completed Dec. 31, 1892.	All drawings finished except heating.
100	Leavenworth, Kans., court-house, post-office, etc.	Elevator Oct. 1, 1892	All completed
101	Lewistown, Me., post-office		Drawings for entire building half done.
102	Lexington, Ky., post-office, etc.		All completed
103	Lima, Ohio, post-office		Drawings for superstructure half finished.
104	Lincoln, Nebr., court-house, and post-office (improving ground).		All completed
105	Los Angeles, Cal., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
106	Louisville, Ky., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
107	Lowell, Mass., post-office	Basement and area walls, Dec. 15, 1891; superstructure, Aug. 31, 1893.	Drawings for interior finish, heating, and approaches to be made.
108	Lynn, Mass., post-office, site located but not yet paid for (B).		Sketch plans and all drawings to be made.
109	Macon, Ga., court-house, post-office, etc.	General repairs, Jan. 15, 1893.	All completed
110	Madison, Ind., post-office (D)		Sketch plans in hand
111	Manchester, N. H., post-office, court-house, etc.		All completed
112	Mankato, Minn., court-house and post-office.	Basement and area walls, July 1, 1893.	Drawings for superstructure three-fourths done.
113	Marquette, Mich., court-house, post-office, etc.		All completed
114	Martinsburg, W. Va., court-house and post-office.	Nov. 1, 1892	All drawings finished, except heating.
115	Memphis, Tenn., custom-house, court-house, and post-office; improvement of grounds.	Dec. 26, 1892	All completed
116	Meriden, Miss., post-office		Drawings for entire building one-half done.
117	Milwaukee, Wis., post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	Excavation, June 18, 1892; fence, Sept. 10, 1892.	Drawings for superstructure one-half done.
118	Minneapolis, Minn., post-office		All completed
119	Minneapolis, Minn., post-office (repairs).	Small items of repairs; no limit.	do
120	Monroe, La., court-house and post-office.		do
121	Montpelier, Vt., post-office and court-house.		do
122	Nebraska City, Nebr., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
123	New Albany, Ind., court-house and post-office.		do
124	Newark, N. J., court-house and post-office.	Superstructure Oct. 4, 1893; iron work 75 days after walls are ready.	Drawings for interior finish, elevator, and approaches to be made.

Buildings completed between Oct. 1, 1891, and Dec. 1, 1892.	Condition of work on buildings.	Special explanatory remarks.	No.
Kalamazoo, Mich., post-office.	Completed and occupied.....	\$76.22 transferred to surplus fund.	91
	do.....		92
	Lot graded.....	Grading lot; Government took charge Oct. 18, 1892, contract for general excavation awarded.	93
	Completed and occupied.....	\$318.69 transferred to surplus fund.	94
	do.....		95
Lancaster, Pa., post-office.	do.....	\$3,016.86 transferred to surplus fund.	96
	Masonry nearly complete; placing roof.		97
	Completed and occupied.....		98
	First story masonry completed; extension under regulation; will be let in few days.	Contract for second story awarded.	99
	Completed and occupied.....		100
Los Angeles, Cal., court-house, post-office, etc.	Building not begun.....		101 ✓
	Completed and occupied.....	\$17,741.86 transferred to surplus fund.	102
	Building not begun.....		103 ✓
	Improving grounds complete; building occupied.		104
	Completed and occupied, except heating apparatus.	Contract for heating apparatus will be awarded in a few days.	105
Louisville, Ky., court-house, post-office, etc.	Completed and occupied.....	Advertisement for town clock will be issued in a few days.	106
	Basement masonry complete; cutting stone for superstructure.	Contractor failed to complete, and Government took charge; completed at contractor's expense.	107
	Building not begun.....	Site will be paid for in a few days.	108 ✓
	Completed and occupied; repairs being made.		109
	Building not begun.....		110 ✓
	Completed and occupied.....	98 cents transferred to surplus fund.	111
	Foundation complete; contract for basement masonry lately let.		112
	Completed and occupied.....	\$448.53 transferred to surplus fund.	113
	Basement masonry completed.....		114
	Building occupied; improvement of ground deferred.		115
	Building not begun.....		116 ✓
	General excavation complete; proposals basement masonry invited.	Limit increased by revenue from sale; basement and area walls under advertisement.	117
	Completed and occupied.....		118
	Repairs being made.....		119
	Completed and occupied.....		120
Monroe, La., court-house and post-office.	do.....	\$145.23 transferred to surplus fund.	121
	do.....	\$244.63 transferred to surplus fund.	122
	do.....	\$31.67 transferred to surplus fund.	123
New Bedford, Mass., custom-house and post-office.	Second-story masonry nearly complete.		124

No.	Location and title of building.	Limit of cost of site and building prescribed by law.	Aggregate amount of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount yet to be appropriated under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount asked in the estimates of appropriations 1893-'94, under the prescribed limit of cost for continuation or completion.
141	Paris, Tex., court-house and post-office.	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	-----	-----
142	Paterson, N. J., post-office; site not selected (B).	80,000.00	80,000.00	-----	-----
143	Pawtucket, R. I., post-office (D)	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
144	Peoria, Ill., post-office and court-house (A).	304,500.00	304,500.00	-----	-----
145	Philadelphia, Pa., mint (old additional story).	220,000.00	220,000.00	-----	-----
146	Philadelphia, Pa., mint, new; site being condemned (B).	2,000,000.00	798,624.91	\$1,201,375.09	\$500,000.00
147	Philadelphia, Pa., repairs to roof of custom-house.	5,140.00	5,140.00	-----	-----
148	Pittsburg, Pa., court-house and post-office.	1,900,600.00	1,900,600.00	-----	-----
149	Portland, Oregon, custom-house (D)	500,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
150	Portsmouth, Ohio, post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
151	Port Townsend, Wash., custom-house, post-office, etc.	240,000.00	240,000.00	-----	-----
152	Pueblo, Colo., post-office (D)	300,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
153	Quincy, Ill., post-office, court-house, etc.	180,290.00	180,290.00	-----	-----
154	Racine, Wis., custom-house and post-office (D).	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
155	Reidsville, N. C., post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----	-----
156	Richmond, Ky., post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
157	Richmond, Va., custom-house (enlargement only) (A).	196,500.00	196,500.00	-----	-----
158	Roanoke, Va., post-office; site selected but not paid for (B).	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
159	Rochester, N. Y., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).	589,500.00	589,500.00	-----	-----
160	Rockford, Ill., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
161	Rock Island, Ill., post-office (D)	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
162	Rockland, Me., custom-house (improvements).	3,000.00	3,000.00	-----	-----
163	Rome, Ga., post-office (D)	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----	-----
164	St. Albans, Vt., custom-house and post-office.	60,000.00	60,000.00	-----	-----
165	St. Joseph, Mo., post-office, etc.	361,200.00	361,200.00	-----	-----
166	St. Louis, Mo., custom-house (old enlargement).	170,000.00	170,000.00	-----	-----
167	St. Paul, Minn., custom-house (additional land).	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----	-----
168	St. Paul, Minn., post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	800,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	200,000.00
169	Sacramento, Cal., post-office, etc.	300,000.00	300,000.00	-----	-----
170	Saginaw, Mich., post-office	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
171	Salina, Kans., post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
172	San Antonio, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).	210,000.00	210,000.00	-----	-----
173	San Francisco, Cal., post-office, court-house, etc. (site and building) (C).	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	-----	-----
174	San Francisco, Cal., custom-house (extension) (A).	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----	-----
175	San Jose, Cal., post-office, etc.	200,000.00	200,000.00	-----	-----
176	Santa Fe, N. Mex., court-house, etc.	64,480.42	64,480.42	-----	-----
177	Savannah, Ga., court-house, post-office (D).	400,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00
178	Scranton, Pa., post-office, etc.	250,000.00	250,000.00	-----	-----

Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount of contract liabilities existing (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) Dec. 1, 1892.	Balance of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost remaining actually available Dec. 1, 1892.	No.
89,317.32	84,087.82	81,437.13	84,502.35	83,998.07	844,693.37	\$45,989.81	141
134.02	87.73	-----	88.65	76.35	300.00	79,565.98	142
24,055.84	9.60	24,000.00	24,000.00	50.07	250.00	50,094.16	143
304,246.66	9,878.52	-----	9,878.52	9,868.77	-----	253.94	144
220,000.00	1,375.00	-----	1,375.00	1,375.00	-----	-----	145
62.05	-----	-----	62.05	-----	2,000.00	796,562.86	146
5,140.90	.57	-----	.57	.57	-----	-----	147
1,898,297.87	236,167.77	8,664.00	134,185.57	354,920.74	11,258.67	43.66	148
160,907.85	180,376.35	500.00	180,247.75	407.85	900.00	88,192.15	149
67,763.89	32,980.43	4.00	16,877.15	45,879.64	7,189.15	76.96	150
213,360.68	63,332.16	10,284.10	49,084.32	66,754.43	26,417.21	232.11	151
1,439.82	995.25	390.00	793.00	790.32	350.00	98,210.18	152
189,290.00	41.65	-----	41.65	470.40	-----	-----	153
25,764.81	25,390.25	300.00	25,690.25	25,100.00	350.00	73,885.19	154
5,342.32	5,295.73	-----	5,295.73	5,023.11	75.00	19,582.68	155
16,554.94	16,099.94	455.00	16,549.66	15,879.59	586.50	57,858.56	156
195,373.63	1,430.45	-----	1,326.90	2,102.84	60.00	1,066.37	157
93.60	29.43	-----	-----	93.60	15,250.00	59,656.40	158
589,210.05	197.60	-----	120.80	812.23	200.00	89.95	159
20,446.12	19,945.33	455.00	20,400.33	19,491.12	350.00	79,203.88	160
10,054.96	9,528.87	455.00	9,983.87	66.10	253.00	64,692.04	161
2,679.50	3.76	-----	-----	983.26	-----	320.50	162
10,038.55	9,474.47	505.55	9,979.47	9,075.20	200.00	39,766.45	163
9,093.40	8,801.00	255.00	9,056.00	8,747.84	225.00	50,681.60	164
361,200.00	-----	-----	-----	2,832.94	-----	-----	165
164,402.40	18,683.32	100.90	5,399.88	25,788.67	615.00	4,982.60	166
65,000.00	64,943.87	-----	64,943.87	64,943.87	-----	-----	167
10,703.00	8,600.00	2,103.00	9,644.19	5,173.35	3,967.00	385,330.00	168
180,870.00	74,421.12	12,823.02	83,048.53	55,712.56	44,952.67	74,177.33	169
2,630.28	2,046.49	-----	2,083.25	968.91	400.00	96,969.72	170
16,374.87	2,560.39	741.00	2,368.03	14,674.79	250.00	58,375.13	171
209,954.92	8,370.00	-----	8,295.35	8,600.94	-----	45.08	172
150,711.29	1,044,347.61	6,070.00	1,050,153.38	274.10	-----	199,288.71	173
10,499.43	4,978.14	-----	801.12	10,487.14	-----	4,500.57	174
55,944.82	6,295.23	8,808.86	24,143.39	3,425.66	81,403.92	62,651.26	175
64,460.42	57.51	-----	57.51	57.51	-----	-----	176
111,464.49	1,699.28	-----	999.70	57,515.97	560.00	87,975.51	177
168,859.67	83,890.04	13,135.00	82,922.79	74,922.76	22,054.67	59,085.66	178

No.	Location and title of building.	The dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of the work embraced in each existing contract.	Condition of the sketch plans or working drawings for the building.
125	New Bedford, Mass., custom-house and post-office.	Erection and completion Jan. 1, 1892; Approved Aug. 1, 1892; heating apparatus May 1, 1892.	All completed
126	Newbern, N. C., post-office, court-house, and custom-house (D).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
127	Newburg, N. Y., post-office (D).		do
128	New Haven, Conn., custom-house and post-office (additional land and extension) (B).		do
129	New London, Conn., post-office and custom-house; site located, but not yet paid for (B).		do
130	New Orleans, La., custom-house and post-office (repairs).	Several small items without limit.	All completed
131	New York, N. Y., appraiser's warehouse, etc.	Jan. 31, 1894	Drawings for plumbing, heating, elevator, and approaches to be made.
132	New York, N. Y., custom-house, not paid for (B).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
133	New York, N. Y., court-house and post-office (elevator changed, stairs, etc.); \$6,000 balance due on site awaiting decision as to taxes.	Many items, time not given.	All completed
134	Norfolk, Va., court-house and post-office (D).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
135	Omaha, Nebr., court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	Basement and area walls Aug. 30, 1892; iron work July 30, 1893.	Drawings for superstructure one-half done.
136	Opelousas, La., court-house and post-office.		All completed
137	Oshkosh, Wis., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
138	Ottumwa, Iowa, post-office		do
139	Owensboro Ky., post-office, etc.		do
140	Oxford, Miss., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
141	Paris, Tex., custom-house and post-office.	May 30, 1893.	All drawings finished except interior finish, heating, and approaches.
142	Paterson, N. J., post-office; site not selected (B).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
143	Pawtucket, R. I., post-office (D)		do
144	Peoria, Ill., post-office and court-house (A).		All completed.
145	Philadelphia, Pa., mint (old additional story).		do
146	Philadelphia, Pa., mint, new; site being condemned (B).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
147	Philadelphia, Pa., repairs to roof of custom-house.		No drawings required.
148	Pittsburg, Pa., court-house and post-office.		No further drawings required.
149	Portland, Oregon, custom-house (D).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
150	Portsmouth, Ohio, post-office	May 30, 1892.	All completed
151	Port Townsend, Wash., custom-house, post-office, etc.	Heating apparatus, Dec. 31, 1892; interior finish, Dec. 31, 1892; plumbing, Oct. 2, 1892.	do
152	Pueblo, Colo., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
153	Quincy, Ill., post-office, court-house, etc.		All completed.
154	Racine, Wis., custom-house and post-office (D).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
155	Reidsville, N. C., post-office, court-house, and custom-house.		All completed
156	Richmond, Ky., post-office		All drawings above basement to be made.
157	Richmond, Va., custom-house (enlargement only) (A).		All completed

Buildings completed between Oct. 1, 1891, and Dec. 1, 1892.	Condition of work on buildings.	Special explanatory remarks.	No.
	Completed; will be occupied shortly.		126
	Building not begun	Sketch plans will be made as soon as possible.	126 ✓
	do	do	127 ✓
	do		128 ✓
	do		129 ✓
	Building occupied; repairs being made.		130
	Site cleared; contract let for erection of building.		131
	Building not begun	Condemnation proceedings; further Congressional legislation necessary.	132 ✓
	Work of repairs being made.		133
	Building not begun		134 ✓
	Basement, masonry, and iron work approaching completion.		135
Opelousas, La., courthouse and post-office.	Completed and occupied		136
	do	\$33.16 transferred to surplus fund.	137
	do	\$23.13 transferred to surplus fund.	138
	do	\$258.93 transferred to surplus fund.	139
	do	\$405.02 transferred to surplus fund.	140
	Contract awarded Nov. 23, 1892, for erection of building.		141
	Building not begun		142 ✓
	do		143 ✓
	Building occupied; elevator finished and in use.	\$178,124.91 transferred to new appropriations, under act Aug. 5, 1892.	144
	No work to be done (see New mint)	\$178,124.91 appropriated for old building transferred to new by act Aug. 5, 1892.	145
	Building not begun	57 cents transferred to surplus fund.	146 ✓
	Repairs to roof finished		147
	Completed and occupied		148
	Building not begun		149 ✓
Portsmouth, Ohio, post-office.	Completed and occupied		150
	Nearing completion		151
	Building not begun	\$41.65 transferred to surplus fund.	152 ✓
	Completed and occupied		153
	Building not begun		154 ✓
	do		155 ✓
	Excavation well advanced		156
	Enlargement finished; building and extension occupied.		157

No.	Location and title of building.	Limit of cost of site and building prescribed by law.	Aggregate amount of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount yet to be appropriated under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount asked in the estimates of appropriations 1893-'94, under the prescribed limit of cost for continuation or completion.
179	Sadalia, Mo., post-office.....	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00		
180	Sheboygan, Wis., custom-house and post-office.	50,000.00	50,000.00		
181	Sioux City, Iowa, court-house, post-office, and custom-house (D).	250,000.00	165,000.00	\$85,000.00	\$85,000.00
182	Sioux Falls, S. Dak., court-house and post-office.	150,000.00	115,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
183	South Bend, Ind., post-office.....	75,000.00	75,000.00		
184	Springfield, Mass., post-office, etc. (A).	150,000.00	150,000.00		
185	Springfield, Mo., court-house and post-office.	150,000.00	150,000.00		
186	Springfield, Ohio, post-office, etc. (A).	148,000.00	148,000.00		
187	Statesville, N. C., court-house and post-office.	77,500.00	77,500.00		
188	Staunton, Va., post-office (D).....	75,000.00	75,000.00		
189	Stockton, Cal., post-office (D).....	75,000.00	75,000.00		
190	Supervising Architect, building for office.	25,000.00	25,000.00		
191	Syracuse, N. Y., post-office, court-house, and for vaults under sidewalks, etc.	401,140.45	401,140.45		
192	Tallahassee, Fla., court-house and post office.	75,000.00	75,000.00		
193	Taunton, Mass., post-office (D).....	75,000.00	75,000.00		
194	Terre Haute, Ind., post-office, etc.	187,633.33	187,633.33		
195	Texarkana, Ark., and Tex., court-house and post-office.	110,000.00	110,000.00		
196	Toledo, Ohio, custom-house, court-house, etc.	427,000.00	427,000.00		
197	Troy, N. Y., post-office, court-house, etc.	500,000.00	450,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
198	Tyler, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).	58,000.00	58,000.00		
199	Vaults, San Francisco, and New Orleans, for storage of silver.	60,000.00	60,000.00		
200	Vicksburg, Miss., court-house, post-office, and custom-house.	109,500.00	109,500.00		
201	Waco, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc.	108,873.88	108,873.88		
202	Washington, D. C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing (additional land).	15,350.35	15,350.35		
203	Washington, D. C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing (extension and repairs).	85,000.00	85,000.00		
204	Washington, D. C., purchase of Maltby House.	138,000.00	138,000.00		
205	Washington, D. C., purchase of Richards property.	155,000.00	155,000.00		
206	Washington, D. C., purchase of Butler property.	275,000.00	275,000.00		
207	Washington, D. C., post-office (site) ..	655,490.77	655,490.77		
208	Washington, D. C., post-office building.	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,500,000.00	500,000.00
209	Watertown, N. Y., post-office (A)	75,000.00	75,000.00		
210	Wheeling, W. Va., custom-house (repairs only).	27,500.00	27,500.00		
211	Wichita, Kans., post-office, court-house etc. (A)	208,000.00	208,000.00		
212	Williamsport, Pa., court-house, post-office, etc. (A)	225,000.00	225,000.00		
213	Wilmington, Del., court-house, post-office, etc.	250,000.00	250,000.00		
214	Wilmington, N. C., post-office, custom-house, etc. (A).	200,000.00	200,000.00		
215	Winona, Minn., court-house, post-office, etc.	160,000.00	160,000.00		
216	Worcester, Mass., post-office, etc.....	400,000.00	300,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00

Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount of contract liabilities existing (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) Dec. 1, 1892.	Balance of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost remaining actually available Dec. 1, 1892.	No.
\$45,212.19	\$15,750.46	\$544.91	\$6,428.87	\$19,522.27	\$4,302.10	\$485.71	179
12,965.33	12,375.01	455.00	12,830.01	11,880.33	200.00	36,914.87	180
21,114.43	21,000.00	-----	21,000.00	14.17	575.00	143,310.57	181
20,976.55	5,956.87	6,978.49	12,498.49	12,452.50	90,601.41	3,422.04	182
16,794.00	16,284.93	233.60	16,718.53	16,321.15	250.00	57,956.00	183
149,577.48	1,197.32	-----	1,185.50	1,197.32	-----	322.52	184
76,728.07	35,339.34	4,962.90	32,806.51	28,911.81	28,797.25	44,474.68	185
143,867.26	319.78	-----	5,218.92	980.42	598.30	3,534.44	186
65,784.07	2,661.08	1,896.60	3,128.97	10,696.49	10,662.11	1,053.82	187
13,965.68	13,449.99	455.00	13,904.89	12,951.00	250.00	60,784.22	188
17,617.56	17,892.35	-----	17,500.00	17,604.35	250.00	57,132.45	189
24,772.76	4,063.75	-----	-----	10,278.00	188.70	38.54	190
397,053.57	6,085.69	12,144.12	17,924.88	2,352.43	3,956.34	130.54	191
13,001.81	3,908.87	3,746.14	6,982.78	3,011.09	10,255.33	51,742.86	192
543.86	215.99	300.00	501.00	43.86	259.00	74,197.14	193
187,633.33	1,861.44	-----	1,861.44	3,217.15	-----	-----	194
100,759.98	22,202.61	-----	10,072.23	44,324.96	9,240.02	-----	195
427,000.00	251.87	-----	111.42	839.40	-----	-----	196
293,867.35	121,940.77	5,792.51	114,049.09	93,380.45	53,900.65	102,232.00	197
56,790.10	49.00	-----	6.00	49.00	-----	1,209.90	198
60,000.00	49.91	-----	49.91	49.91	-----	-----	199
103,430.12	1,577.57	88.55	807.96	5,835.01	4,895.00	1,174.88	200
106,873.88	191.71	-----	187.71	191.71	-----	-----	201
15,350.35	15,350.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	202
78,439.56	2,209.29	-----	-----	49,814.00	5,280.00	1,280.44	203
138,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	204
155,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	205
275,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	206
655,490.77	128,986.27	-----	117.02	654,413.77	-----	-----	207
34,670.69	24,180.84	1,813.60	24,408.87	16,288.96	107,477.69	357,851.62	208
72,802.07	11,320.78	1,500.00	7,082.00	30,377.89	2,138.20	59.73	209
28,540.39	835.24	-----	584.18	836.24	115.95	843.66	210
207,052.70	1,753.35	-----	1,427.98	2,353.86	715.00	232.80	211
221,364.15	10,963.32	-----	7,341.58	12,542.27	541.00	3,064.85	212
68,312.74	3,668.53	191.10	2,298.46	19,355.21	128,332.00	53,305.26	213
193,036.28	25,896.97	352.10	26,865.63	24,712.38	4,187.33	1,776.39	214
159,861.20	14,726.34	500.00	15,108.50	28,633.11	56.00	82.80	215
100,883.03	7,284.85	6,587.03	6,558.55	4,325.63	24,523.63	174,593.34	216

No.	Location and title of building.	The dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of the work embraced in each existing contract.	Condition of the sketch plan or working drawings for the building.
158	Roanoke, Va., post-office; site selected, but not paid for (B).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
159	Rochester, N. Y., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		All completed
160	Rockford, Ill., post-office		All drawings above excavation to be made.
161	Rock Island, Ill., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
162	Rockland, Me., custom-house (improvements).		No drawings required
163	Rome, Ga., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
164	St. Albans, Vt., custom-house and post-office.		Drawings for interior finish, heating, and approaches to be made.
165	St. Joseph, Mo., post-office, etc.		All completed
166	St. Louis, Mo., custom-house (old) enlargement.		do
167	St. Paul, Minn., custom-house (additional land).		No drawings required
168	St. Paul, Minn., post-office, court-house, and custom-house.		Drawings for superstructure nearly completed.
169	Sacramento, Cal., post-office, etc.	Dec. 30, 1892	Drawings for all work made.
170	Saginaw, Mich., post-office		All drawings above basement to be made.
171	Salina, Kans., post-office		Sketch plans approved; all other drawings to be made.
172	San Antonio, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		All completed
173	San Francisco, Cal., post-office, court-house, etc. (site and building) (C).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
174	San Francisco, Cal., custom-house (extension) (A).		All completed
175	San Jose, Cal., post-office, etc.	May 9, 1893	Drawings for interior finish, heating, and approaches to be made.
176	Santa Fe, N. Mex., court-house, etc.		All completed
177	Savannah, Ga., court-house, post-office (D).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
178	Scranton, Pa., post-office, etc.	May 8, 1892	Approach plan to be made
179	Sedalia, Mo., post-office	July 25, 1892	All completed
180	Sheboygan, Wis., custom-house and post-office.		Drawings for entire building half finished.
181	Sioux City, Iowa, court-house, post-office, and custom-house (D).		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
182	Sioux Falls, S. Dak., court-house and post-office.	Aug. 15, 1893	Drawings for interior finish and heating to be made.
183	South Bend, Ind., post-office		Drawings for building under roof one-third finished.
184	Springfield, Mass., post-office, etc. (A)		All completed
185	Springfield, Mo., court-house and post-office.	Jan. 1, 1893	Drawings for interior finish partly made.
186	Springfield, Ohio, post-office, etc. (A).		All completed
187	Statesville, N. C., court-house and post-office.	Dec. 10, 1892	do
188	Staunton, Va., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
189	Stockton, Cal., post-office (D)		do
190	Supervising Architect, building for office.		All completed
191	Syracuse, N. Y., post-office, court-house, and for vaults under sidewalks, etc.		do
192	Tallahassa, Fla., court-house and post-office.	Jan. 23, 1893	Drawings for interior finish, heating, and approaches to be made.
193	Taunton, Mass., post-office (D)		Sketch plans and all other drawings to be made.
194	Terre Haute, Ind., post-office, etc.		All completed
195	Texarkana, Ark., and Tex., court-house and post-office.		do

Buildings completed between Oct. 1, 1891, and Dec. 1, 1892.	Condition of work on buildings.	Special explanatory remarks.	No.
	Building not begun		158 ✓
	Completed and occupied		159
	Proposals for excavation invited		160
	Building not begun		161 ✓
	Improvement of grounds complete		162
	Building not begun		163 ✓
	do		164 ✓
	Completed and occupied		165
	Enlargement finished		166
St. Louis, Mo., enlargement, partly occupied.		\$64,943.87 covered into Treasury, act Aug. 5, 1892.	167
	Site cleared	Bids received for subbasement masonry.	168
	Completing roof	Advertisements will be issued for interior finish next.	169
	Building not begun		170 ✓
	do		171 ✓
	Completed and occupied		172
	Building not begun; limit of building not prescribed.	Limit of cost of building not fixed by law; further Congressional legislation necessary.	173 ✓
	Extension completed		174
	Concrete, granite footings, and foundation complete.		175
	Completed and occupied	\$57.51 transferred to surplus fund.	176
	Building not begun	Old site to be sold and proceeds to be applied to erection of new building.	177 ✓
	Placing and covering roof	Advertisements for interior finish will be published shortly.	178
	Completed and occupied		179 ✓
	Building not begun		180 ✓
	do		181 ✓
Statesville, N. C., court-house and post-office.	Basement masonry complete		182
	Building not begun		183 ✓
	Completed and occupied		184
	Masonry nearing completion		185
	Completed and occupied		186
	do		187
	Building not begun		188 ✓
	do		189 ✓
	Completed and occupied		190
	Building occupied; improvements newly completed.		191
Texarkana, Ark. and Tex., court-house and post-office.	Basement masonry well advanced.		192
	Building not begun		193 ✓
	Completed and occupied	\$1,861.44 transferred to surplus fund.	194
	do		195

No.	Location and title of building.	Limit of cost of site and building prescribed by law.	Aggregate amount of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount yet to be appropriated under the prescribed limit of cost.	Amount asked in the estimates of appropriations 1893-'94, under the prescribed limit of cost for continuation or completion.
217	York, Pa., post-office.....	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	-----	-----
218	Youngstown, Ohio, post-office (D)....	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
		155,000.00	155,000.00	-----	-----
	Total	52,990,554.81	46,876,289.10	\$6,114,265.71	\$2,845,000.00
MARINE HOSPITALS.					
1	Baltimore, Md., marine hospital.....	123,008.07	123,008.07	-----	-----
2	Boston, Mass., marine hospital (pest house, stables, carriage house).	4,200.00	4,200.00	-----	-----
3	Chicago, Ill., marine hospital (approaches and breakwater).	68,000.00	68,000.00	-----	-----
4	Detroit, Mich., marine hospital (isolating ward and enlargement).	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	-----
5	Evansville, Ind., marine hospital....	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----	-----
6	Key West, Fla., marine hospital (isolating ward and wharf).	3,006.00	3,000.00	-----	-----
7	Louisville, Ky., marine hospital (dead house).	1,200.00	1,200.00	-----	-----
8	Mobile, Ala., marine hospital (laundry machinery).	1,500.00	1,500.00	-----	-----
9	New Orleans, La., marine hospital (ward, electric-light plant, water main, and cistern).	16,000.00	16,000.00	-----	-----
10	Portland, Me., marine hospital (electric light plant).	6,000.00	6,000.00	-----	-----
11	San Francisco, Cal., marine hospital (new ward, heating apparatus, laundry machinery).	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----	-----
12	Vineyard Haven, Mass., marine hospital (alterations and additional land).	21,250.00	21,250.00	-----	-----
	Total	384,158.07	384,158.07	-----	-----
QUARANTINE STATIONS.					
1	Cape Charles quarantine station site, buildings, etc.	112,000.00	112,000.00	-----	-----
2	Delaware Breakwater quarantine station building, etc.	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----	-----
3	Gulf quarantine station building, etc.	20,500.00	20,500.00	-----	-----
4	Key West quarantine station site, building, etc.	88,000.00	88,000.00	-----	-----
5	Port Townsend quarantine station site, building, etc.	55,500.00	55,500.00	-----	-----
6	San Diego quarantine station site, building, etc.	55,500.00	55,500.00	-----	-----
7	San Francisco quarantine station hospital building.	121,500.00	121,500.00	-----	-----
8	South Atlantic quarantine station site, building, etc.	64,500.00	64,500.00	-----	-----
	Total	592,500.00	592,500.00	-----	-----
	Grand total of all sheets	53,967,212.88	47,852,947.17	\$6,114,265.71	\$2,845,000.00

Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1892.	Aggregate amount expended (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	Aggregate amount of contract liabilities existing (on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost) Dec. 1, 1892.	Balance of the appropriations made under the prescribed limit of cost remaining actually available Dec. 1, 1892.	No.
\$28,994.80 13,203.92	\$4,007.55 13,134.25	\$267.33	\$3,341.05 13,134.25	\$3,735.11 13,207.44	\$8,567.00 250.00	\$42,438.20 61,546.08	217 218
42,198.72	17,141.85	267.33	16,475.30	16,942.55	8,817.00	103,984.28	
\$2,888,249.43	6,307,001.45	484,115.62	5,078,683.63	6,037,344.58	3,118,129.95	10,869,910.72	
123,008.07 103.04	1,323.78 30.35	18.05	911.78 18.05	412.00 73.07		4,096.96	1 2
67,909.91	15,686.70		10,684.60	24,990.85	67.50	23.59	3
						10,000.00	4
99,570.73 49.10	14,384.13 49.10		5,754.80 49.10	47,800.17 25.93	375.00 2,750.00	54.27 200.90	5 6
18.86	18.86		18.86	18.86		1,181.14	7
						1,500.00	8
11,286.24	8,529.14		8,529.14	10,598.27	1,142.73	3,571.08	9
						6,000.00	10
9,923.45	9,923.45		9,721.60	262.70	25.00	20,051.55	11
1,616.66	1,497.25		1,497.25	1,210.91	33.25	19,600.09	12
313,486.06	51,842.76		37,185.18	85,392.76	4,393.48	66,278.53	
46,747.95	5,400.70		500.00	5,150.70		65,252.05	
17,524.29 45,236.95 11,963.73 27,966.44 33,833.92 3,500.00 1,039.56 29,966.78 713.97 102,916.56	1.88 11,963.73 26,741.55 3,500.00 18,583.59 270.23			1.88 11,759.64 6,079.09 3,500.00 23,200.73 270.23	9,786.88 2,911.75 267.50 24,256.40 55.00	2,451.87 8,536.27 23,287.89 50,692.94 562.85 18,528.44	2 3 4 5 6 7
6,778.08 38,300.73	553.18	500.00	6,415.46	293.71	7,901.40	11,519.84	8
366,488.92	67,014.86	1,257.73	70,040.15	37,868.60	45,178.93	180,832.15	
\$3,568,223.41	6,425,459.07	485,391.40	5,185,908.96	6,160,605.94	3,167,702.36	11,117,021.40	

No.	Location and title of building.	The dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of the work embraced in each existing contract.	Condition of the sketch plan or working drawings for the building.
196	Toledo, Ohio, custom-house, court-house, etc.		All completed
197	Troy, N. Y., post-office, court-house, etc.	Superstructure Nov. 6, 1892; roof work Jan. 30, 1893.	Drawings for interior finish, heating, and approaches in hand.
198	Tyler, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		All completed
199	Vaults, San Francisco and New Orleans, for storage of silver.		do
200	Vicksburg, Miss., court-house, post-office, and custom-house.	Dec. 10, 1892	do
201	Waco, Tex., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
202	Washington, D. C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing (additional land).		None required
203	Washington, D. C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing (extension and repairs).	Dec. 30, 1892	All completed
204	Washington, D. C., purchase of Maltby House.		None required
205	Washington, D. C., purchase of Richards property.		do
206	Washington, D. C., purchase of Butler property.		do
207	Washington, D. C., post-office (site)		do
208	Washington, D. C., post-office building.	Piling, etc., Nov. 3, 1892; concrete stone foundations, May 17, 1893.	Drawings for superstructure in hand.
209	Watertown, N. Y., post office (A)		All completed
210	Wheeling, W. Va., custom-house (repairs only).		do
211	Wichita, Kans., post-office, court-house, etc. (A).		do
212	Williamsport, Pa., court-house, post-office, etc. (A).		do
213	Wilmington, Del., court-house, post-office, etc.	Superstructure Aug. 16, 1894; iron work seventy-five days after Aug. 16, 1894.	Drawings for interior finish, heating, and approaches to be made.
214	Wilmington, N. C., post-office, custom-house, etc. (A).		All completed
215	Winona, Minn., court-house, post-office, etc.		do
216	Worcester, Mass., post-office, etc.	Basement and area walls Dec. 31, 1892; iron work, Jan. 15, 1893.	Drawings for interior finish, heating, and approaches to be made.
217	York, Pa., post-office	May 16, 1893	All drawings above basement to be made.
218	Youngstown, Ohio, post-office		Sketch plans approved; all other drawings to be made.
MARINE HOSPITALS.			
1	Baltimore, Md., marine hospital		All completed
2	Boston, Mass., marine hospital (pest house, stables, carriage house).		do
3	Chicago, Ill., marine hospital (approaches and breakwater).		do
4	Detroit, Mich., marine hospital (isolating ward and enlargement).		Drawings to be made
5	Evansville, Ind., marine hospital		All completed
6	Key West, Fla., marine hospital (isolating ward and wharf).	Oct. 16, 1892	do
7	Louisville, Ky., marine hospital (dead house).		do
8	Mobile, Ala., marine hospital (laundry machinery).		None required
9	New Orleans, La., marine hospital (ward, electric-light plant, water main, and cistern).	Small items without limit.	All completed
10	Portland, Me., marine hospital (electric-light plant).		None required

Buildings completed between Oct. 1, 1891, and Dec. 1, 1892	Condition of work on buildings.	Special explanatory remarks.	No.
	Completed and occupied.....	\$111.42 transferred to surplus fund.	196
	Masonry well advanced; setting roof iron in place.		197
	Completed and occupied.....		198
	Vaults complete.....	\$49.91 transferred to surplus fund.	199
	Completed and occupied.....		200
	do.....	\$187.71 transferred to surplus fund.	201
	Additional land secured.....		202
	Extension completed and occupied.....		203
	Building occupied.....		204
	do.....		205
	do.....		206
	Site secured.....	No definite sum prescribed for site; it is limited only by the cost.	207
	Foundation, piling, and concreting well advanced.		208
Watertown, N. Y., post-office.	Completed and occupied.....		209
	Repairs practically completed		210
	Completed and occupied.....		211
	do.....		212
	Basement masonry complete; stone being cut for superstructure.		213
	Completed and occupied.....		214
	do.....		215
	Basement masonry nearly complete; first tier beams set.		216
	Excavation complete; contract awarded Nov. 16, 1892, for basement, masonry, etc.		217
	Building not begun.....		218 ✓
	Completed and occupied.....	\$911.78 transferred to surplus fund.	1
	Work not begun.....		2
	Completed.....		3
	Work not begun.....		4
	Completed and occupied.....		5
	Work completed.....		6
	Work not begun.....		7
	do.....		8
	Work completed.....		9
	Work not begun.....		10

No.	Location and title of building.	The dates of expiration of the time stipulated for the completion of the work embraced in each existing contract.	Condition of the sketch plans or working drawings for the building.
MARINE HOSPITAL—continued.			
11	San Francisco, Cal., marine hospital (new ward, heating apparatus, laundry machinery).		All completed
12	Vineyard Haven, Mass., marine hospital (alterations and additional land).		do
QUARANTINE STATIONS.			
1	Cape Charles quarantine station site, buildings, etc.		All drawings to be made
2	Delaware Breakwater quarantine station, building, etc.	Oct. 1, 1892	Heating plans to be made
3	Gulf quarantine station, building, etc.		Drawings to be made for shelter house and coal shed.
4	Key West quarantine station site, building, etc.	Oct. 1, 1892	Drawings for coal house to be made.
5	Port Townsend quarantine station site, building, etc.		All drawings to be made
6	San Diego quarantine station site, building, etc.	Mar. 1, 1893	All completed
7	San Francisco quarantine station, hospital building.		do
8	South Atlantic quarantine station site, building, etc.	Nov. 30, 1892	do

SUMMARY.

Total number of—		
Buildings and other works embraced in the above statement		238
Custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, World's Columbian Exposition, etc., buildings	218	
Marine hospitals	8	
Quarantine stations	12	
		238
Aggregate amount of the various amounts prescribed by law as the "limits of cost" in all of the cases included in the above statement, excepting marine hospitals and quarantine stations	\$52,990,554.81	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts prescribed by law as the "limits of cost" for marine hospitals, included in the above statement	384,158.07	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts set aside from the appropriations made for quarantine stations to provide for work at the quarantine stations included in the above statements	592,500.00	
Total "limit of cost"	53,967,212.88	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limits of cost, in all of the cases embraced in the above statement, excepting marine hospitals and quarantine stations	\$46,876,296.10	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limits of cost for marine hospitals embraced in the above statement	384,158.07	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts of the appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, for quarantine stations embraced in the above statement	592,500.00	
Total appropriation to Dec. 1, 1892	47,852,947.17	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts remaining to be appropriated under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement	6,114,265.71	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts asked in the "estimates of appropriations, 1893-'94," to be appropriated under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement	2,845,000.00	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts that will remain to be appropriated under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement if the aggregate amount of the various amounts asked in the "estimates of appropriations, 1893-'94," in said cases, is appropriated during the second session of the Fifty-second Congress	3,269,265.71	
Aggregate amount of the various amounts of appropriations made to Dec. 1, 1892, under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement	47,852,947.17	
Aggregate amount expended or paid to Sept. 30, 1891, on account of the various amounts appropriated under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement	\$36,657,372.94	
Aggregate amount expended or paid from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892, on account of the various amounts appropriated under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement	6,425,459.07	
Aggregate amount expended or paid from Oct. 1, 1892, to Dec. 1, 1892, on account of the various amounts appropriated under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement	485,391.40	
Total amount expended or paid to Dec. 1, 1892	33,568,224.31	

Buildings completed between Oct. 1, 1891, and Dec. 1, 1892.	Condition of work on buildings.	Special explanatory remarks.	No.
	Work completed		11
	Land secured; minor repairs made		12
	Work not begun	\$39,847.25 expended by Supervising Surgeon-General to June 30, 1890.	1
	Detention barracks complete	\$45,236.96 expended by Supervising Surgeon-General to June 30, 1890.	2
	Pier heads, gang-way, etc., complete.		3
	Work complete	\$33,833.92 expended by Supervising Surgeon-General to Sept. 30, 1890.	4
	Work not begun	\$1,099.56 expended by Supervising Surgeon-General.	5
	Work nearing completion	\$713.97 expended by Supervising Surgeon-General to June 30, 1891.	6
	Complete and occupied; further proposals to be asked.		7
	do	\$39,300.73 expended by Supervising Surgeon-General.	8

SUMMARY.

Aggregate amount available (subject to certain deductions for contract liabilities, etc.) of the various appropriations made under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement, Dec. 1, 1892	\$14,284,723.76
Aggregate amount of contract liabilities existing Dec. 1, 1892, on account of the appropriations made under the prescribed limits of cost in all of the cases embraced in the above statement	3,167,702.36
Balance	11,117,021.40
Deduct aggregate amount remaining available of the various amounts of the appropriations made under the prescribed limits of cost in the cases marked (A) in the foregoing statement, as the buildings have been completed or are practically completed, and which balances will probably be carried to the "surplus fund" and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, as under the law said balances are not available for other than construction purposes	20,372.70
Balance	11,096,648.70
Deduct aggregate amount of the balances of the appropriations remaining available, in cases marked (B) in the foregoing statement, wherein sites have not been but soon will be selected; have not been but soon will be paid for; condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of titles have not yet been determined, as, under the law, no expenditure can be made in preparing plans or constructing the buildings until after titles to the properties selected for the sites shall have been actually vested in the United States	2,909,493.23
Balance	8,187,155.47
Deduct aggregate amount of the balances of the appropriations remaining available, in cases marked (C) in the foregoing statement, wherein the limits of cost of the buildings have not been definitely prescribed by law, and in which nothing can be done, as the law provides that plans and detailed estimates of costs of public buildings shall be upon the prescribed limits of cost, etc	321,404.26
Balance	7,865,751.21
Deduct aggregate amount of the balances of the appropriations remaining available, in cases marked (D) in the foregoing statement, wherein the sketch plans and detailed estimates of cost of the buildings have not been wholly completed and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior, for the reason that, under the law, no expenditures can be made on account of said balances until the sketch plans and detailed estimates of cost shall have been completed and approved by said cabinet officers	1,452,452.20
Balance available Dec. 1, 1892, against which expenditures can be charged	6,413,299.01

NOTE.—The amount shown as available December 1, 1892, for the purpose of expenditures and against which contract liabilities can be charged, is, in point of fact, largely decreased by the aggregate of outstanding liabilities for advertising and traveling expenses, contingent services, costs in procuring titles to sites, and miscellaneous items, which it is impossible to ascertain definitely at this time.

NOTE.—Since December 1, 1892, contract liabilities in the sum of \$308,283.35 have been established and will correspondingly decrease the balance available.

ELEVENTH CENSUS.

DECEMBER 21, 1892.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. F. CHILDS, CHIEF CLERK OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Mr. SAYERS. For salaries and necessary expenses for compiling the results of the Eleventh Census you want \$600,000, and you ask that it be made immediately available and to continue available. Have you also asked for a deficiency?

Mr. CHILDS. Yes, sir. We asked for \$240,000 of a deficiency. Our appropriation was made to the 4th of March, and our estimates indicate that we will require \$240,000 to continue the work up to the end of the next fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. If you get \$240,000 as a deficiency, then you do not want this amount made immediately available.

Mr. CHILDS. No, sir; in that case we shall not want it until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not that deficiency a part of this estimate?

Mr. CHILDS. No, sir; I think you will find that the Superintendent said it would require \$1,200,000 to complete the census work, of which amount you gave us last year but \$450,000 or \$460,000. That was done after this estimate was made. Then there will be required \$240,000 to complete the work during the present year, and \$280,000 to complete the work of the census.

Mr. SAYERS. How near completion are you to-day?

Mr. CHILDS. I have made some inquiry as to how long it will take to complete the work of the two principal divisions, manufactures and population, and I find that in the population division it will take a year to complete the tabulation of that work with the force we now have.

Mr. SAYERS. What about the division of manufactures?

Mr. CHILDS. I suppose it will take nearly as long as that with the present force. It is an immense amount of work.

Mr. SAYERS. What number of employés have you now on hand?

Mr. CHILDS. We have a total of 1,158.

Mr. SAYERS. I thought you promised us that there should be a reduction?

Mr. CHILDS. I believe the Superintendent did promise that there should be a reduction in the force, and I would like to say something right on that point, but not to have it go down.

Mr. SAYERS. I want everything you say to go down. If you do not give it to us I will find it out.

Mr. CHILDS. The force is down now to about a minimum, considering the way the building is occupied. We can not reduce the force of watchmen, charwomen, or messengers.

Mr. SAYERS. That was not the understanding. The express promise was that in view of the appropriation made at the last session there would be a reduction in your office force.

Mr. CHILDS. To 1,000 people.

Mr. SAYERS. No, that was not the case. I will look at the papers before proceeding further. We have the printed figures.

Mr. COGSWELL. How about this \$180,000 for mortgages?

Mr. CHILDS. My opinion is that we shall want \$150,000 instead of \$180,000. We can get along on \$150,000. I have been going over the figures with Mr. Holmes this morning, and I think we can get along with that amount.

SATURDAY, December 31, 1892.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT P. PORTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$600,000 for salaries and expenses of continuing the work of compiling the results of the Eleventh Census. If that amount be appropriated will it be sufficient to complete the census so far as your office is concerned?

Mr. PORTER. That appropriation, as I understand it, will come into force July 1, 1893, and will continue until July 1, 1894. You are not now speaking in re-

gard to deficiencies. In that case, I say, it will complete the census without any question.

Mr. SAYERS. In your judgment, no further appropriation will be necessary in order to complete the census if \$600,000 be appropriated?

Mr. PORTER. In my judgment, basing my calculations on a careful examination of the work in detail in every division of the office (the details of which I have the honor to submit to you to-day), I should unquestionably say that that sum will be enough to complete the entire work of the census, except, of course, the statistics of farms, homes, and mortgages. The work can be completed ready for the printer.

Mr. SAYERS. Within what time can the census be completed, if an appropriation of \$600,000 be allowed?

Mr. PORTER. I should say that I can complete it by the 31st of December, 1893, so that it will be absolutely ready for the Public Printer. After that we might have a small number of persons employed preparing copy for the Government Printing Office. Say about two or three for every quarto volume (not more than twenty or twenty-five persons) to look after the printing.

Mr. SAYERS. In order to complete the census with the appropriation as estimated for by you will it be necessary for you to maintain in the service the entire force you now have?

Mr. PORTER. I think I can reduce my force right along as these divisions are closed. There are seven so-called divisions (they are really only subjects, such as education, insurance, Alaska, churches, fish and fisheries, social statistics of cities, and Indians) which are now being handled in the Census Office by 14 clerks. These people are simply looking after the proofs and editing the final volumes. Of course a great many of the clerks formerly engaged in these divisions have been dropped altogether, have resigned, or have been transferred. We shall not increase the force at all in any way, and my intention is to reduce as rapidly as the work is finished.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$180,000 for salaries and necessary expenses of compiling statistics of farms, homes, and mortgages. Will that be sufficient to complete that particular division of the work?

Mr. PORTER. At the present time my impression is that it will be. We have come very much under my original estimate of \$500,000. I thought at one time that it was going to cost even more than that. We had many delinquents, beside, the work that had been done badly and should be revised. We thought it would be necessary to send out many new agents to collect delinquents and do some work over again. We have, however, been enabled, by employing county clerks in some of the States, particularly in the Southern States, to do that work for much less than we expected to have it done for. Therefore, I think I can say that it will probably be completed for the sum asked for.

Mr. SAYERS. Your statement that these two amounts, \$600,000 for the census proper and \$180,000 for farms, homes, and mortgages, of course is to be received with the understanding that you will get a deficiency appropriation of \$240,000 for the Eleventh Census, as asked for in your deficiency estimate.

Mr. PORTER. Yes, sir; we do not ask for anything for farms, homes, and mortgages between now and the 1st of July, for the reason I have just stated—that it has not cost as much as I thought it would. The present appropriation will be sufficient, I think, to carry on this work until the close of this fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you state what additional appropriation will be necessary to complete the printing as now authorized by law? You had on December 19, 1889, \$250,000; on Aug. 30, 1890, \$350,000; March 3, 1891, \$250,000; and July 30, 1892, \$250,000.

Mr. PORTER. The first two appropriations mentioned by you, namely \$250,000 and \$350,000, making a total of \$600,000, was appropriated for the preliminary printing, binding, and engraving. This appropriation was under the jurisdiction of the Census Office, and of that sum we have to-day \$38,140.88, which is sufficient to complete all that class of printing for the Eleventh Census, and no further appropriation will be required for this purpose. The \$500,000 appropriated for printing, namely, \$250,000 at two different times, was for the purpose of printing the final volume of the Eleventh Census. So far, Congress has only authorized the printing of additional copies of six or seven of the reports, and under the general resolution or act which was passed, the Superintendent of the Census was authorized to print any other reports that he might have ready prior to January 1, 1893. As only the regular edition of these reports will be published (something less than 2,000), it would be impossible for me to make an estimate as to the total cost of the publication of these volumes, unless I knew how many volumes would finally be ordered by Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. But as to the number now ordered by Congress, what additional appropriation will be necessary?

Mr. PORTER. I do not think we have spent the first appropriation. There is considerable of it left, to say nothing of the last \$250,000. That information I will obtain from the Public Printer, and I will furnish it on Monday.

Mr. SAYERS. The limit of cost, exclusive of printing, by the act of March 1, 1889, for taking the Census, was \$6,400,000. Since then your office has been required to collect and compile the statistics of farms, homes, and mortgages, requiring an additional estimated expenditure of \$1,000,000; and later Congress increased the pay of supervisors, which also required an additional expenditure of \$87,500, making a sum total estimated expenditure amounting to \$7,487,500 exclusive of printing. There has already been appropriated for the taking of the Eleventh Census, including statistics of farms, homes, and mortgages, the sum of \$8,475,000, and also for printing \$1,110,000 in addition. Please explain in detail why it is that the actual expenditures so far exceeded the estimated cost of taking the census. In answering this question you will also take into consideration the deficiency estimate of \$240,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and also the sum of \$780,000 which you estimate for the next fiscal year, \$600,000 of which is to be used for compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, and \$180,000 for collecting and compiling the statistics of farms, homes, and mortgages. These two sums added to the appropriations already made make \$10,605,000, including printing, which you say will be sufficient to complete the Eleventh Census, including farms, homes, and mortgages.

Mr. PORTER. In answering your question it is only fair to remember that I am not in any way whatever responsible for the original estimate of the cost of the census proper. This estimate was undoubtedly based upon the per capita cost of the Tenth Census, which was about 10 cents. No allowance was made for the almost uniform increased per capita cost from one census to another. An estimate based upon the mere increase of population is entirely inadequate, for it does not take into account elements which increase the cost of the census far more rapidly than the mere increase of population: for instance, the increase in manufactures, in agriculture, in mines and mining, and in transportation, together with the continued demand for additional detail and the never ceasing reaching out for more exact data. While disowning any responsibility for the original estimates, it should be said in justice to those responsible for it that such estimates are at the best extremely difficult to make. For example, the original estimate for the cost of the Tenth Census was \$3,000,000, but the actual cost was nearly \$5,000,000; both these figures exclusive of the cost of printing and binding.

The difference in the actual cost of the Eleventh Census and the estimated cost is easily explained when the facts are clearly understood. Some of the principal reasons you have yourself stated in the question, and are as follows:

I. Additional and expensive inquiries required by Congress after the act of March 1, 1889, limiting the cost of the census proper, exclusive of printing, to \$6,400,000 was passed.

II. Increased pay to supervisors.

III. Increased cost of collecting statistics of manufactures under the act of March 1, 1889.

IV. Additional expense incurred in collecting the special data relating to veterans of the war.

V. Increased expenditure due to the enormous increase in extent and number of manufacturing and of mining establishments during the last decade, not taken into consideration in the original estimate. This increase ranged from 50 to 100 per cent, as against an increase of 25 per cent in population.

VI. Increased expenditure resulting from the completion of exhaustive reports relating to education, churches, insurance, Indians, fish and fisheries, horticulture, irrigation, viticulture; also reports relating to street railroads, water transportation, and other subjects not heretofore made subjects for special volumes of the census. The treatment of these subjects, excepting the volume relating to Indians, in which case the law requires a report on the condition of the Indians, has been purely statistical, and entirely within the scope of the law.

VII. A more complete and exhaustive working up in the office of the material gathered by the enumerators. It is impossible for me to more than illustrate briefly my meaning, as I should, I fear, weary the committee. By the use of electric tabulating machines it has become possible in the present census for the first time in the history of statistical work to aggregate from the schedules

all the information which appears in any way desirable. Heretofore the amount of such information which could be evolved from the schedules had been limited, especially in the degree of complexity of the tables. Under the new system a complex table can be produced at no greater expense than the simpler one.

For example, we obtain seventy possible combinations of facts as regards general population in the first handling of the cards. Tabulations that were either not attempted at all by the Tenth Census or only partially worked will be completed for the entire population by the Eleventh Census. In one instance, that of the tabulation of foreign parentage, the possible combinations of facts in 1890 represent a total of 1,620 points, as against a total of 98 points in 1880. One of the most striking illustrations of the improved methods of tabulation is the fact that the Tenth Census was unable to tabulate conjugal condition even in its simplest form, though full data regarding the same were enumerated. We have to-day nearly completed the tabulation of conjugal condition for the entire population, with all necessary details. For further explanation of this point I submit and ask leave to have printed an extract from an address I delivered before the American Statistical Association at Boston in October, 1891, which covers the point somewhat in detail.

It seems to me a mistake not to thoroughly work up this valuable statistical material after it has been gathered by an army of enumerators and special agents at a cost to the Government of many millions of dollars.

VIII. The pay for collecting the agricultural schedules was also increased by Congress, while the pay of clerks was also slightly higher than for previous censuses.

IX. While I have deducted the appropriations made specially for the inquiry relating to farms, homes, and mortgages, no allowance can be made for the additional expense to the census proper for the inquiries on the population schedule relating to ownership of farms and their compilation.

The above are some of the reasons why the cost of taking the Eleventh Census has exceeded the original estimates and has also slightly exceeded the estimates heretofore given by me to your honorable committee. I had hoped, as nearly everyone else does who has charge of Government work, to finish the census more rapidly and for less money than it now seems possible to complete the work. The actual excess, however, has not been so great as would appear. In the first place, there should be deducted the amount appropriated and asked for to complete the inquiry relating to farms, homes, and mortgages, namely \$1,280,000.

As I have already said, I hope, to complete this work for the amount herein named. The original estimate cost of this investigation, as given by me to the census committees of both Houses of Congress, was from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000. By the exercise of economy the cost of this inquiry will only exceed by \$30,000 the lowest estimate, and will be \$220,000 less than the amount which I informed the committee would probably be the cost of the investigation before the legislation was enacted. Your committee, I feel sure, will give me credit for this salvage on the right side. In all comparative statements of the cost of the census the sum appropriated for farms, homes, and mortgages, for extra pay for supervisors, and for printing should be deducted. The cost of printing the final volumes will depend so largely upon the number of copies which Congress may order that it is hardly a matter within the control of the Superintendent. Deducting these items and dealing strictly with the expenses of the Eleventh Census, the account stands as follows:

Already appropriated for the expenses of the Eleventh Census..... \$7,260,000
Appropriation asked for to complete the work:

For fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.....	240,000
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.....	600,000

Total cost of Eleventh Census, exclusive of printing..... 8,100,000

I have already given it as my opinion that this sum will complete the Eleventh Census in a manner that will be satisfactory to the country and to those who make a study of statistics. It will finish every branch of the work as it should be finished. There has been no failure in any department of this great statistical work. The investigations have in every case been conducted by experts and statisticians well qualified by education and training for the respective tasks assigned them—statisticians selected without regard to political parties and solely on account of experience and fitness. The slightly increased cost over the original estimates can only be attributed to the development of the nation, to the ever growing demand for local and minute information, and to

the better work, better methods, and better pay allowed for collecting information. This increase per capita cost has not been peculiar to the Eleventh Census.

The Eighth Census costing relatively more than the Seventh, the Ninth 2.46 per cent per capita more than the Eighth, and the Tenth 1.22 per capita more than the Ninth. In round figures the Tenth Census cost about \$5,000,000 exclusive of printing. Should the Eleventh Census cost \$8,100,000, or 12.8 cents per capita, the increased per capita cost will be about the same as the increase in the cost of the Ninth Census over the Eighth. When, however, we compare the statistical results of the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses, you will find that far from being extravagant the Eleventh Census has been conducted with rigid regard to economy; that the large force, both in the field and in the office, has been subject to rules and restrictions and obliged to do an amount of work that in some departments of the Government would have been regarded as excessive. The fact is the Eleventh Census, when the great extent and variety of statistical work actually completed is taken into consideration, has been a marvel of economy.

Although certain newspaper attacks upon the census have created in the minds of some who have not studied the work for themselves the idea that the Eleventh Census has been faulty and costly the reverse is true. The leading colleges of the country have indorsed and are using our bulletins as text-books for their classes in finance, economics, engineering, society, and other important studies. Canada and Austria, and within the last few months Italy, have adopted our system of tabulation and thereby indorsed the methods of the Eleventh Census. Statesmen of all shades of political faith, scientific men, students of all classes, both at home and abroad, have accepted the Eleventh Census as the most advanced statistical work yet accomplished by any government. Innumerable letters on file in the Census Office attest to these facts. In view of this I sincerely hope your honorable committee will grant additional appropriation to finish this work now so rapidly nearing completion.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, asking for certain information in relation to the number of employes, condition of the work, etc., in this office. The delay in answering this letter was occasioned by my absence from the city during Christmas week. I will endeavor to answer each question as far as possible in the order in which you ask them.

Question No. 1.—"The number of employes of the Eleventh Census proper on the first day of each month of the present calendar year, beginning January 1, 1892; also the number of employes in the Division of Farms, Homes and Mortgages, together with the amounts disbursed for the payment of both classes during each month of the year."

Month.	Eleventh Census.		Farms, homes, and mortgages.		Total.
	Number of employes.	Amount disbursed.	Number of employes.	Amount disbursed.	Amount disbursed.
1892.					
January	609	\$31,344.55	219	\$13,963.80	\$45,308.35
February	702	38,219.00	131	7,800.85	45,819.85
March	738	44,573.90	123	7,945.00	52,518.90
April	778	46,182.95	98	5,656.45	51,839.40
May	877	51,035.15	111	6,856.80	57,891.95
June	928	52,968.50	130	7,723.40	60,691.90
July	936	58,384.05	129	8,222.50	66,006.55
August	998	62,403.55	123	7,890.45	70,294.00
September	1,014	60,793.80	121	7,554.80	68,348.60
October	1,000	62,995.20	129	8,544.35	71,539.55
November	999	59,571.40	130	8,412.30	67,983.70
December	970	.....	89	.....	.....
		568,472.05		90,310.70	658,782.75

Question No. 2.—"The status on December 1 of the appropriations heretofore made for printing, giving the total appropriations to that date for that purpose, the amount expended, and the work accomplished. You will also estimate the

amount and character of such work to be accomplished by July 1, next, and thence to January 1, next."

Total appropriated.....	\$600,000.00
Balance.....	42,641.88
Liabilities (estimates).....	4,500.00
Balance at commencement of business December 1, 1892, less estimated outstanding liabilities.....	38,141.88

The work accomplished has been varied, and includes all the blanks, tally, and tabulation sheets used for the entire census, including farms, homes, and mortgages, numbering in all 59,625,000. Figured as pages, this number would be greatly increased, as some impressions included 16 pages. A large proportion of the bulletins, a list of which I inclose, were also printed in the Census Office. Editions varying from 2,500 to 5,000 copies of these bulletins have been issued to furnish important Federal, State, and municipal officers, newspapers, and colleges. The total number of pages of bulletins printed, including extra bulletins up to date, is 5,300. It has been the aim of the Office to make each bulletin complete in itself, and the popularity of these documents has been something phenomenal and the demand enormous. They have, in a large measure, taken the place of the Compendium. By thus dividing the several investigations the Census Office has been able to supply exactly the information needed to experts and specialists, public men, and writers at a comparatively small cost. Under the old system it was necessary to either wait several years for a cumbersome quarto volume or for the Compendium in order to ascertain some particular result of a special investigation.

The bulletin supplies the specific want free of the incumbrance of the material not required, and while comparatively few persons are interested in the census in its entirety, hundreds of thousands are interested in some one inquiry. The bulletin has enabled a vast army of writers in this country and in Europe to analyze the results of this census. It has solved the question of effective distribution of information and at the same time annihilated several years of time between the gathering of material and the publication of the ponderous volumes. It is almost impossible in a brief space to give the subcommittee an adequate idea of the work accomplished by this appropriation. The balance on hand of the appropriation, \$38,141.88, will, I believe, be sufficient to complete this class of work for the Eleventh Census, and I shall not ask for an additional appropriation. The character of this work for the year ending December 31, 1893, is practically the same as that done this year and the entire division will undoubtedly be abolished before the close of the next calendar year.

Question No. 3.—"The status of the appropriations for salaries and necessary expenses of continuing the work of compiling the Eleventh Census, and also for salaries and necessary expenses of continuing the work of collecting statistics on farms, homes and mortgages."

Balance at commencement of business December 24, 1892, less estimated outstanding liabilities.

Balance.....	\$218,222.34
Estimated outstanding liabilities.....	72,189.11

Eleventh Census	146,033.23
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Balance.....	93,866.81
Estimated outstanding liabilities.....	10,337.40

Farms, homes and mortgages.....	83,529.41
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Question No. 4.—"Also state the probable dates at which the work of the following divisions will be ready for publication, and the dates thereafter when they will probably be printed and ready for distribution: (a) Population, (b) Manufactures, (c) Agriculture, (d) Farms, Homes, and Mortgages, (e) Vital Statistics (f) Social Statistics, (g) Wealth, Debt, and Taxation.

(a) *Population.*—To say nothing of the numerous bulletins published by the Population Division, there are now upward of 1,000 pages of matter plated and about ready for the press as part of the Compendium. This work is all final. The first part of the population volume proper is also in the hands of the Public

Printer. Of the present run there are approximately 31,000,000 cards yet to be tabulated: for the next two runs, which will give data as to ages, place of birth (for the native born), foreign parentage, illiteracy, language and occupation, there will be approximately an equivalent of 94,000,000 cards to be handled, or in all 125,000,000. On the assumption that the amount of appropriation asked for will be granted, this work can be accomplished and in the hands of the Public Printer by the close of 1893.

(b) *Manufactures*.—With the present force the preliminary totals for the manufacturing industries of the United States can be completed within six months. By the close of the year 1893 the work of this division will be ready for publication, and a few months thereafter should be ready for distribution. The final reports on the manufacture of silk and silk goods, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles are now ready for publication, and within the next four months similar final reports on the manufacture of cotton, wool, iron, and steel, artificial gas, and chemicals will be ready for the printer. A large number of preliminary reports have been published and distributed by this division. (For a list of these see printed list of bulletins inclosed.)

(c) *Agriculture*.—The first installment of the final report will be in the hands of the Public Printer on the 31st instant, and other portions of the report will follow as fast as they can be completed until the whole has been sent in, not later than October 1, 1893. (For bulletins already printed, see inclosed list.)

(d) *Farms, Homes, and Mortgages*.—If the present trained force are retained in this division, the work will probably be completed and all in the hands of the printer September, 1, 1894, possibly by July 1, 1894. It should be remembered that all the work published by this division is final, and that many of the most important States where the mortgage question was an important issue have been completed. The reprinting of these bulletins in final volume form, therefore, is largely a mechanical work.

(e and f) *Vital Statistics and Social Statistics*.—The tabular matter relative to the social statistics of cities is now in the hands of the printer, and the preparation of the text is progressing rapidly. This part of the work will probably be completed within the next three months. In regard to the vital statistics, the tables representing deaths have been completely tallied and largely transcribed, 550 pages of tabular matter having already been furnished the printer. The completion of this work, however, depends entirely upon the work of the population division, since the relations of deaths to living population, in the form of ratio tables, can not be shown until corresponding population figures are furnished this division. As the work of the population division proceeds the population figures necessary for the computation of rate tables will be furnished the division of vital statistics, in which case this portion of the work can be completed as fast as the work of the population division progresses. The work will therefore be ready for the printer by the close of the year 1893.

(g) *Wealth, Debt, and Taxation*.—Volume I of the report on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation has been in the hands of the Public Printer for several months, and is plated and substantially ready for publication. A portion of Volume II is also in the hands of the printer. The time it will take to prepare copy for the remainder and to revise the proof of the entire volume for publication will depend largely upon the action of the Public Printer. The two volumes should both be printed and ready for distribution in 1893.

Question No. 5.—"What portions, if any, of the census have been fully completed and printed and are ready for distribution?"

There have been printed and distributed 5,300 pages of bulletins, including the final reports of the farms, homes and mortgages division, published as bulletins. There are in type to-day in the Government Printing Office 4,456 pages of final reports, comprising the Compendium, the report on the Statistics of Indians, on Transportation, Wealth, Debt, and Taxation, Alaska, and Insurance. In addition to this there are not less than 2,000 pages ready for the printer. The volume on Mineral Resources has been printed and, I presume, distributed.

Question No. 6.—"What portions, if any, have been completed and are now ready for printing?"

The best possible answer to this question is to quote *ad literatim* the weekly report of the chief of the printing division made to the Superintendent for the week ending December 31, 1892. You will see that portions of all the reports are completed, and either in the hands of the Public Printer or in the printing division of the Census Office, where the copy is prepared for final report.

COPY FURNISHED FOR FINAL REPORTS.

Population	83 pages in hand.
Mortality and Vital Statistics.	Tables 1 to 8 sent to Government Printing Office; 4 tables in type; in all, about 600 pages.
Social Statistics of Cities	Tables all furnished; in all, about 150 pages.
Statistics of Special Classes	Tables 1, 2, and 3 for insane, deaf, and blind; about 400 pages.
Pauperism and Crime	Tables 1 to 69 at the Government Printing Office; about 300 pages.
Education	First portion of volume in hand.
Religious Bodies	First tables in hands of the printer.
Wealth, Debt, and Taxation:	
Part I	Work completed.
Part II	New England States in the hands of the printer.
Farms, Homes, and Mortgages.	Copy for 11 States sent to the Government Printing Office.
Agriculture	First part of volume in hand.
Manufactures	New York City in type.
Mineral Industries	Work completed.
Fish and Fisheries	Tables for Great Lakes in hand; 200 pages.
Transportation	3 monographs printed; railway volume in hand, making in all 769 pages.
Insurance	Table 1 in type; copy in hand, making 250 pages.
Indians	All in type and nearly all plated.
Alaska	All in type and nearly all plated.

Question No. 7.—"What portions will be completed by July 1 next?"

With the exception of the divisions specially mentioned in answer to question 4, I should think all the work will be completed by July 1, next.

Question No. 8.—"What portions will be completed by January 1, 1894?"

In the answer to question 4, I have given as my opinion that if the necessary appropriation is made, the work will all be finished by December 31, 1893, except in the division of farms, homes, and mortgages, which will be completed six or nine months later.

Question No. 9.—"What has been the average number of clerks per month employed for the census proper and for the inquiry on farms, homes, and mortgages, respectively, since January 1, last?"

Month.	Census proper.	Farms, homes, and mortgages.	Month.	Census proper.	Farms, homes, and mortgages.
1892.			1892.		
January	609	219	October	1,000	129
February	702	131	November	999	130
March	738	123	December		
April	778	98			
May	877	111	Total	9,579	1,444
June	928	130			
July	936	129	Average for eleven months	871	131
August	998	123			
September	1,014	121			

Question No. 10.—"Give the number of clerks, messengers, laborers, etc., in the employ of the census proper, and also for farms, homes, and mortgages on December 20 last, respectively, and their cost per month; also, the number of special agents for the several divisions and their cost per month; also, the amount of monthly rents existing on that day; also, the amount of monthly rent of machines."

	Number.	Amount per month.
People on Eleventh Census roll proper, December 20, 1892	902	\$60, 641
People on farms, homes, and mortgages roll, December 20, 1892	89	6, 424
Special agents, including experts (manufacturing) December 20, 1892	21	*2, 400
Special agents, including experts (farms, homes, and mortgages) December 20, 1892	7	*1, 890
Rents:		
Inter ocean building	\$19, 000	
Church	1, 900	
McCullough	720	
Plainfield, N. J.	210	
Harrison Flats	5, 500	
Rents per month	12) 27, 330	2, 277. 50
Rent of tabulating machines for November		4, 207. 83

* The special agents only work for a few days when required, hence the small compensation.

Question No. 11.—"Give the number of special agents now in the field collecting statistics for any portion of the work of the census proper, and the number of special agents in the field in the division of farms, homes, and mortgages."

Answered in the answer to question 10. Most of the twenty-one special agents in manufactures are in the field, and two or three for farms, homes, and mortgages. They are merely verifying defective returns and securing delinquent reports. Some of them are only appointed for a few days, some of them have executed the oath of office but performed no service, because the need for same has not arisen.

Question No. 12.—"What has been the average expenditure per month for clerks and for those in the division of farms, homes and mortgages, respectively, since January 1, last?"

Eleventh Census	\$51, 679. 28
Farms, homes, and mortgages	8, 210. 06

Question No. 13.—"How much has been expended since March 22, 1892, on each of the following divisions of your office, viz: Geography; statistics of churches; education; pauperism and crime; wealth, debt, and taxation; fish and fisheries; transportation; insurance; Alaska; Indians; vital statistics; statistics of special classes, and social statistics?"

Division.	Amount expended since Mar. 22, 1892.
Geography	\$8, 103. 09
Churches	8, 011. 21
Educational	2, 548. 64
Pauperism and crime	8, 273. 30
Wealth, debt, and taxation	8, 455. 20
Fish and fisheries	9, 043. 34
Transportation	-10, 001. 94
Insurance	269. 70
Alaska	1, 560. 00
Indians	3, 915. 00
Vital statistics	21, 854. 50
Statistics of special classes	11, 945. 90
Social statistics of cities	3, 041. 54
Total	95, 923. 36

Question No. 14.—"What has been the total amount of expenditure upon these divisions since April 1, 1892, and up to date?"

Divisions.	Amount expended since Apr. 1, 1892.
Geography	\$7,580.34
Churches	6,480.41
Education	2,482.81
Pauperism and crime	7,787.25
Wealth, debt, and taxation	7,503.60
Fish and fisheries	9,043.34
Transportation	8,881.39
Insurance	269.70
Alaska	1,506.00
Indians	3,775.00
Vital statistics	21,042.05
Statistics of special classes	11,573.65
Social statistics of cities	2,969.32
Total	91,179.86

Question No. 15.—"Of how many of these divisions has the work been completed?"

The work is practically completed and a large portion of it ready for the final volumes in the division of churches, education, pauperism and crime, fish and fisheries, transportation, insurance, Alaska, and Indians. For exact data see answer to question 6.

Question No. 16.—"Have any of these divisions been abolished? If so, which and when? Also, how many clerks and employes of each division so abolished have been discharged and not been appointed or assigned to other work?"

All these divisions, except the division of vital statistics and of wealth, debt and taxation, have been abolished as such, and the few clerks remaining who are engaged in preparing final copy report to the editor, through whose hands the copy goes to the printer. There are now on the rolls assigned to the preparation of copy for final volumes on churches, education, fish and fisheries, insurance, Alaska, Indians, and social statistics of cities fourteen clerks, an average of two for each subject. These seven divisions, therefore, have no existence whatever, but a few clerks, the committee will readily understand, are required to prepare copy and read proof until the volumes are all plated.

The report relating to pauperism and crime is being rapidly closed up, and temporarily fourteen clerks are employed on this work. Wealth, debt, and taxation, with one 1,000-page volume now plated, is rapidly closing up Part II of the report with seven clerks. Transportation, with several important final reports completed and plated, is utilizing ten clerks closing up the work; while in the consolidated division of vital statistics and statistics of special classes, about forty clerks are engaged working out ratios and preparing copy for the printer. For a few weeks the work in the geographical division has increased, as the calculations for the maps and diagrams for the final reports are needed. There are fifteen clerks engaged on this work. Some of the best mathematicians from the abolished divisions have been assigned to other duties, and many of them have dropped out. I am unable to give exact proportion.

In conclusion I have the honor to inclose a copy of my last annual report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, which contains some matters bearing on questions asked. If any further information is wanted it will afford me great pleasure to appear before the committee and answer any questions in regard to the progress of the work in the Census Office.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Subcommittee on Sundry Civil Bill, House of Representatives.

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[Corrected to December 1, 1892.]

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- 84 Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Tennessee, and 105 Cities.
- 53 Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and 42 Cities.
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130 Montana.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your request I have the honor to call attention to a letter addressed to you, dated June 13, 1892, in which I said: "The estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, would be \$960,000. Allowing for the \$40,000 estimated balance July 1, 1892, the cost would be \$920,000. It is my intention, however, to reduce the office force as the work in the several divisions is completed, which reduction will make an average reduction of about \$10,000 per month, a greater part of which reductions will take place during the last months of this year and the spring of 1893.

"It will therefore require about \$840,000 to continue the work of the Eleventh Census for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, or after deducting the probable balance on hand July 1, 1892, the sum of \$800,000."

In accordance with this estimate the sum of \$560,000 was appropriated July 30, 1892, which sum it was understood at the time by the committee and by this office would be sufficient to carry on the work of the office until March 1, 1893. It will therefore require \$240,000 to continue the work for the remainder of the fiscal year. No appropriations will be required during this fiscal year for printing, engraving, and binding or for farms, homes, and mortgages.

By economy and reduction of the force in divisions where the work is practically completed, I hope to be able to keep the expenditures of the office within the sum appropriated. I inclose you a statement showing the condition of some of the final reports of the census, and hope to be able to make very material reduction of the sum required to continue the work for the next fiscal year.

Should the committee require any further details it will afford me pleasure to call upon you and lay before you such facts as you may require.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
House of Representatives.

MEMORANDA FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

In answer to the several questions propounded by the honorable chairman of the subcommittee having charge of the deficiency appropriation bills, I beg leave to present for the consideration of the committee the following facts in the order which the questions were asked. There have been five distinct appropriations made for various census purposes, namely:

(1) Appropriations for Eleventh Census proper.....	\$6,400,000
(2) Extra pay for supervisors.....	75,000
(3) Total appropriation for farms, homes, and mortgages.....	1,000,000
(4) Preliminary printing and binding.....	600,000
(5) Final printing.....	250,000

In all comparisons with the Tenth or preceding censuses the sum of \$6,400,000 must be used, as the appropriations for the mortgage investigation and the extra pay for supervisors were made to carry out special acts of Congress passed subsequently to the act of March 1, 1889. To avoid confusion I will take up each one of these funds separately and show precisely the several purposes for which the money has been expended. The balance to the credit of the \$6,400,000 appropriation for the census proper, exclusive of farms, homes, and mortgages, of printing, and of extra pay to supervisors was, on December 31, 1891, \$128,007.23. It will thus be seen that the amount expended for the census proper up to this date was \$6,271,992.77. The three principal items of expenditure have been:

First, collecting material in the field; second, salaries in office; and, third, miscellaneous, covering rent, stationery, furniture, miscellaneous supplies and services together, and traveling expenses of employes other than special agents.

(1.) Cost of collecting data.....	\$3,525,385.36
Enumerators.....	2,485,264.69
Supervisors.....	*185,332.10
Special agents, etc.....	854,788.57
(2.) For salaries.....	2,330,339.80
(3.) Miscellaneous expense.....	416,267.61
Total.....	6,271,992.77
Balance on hand December 31, 1891.....	128,007.23
	6,400,000.00

The above amounts were paid out to about 48,000 enumerators, and, as will be seen by the following table, to employes as follows:

Number of employes Eleventh Census and amount disbursed since date of organization, arranged by months.

	Number on pay rolls.	Amount disbursed.
1889.		
April.....	6	\$302.75
May.....	33	2,308.05
June.....	54	4,511.05
July.....	69	5,466.75
August.....	97	7,492.95
September.....	129	8,831.75
October.....	176	11,810.75
November.....	232	15,613.70
December.....	302	19,706.10
1890.		
January.....	432	27,689.90
February.....	629	35,494.05
March.....	881	52,460.75
April.....	937	62,294.85
May.....	1,122	73,771.90
June.....	1,291	82,135.85
July.....	2,812	110,717.30
August.....	2,115	136,075.75
September.....	2,212	146,316.10
October.....	2,238	158,214.45
November.....	2,184	152,537.35
December.....	2,161	154,798.45

*This does not include the \$75,000 additional appropriation made by Congress.

Number of employes Eleventh Census and amount disbursed, etc.—Continued.

	Number on pay rolls.	Amount disbursed.
1891.		
January	2, 151	\$159, 706. 70
February	2, 121	144, 305. 20
March	2, 298	162, 403. 00
April	3, 119	184, 656. 25
May	3, 108	202, 279. 80
June	2, 560	184, 256. 50
July	2, 330	147, 106. 80
August	1, 310	105, 901. 85
September	1, 095	75, 697. 35
October	1, 053	69, 795. 80
November	963	61, 623. 85
December	962	57, 484. 00
Total		2, 820, 696. 75

In answer to a question of the honorable chairman, I have already informed the subcommittee that the increased amount in some cases paid out for a smaller number of clerks is due to the monthly promotions, while the reversed fact indicates that on account of necessity of reducing expenses reductions were made in salaries.

Another cause for this decreased and increased force—the fluctuation—is the closing out of certain branches of the work. For example, suppose the work of the division of mines and mining should be released. This would result in a comparatively small decrease in the number of clerks, but yet a large decrease in the amount of salaries. On the other hand, it might happen that the work finished involved the discharge of a hundred or two skilled laborers getting \$50 per month. In such a case the number would be largely decreased, and yet the amount of money paid proportionately small.

It will be seen that December 31 there were on the pay roll of the Eleventh Census 962 persons of which number a few were at that time furloughed but subsequently the services of others have been temporarily dispensed with, making in all at present ninety, probably one hundred, on furlough.

The committee has requested me to make a rough estimate as to the probable time required to complete the work of the Eleventh Census exclusive of printing, binding, and engraving and of the investigation relating to farms, homes, and mortgages with 850 employes. The committee I think will realize the difficulty of making estimates of this kind, and I can only assure them that it will be my endeavor by the exercise of the strictest economy to come within the amount herewith stated. At the same time the cost may be slightly in excess of my estimates, especially in the two important branches of inquiry relating to manufactures and agriculture. I believe the work of compiling the Eleventh Census can practically be completed during the present year, and it certainly will all be finished, as I have informed the committee, in eighteen months. The estimates herewith submitted are made with these reservations. An office force of 850 would be distributed about as follows: 300 for population, 200 for manufactures, 200 for agriculture, and 150 clerks for all other branches of inquiry.

It is safe to assume that the employment of one hundred and fifty persons during the present year will finish up all the work outside of the three important divisions above mentioned. There may be some computations to make to complete the vital statistics which can not be made until the population work is all tabulated. Aside from this, the several inquiries relating to education, church statistics, transportation, Indians, Alaska, insurance, mines and mining, pauperism and crime, statistics of special classes, and fish and fisheries will either be in the hands of the printer or published in final volumes.

Here is the situation in brief:

I. Population.

II. Vital and Social Statistics; finished 1892.

III. Education and Church Statistics; finished 1892.

IV. Valuation, Taxation, Public Expenditures, and Indebtedness; finished early in 1892.

V. Agriculture.

- VI. Manufactures.
- VII. Mines and Mining; finished 1891.
- VIII. Fish and Fisheries; finished 1892.
- IX. Transportation; finished early in 1892.
- X. Insurance; finished 1892.
- XI. Indians; finished 1892.
- XII. Alaska; finished 1892.
- XIII. Veterans of the Civil War (finished 1892 if Congress orders the printing; otherwise not worth while to complete the work and prepare this for printer).

Having disposed of these outside investigations, the real question, as I understand, propounded by the committee, was how much sooner can the three important divisions, population, manufactures, and agriculture be published if the number of employes is increased to 950. To that question I can answer that any increase of force beyond 850, which, I have already informed both the full committee and subcommittee is the smallest number of clerks I could possibly employ with any hope of finishing the work in 1892, will be divided between the agriculture and manufacturing divisions. With this number of clerks I can promise the completion of the work of those divisions this year, and facts relating to many of the most important manufacturing industries could be published within six months. With such a force for example I could, in the division of manufactures, prepare within ninety days, from the data already collected, preliminary bulletins showing the industrial conditions in twenty or more principal cities, and statistics for certain industries for which special schedules have been prepared and returns have been collected. I am satisfied that the cheapest and most satisfactory method in this case will be the most expeditious method.

We have the building space, the experts, the experienced clerks right here ready to push this work through to completion now, and if it is to be done, now is the time to do it.

The three propositions which the committee requested me to submit are as follows:

(1) With 650 employes, costing say \$38,500 per month, the work would probably drag along through six months of 1893, possibly through the entire year.

(2) With 850 clerks, costing say \$60,000 per month, the estimates which I gave the committee in my oral remarks, most of the work can be finished up in 1892.

(3) With a force of 950 clerks, costing about \$67,000 per month, I can get out the important features of agricultural and manufacturing statistics in six months, and probably complete the work in 1892. In each case an additional allowance, say of \$10,000 per month, should be made for rent of buildings, machines, and other incidentals. By doing this the subcommittee can determine the cost for a given period of time.

On the first proposition the amount required for carrying on the work of the Eleventh Census to July 1, 1892, will be about \$50,000 per month including everything, or a gross sum of \$250,000.

On the second proposition the cost to July 1 would be \$350,000.

On the third proposition the cost would be to July 1, 1892, \$400,000. This estimate is made exclusive of the work relating to farms, homes, and mortgages. As I have stated, however, to the committee, I believe with the amount on hand December 31, 1891 (census proper and farms, homes, and mortgages) \$200,000 and the additional appropriations on the latter basis (\$400,000) I could get along until July 1, 1892, and push all the work, including the field work of the division of farms, homes, and mortgages. With this appropriation I should also be able to again take up the work of preparing the list of the names and addresses of surviving soldiers, sailors, and marines and widows of soldiers, etc.

In answer to a question asked me by a member of the committee relative to the veteran work, I beg leave to say that under the law the Superintendent of Census is required to cause to be taken on a special schedule of inquiry the names, organizations, and length of service of those who had served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and who are survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines. We have at present in the office the names of 1,265,000 veterans and widows of veterans. These names have all to be transferred to cards and the data to complete the records which the enumerators have been unable to obtain secured by correspondence. About 300,000 of these cards are now ready and it will probably cost \$40,000 to \$50,000 in clerical labor to prepare this matter promptly for publication; that is to do it as it should be done. In my estimate

of \$1,000,000 to carry on the work of the Eleventh Census I have included the cost of completing this work.

In regard to preliminary printing and binding, for which there has been appropriated \$600,000, which has been used to pay for all the printing of the census, including schedules, circulars, and bulletins: Of this amount there remained December 31, 1891, \$175,000. Out of this has also been paid the running expenses of the printing office. I believe that the balance remaining of this appropriation will be sufficient to complete the census work in this direction and that no further appropriation for this purpose will be made. For the final printing there has been appropriated the sum of \$250,000, of which there remains at the Government Printing Office to the credit of the Census Office the sum of about \$230,000. This appropriation was intended to defray the cost of printing the compendium, the digest, and certain volumes of the final reports authorized to be printed by the act making the appropriation. As I informed the committee, the cost of the printing will depend largely on the number of copies ordered, as will be seen from the following tables:

50, 000 copies Digest (1 volume).....	\$5, 200
25, 000 copies Compendium (2 volumes).....	64, 200
5, 000 copies final reports (15 volumes).....	113, 000
5, 000 copies Statistical Atlas (1 volume).....	100, 000
	<hr/> 282, 400
100, 000 copies of Compendium (2 volumes).....	260, 000
12, 000 copies of final reports (15 volumes).....	270, 000
20, 000 copies final reports (extra Population and Manufactures, 3 volumes).....	90, 000
12, 000 copies veterans (8 volumes).....	144, 000
12, 000 copies Statistical Atlas (1 volume).....	240, 000
	<hr/> 1, 004, 000

The above tables show, as well as I am able to present it, the probable cost of printing the report of the Eleventh Census on the basis of the smallest possible number and also on the basis of the number printed at the time of the Tenth Census.

In response to the inquiry of a member of the Committee as to the dates of publication of the volumes of the Tenth Census, I beg leave to state that the first eight volumes were published as follows:

No.	Volumes.	Date.
I	Population.....	1883
II	Statistics of Manufactures.....	1883
III	Statistics of Agriculture.....	1883
IV	Transportation, Railroads, etc.....	1883
V	Cotton Production (Part I).....	1884
VI	Cotton Production (Part II).....	1884
VII	Valuation, Taxation, and Public Indebtedness.....	1884
VIII	Special Reports on Newspapers and Periodicals.....	1884
IX	Forest Trees of North America.....	1884
X	Special Reports of Petroleum, Building Stone, etc.....	1884
XI	Mortality and Vital Statistics (Part I).....	1885
XII	Mortality and Vital Statistics (Part II).....	1885
XIII	Precious Metals.....	1885
XIV	Mining Laws.....	1885
XV	Mining Industries (excluding precious metals).....	1886
XVI	Water Power Used in Manufactures (Part I).....	1885
XVII	Water Power Used in Manufactures (Part II).....	1887
XVIII	Social Statistics of Cities (Part I).....	1886
XIX	Social Statistics of Cities (Part II).....	1887
XX	Statistics of Wages, etc.....	1886
XXI	Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes.....	1888

In my several reports which I herewith submit, and in an address delivered in Boston before the American Statistical Association October 16, 1891, there will be found certain additional details in relation to the work of the Eleventh Census, and of the several inquiries conducted under that head.

COMPARATIVE COST OF THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH CENSUSES.

In answer to the question of the chairman as to the comparative cost of the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses, I have the honor to state that such a comparison of cost is apt to be misleading unless the allowance is made for the additional and expensive inquiries required of the Eleventh Census, and for the difference in the methods of collecting data. Comparisons likewise which take into consideration the cost of printing are also unfair, because such cost depends almost wholly on the number of copies of the several volumes ordered by Congress.

The appropriation for printing, aggregating to the present time \$850,000 for the present census, of which amount about \$400,000 is still available, and of \$1,018,116, the amount appropriated for the Tenth Census, will therefore be omitted in this comparison. The Fifty-first Congress ordered an elaborate investigation of the mortgage indebtedness of the country, and appropriated \$1,000,000 for the purpose. I had the honor to inform the two committees of Congress at the time that this work alone would probably cost \$1,500,000, and I am still of that opinion. The same Congress doubled the pay of supervisors and made an appropriation of \$75,000 to defray the cost of this wise action. In all comparisons with the cost of the Tenth Census these appropriations must be omitted.

In all comparative statements of the cost of the Census, a total appropriation of \$6,400,000* must be used for the Eleventh Census, and \$4,976,910† for the Tenth Census; but even this comparison is hardly fair to the Eleventh Census for several reasons. In the first place, over \$1,000,000 have been expended upon inquiries—such as that relating to the names, organizations, and length of service of those who had served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and who were survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines, and other inquiries not included in the scope of the Tenth Census. To this must be added the amount of money unexpended December 31, 1891, \$128,037.23, making a total for comparative purpose of \$6,350,072.71. The per capita cost of the Eleventh Census up to this date has therefore been 10.65 cents, and 9.93 cents‡ for the Tenth Census. In speaking of the cost of the Tenth Census, my predecessor, Gen. Walker, said in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, June, 1888:

“In undertaking a discussion as to what should be done toward the performance of this most important constitutional function, it will, perhaps, be well to recognize the fact that the preparations for the Eleventh Census are likely to be in some degree embarrassed by the financial and other misfortunes which befel its immediate predecessor. This successive deficiency appropriations for that work, the delays in the publication of some of the latter volumes, together with the newspaper attacks upon the census, which became epidemical in 1882

* Appropriated for Eleventh Census, exclusive of printing, and farms, homes, and mortgages:

March 1, 1889	\$1, 000, 000
June 18, 1890	3, 000, 000
August 30, 1890	1, 400, 000
March 3, 1891	1, 000, 000
Total	6, 400, 000

† Appropriated for Tenth Census, exclusive of printing:

March 3, 1879	\$250, 000
April 20, 1880	125, 000
June 16, 1880	2, 960, 000
March 3, 1881	500, 000
January 28, 1882	540, 000
August 7, 1882	245, 000
August 8, 1882	80, 000
Other appropriations	276, 910
Total	4, 976, 910

‡ This per capita is correct; the discrepancy between this amount and the per capita for the Tenth Census given in note (§) is probably due to the omission in the journal quoted of certain appropriations.

and 1883, have created in the minds of most of those who have any impression at all on the subject the belief that the Tenth Census was extravagantly expensive. Yet no opinion could be more unfounded. The fact is that, considering the new ground covered, the Tenth Census was a marvel of cheapness. Even if we leave out all consideration of the great extent and variety of statistical work then for the first time undertaken, and treat all this as having cost absolutely nothing, we shall still find that the cost of the Tenth Census per capita of inhabitants exceeded that of the Ninth Census by far less than the ratio in which the cost of the Ninth Census exceeded that of the Eighth.* Yet no one ever took exception to the expenditures of 1870-'72, and that work was finished to public satisfaction. A continuous progressive enhancement in the per capita cost of successive censuses is to be anticipated, even though the scope of enumeration be in no degree widened by reason of the continually expanding detail into which the traditional classes of statistics will inevitably be drawn under the ever-growing popular demand for local and minute information. On the other hand, if the scope of enumeration is to be widened, this must be paid for, and paid for handsomely."

The change in the method of collecting the data relating to manufactures, vital statistics, mines and mining, and in other divisions as already explained to the subcommittee and committee, by employing per diem special agents, has undoubtedly increased the cost, and while the population of the country has increased 25 per cent during the decade, the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests have increased from 50 to 100 per cent, enhancing immensely the cost of getting the material; but the results are far more accurate and valuable. Including the amount paid enumerators and supervisors, the total cost of the collection of the data for the Eleventh Census has been \$3,600,385.36. Not only was the cost of collecting the statistics of manufactures, mines and mining, vital statistics, etc., increased under the present act authorizing the Superintendent of Census to withdraw schedules from enumerators and use other and more efficient methods, but the pay for collecting the agricultural schedules was likewise increased by Congress.

Should the Eleventh Census therefore show, when completed, a slightly increased per capita cost, it will be due to the ever-growing popular demand for local and minute information and for the better work, better methods, and better pay allowed for collecting manufacturing and agricultural schedules. And this increased per capita cost has not been peculiar to the Eleventh Census, the Eighth Census costing relatively more than the Seventh, the Ninth 2.46 cents per capita more than the Eighth, and the Tenth, as we have seen, 1.22 cents per capita more than the Ninth. These facts will show that the Eleventh Census has been conducted with rigid regard to economy; that the large force, both in the field and in the office, has been subject to rules and restrictions and obliged to do an amount of work that in some of the Departments of Government work would have been regarded as excessive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: Replying to your telephone message of Saturday, I beg to say that the balance on hand is as follows:

Appropriation for Eleventh Census.....	\$102,000
Appropriation for farms, homes, and mortgages.....	68,000
Total.....	170,000
Estimated balance on hand February 1, 1892:	
Eleventh Census.....	\$70,000
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	52,000
Total.....	122,000

*The cost per capita of inhabitants of the last four censuses, exclusive of printing and engraving, was as follows:

	Cents.
Seventh Census, 1850.....	5.84
Eighth Census, 1860.....	6.25
Ninth Census, 1870.....	8.71
Tenth Census, 1880.....	9.68

From this amount should be deducted outstanding liabilities for telegraphing, outstanding accounts of special agents, etc., approximating closely to \$40,000.

The sum of \$250,000, estimated to be necessary to conduct the work to July, is additional to the balance given above.

The number of employes on the roll to-day is:

Eleventh Census	594
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	231
Total.....	825

Of the employes on the Eleventh Census roll there are on furlough to-day about 80.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CHILDS,
Acting Superintendent of Census.

Mr. J. C. COURTS,

Clerk to Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to the communication handed me by you yesterday, I have the honor to make the following statement:

Section 24 of the act approved March 1, 1889, for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses, provides for furnishing an outfit for printing small blanks, tally-sheets, circulars, etc.. With the material left over from the Tenth Census, together with such additions thereto as were deemed necessary by the Superintendent, there have been printed in this office from October 26, 1889, to January 1, 1892, about 1,400 different forms, aggregating about 38,000,000 copies, consisting of tabulation sheets, circulars, schedules, bulletins, envelopes, etc. For this preliminary printing and binding there has been appropriated \$600,000. Of this amount there remained December 31, 1891, \$175,000, which will be sufficient to complete the preliminary census work, and no further appropriation need be made for this purpose.

In the act approved March 3, 1891, Congress ordered the printing of 50,000 copies of the Digest of the Leading Statistics, 25,000 copies of the Compendium, and 5,000 copies each of the final reports on mines and mining; wealth, debt, and taxation; recorded indebtedness, transportation, insurance, social statistics of cities, and Alaska.

For this purpose \$250,000 was appropriated, the work to be done at the Government Printing Office under the direction of the Public Printer. The following statement will show the state of preparation of these volumes:

Digest of Leading Statistics.—No copy prepared as yet.

Compendium, Volume 1.—Copy all ready. It will make about 500 royal octavo pages.

Mines and Mining.—The copy for this report is all in type and nearly ready for press. It will make about 850 quarto pages, and is to be illustrated.

Wealth, Debt, and Taxation.—The statistics of debt are completed, and the copy will be in the hands of the printer during this week. It will make about 400 pages. The statistics of valuation and taxation and receipts and expenditures of States, counties, and municipalities are in hand and partly tabulated for the printer. These will make about 600 pages. There are at present six clerks engaged on this work. It will be several months before the copy will be ready for the final report. The entire volume will make about 1,000 pages similar to Volume VII of the final reports of the Tenth Census. These volumes will contain a few diagrams.

Transportation.—About 200 pages in type. It is estimated that it will require ten clerks until May 1 to complete this report. It will make about 1,000 pages similar to Volume IV of the final reports of the Tenth Census.

Insurance.—The copy will soon be ready for the printer. Only one clerk is engaged in its final preparation. It will make about 800 quarto pages.

Social Statistics of Cities.—The copy for this volume can not be completed until after the tabulation of the population work. There are now two clerks engaged upon this work. It will make 125 pages. This volume will contain some four or five maps and three diagrams.

Alaska.—There are two clerks engaged in preparing the copy for this report,

which it will take about one month to complete. This volume will make about 350 pages, and will contain a large number of illustrations.

On account of not being able at this time to say how many pages of these volumes will be plain and how many tabulated matter, no estimate as to the cost of printing can be given that would be at all reliable, nor is it possible to make even an approximate estimate of the cost of preparing the material for these volumes, as the disbursements for each investigation are kept separate.

It will cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000 to complete, ready for publication, the copy for the volumes giving the names, etc., of the surviving soldiers of the Union Army in the late war. It is estimated that it will make eight quarto volumes of 1,000 pages each. To print these books will cost as follows:

5,000 sets.....	\$51,600
10,000 sets.....	88,700
25,000 sets.....	200,000
50,000 sets.....	385,500

The request that you be informed what further appropriation in the matter of printing will be necessary regarding the publication of the volumes on farms, homes, and mortgages, is fully answered on page 2 of another communication inclosed under cover with this.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CHILDS,
Acting Superintendent of Census.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, January 19, 1892.

SIR: In reference to the several inquiries contained in yours of the 18th instant, I have the honor to reply to them as follows:

First. In relation to the apparent discrepancy between item 2, on page 3, amount paid for salaries—\$2,330,339.80—and the total as appears at the end of page 4—\$2,820,699.70—would say that the item of \$2,820,699.70 includes all salaries paid on the three appropriations, "Expenses of the Eleventh Census," "Farms, homes, and mortgages," and "Printing, engraving, and binding," while the item of \$2,330,339.80 is the amount paid for salaries from the appropriation for expenses of the Eleventh Census.

Second. The statement of the number on pay rolls on pages 3 and 4 includes all people, exclusive of special agents, supervisors, and enumerators, borne upon the regular pay rolls of the office, whether employed at Washington or on temporary duty elsewhere.

Third. The exact amount paid to supervisors, enumerators, and employés in the office at Washington, including the small force temporarily employed in offices outside of Washington, is as follows:

Enumerators.....	\$2,485,264.69
Supervisors.....	185,332.10
Employés as above.....	2,820,699.70

At the bottom of page 16 of the Superintendent's statement he says he had informed the two committees (census) of the Fifty-first Congress that it would cost \$1,500,000 to complete the mortgage and recorded indebtedness, and he is still of the same opinion. The preparation of this work can all be completed this year should a sufficient appropriation be made to carry on this work in conjunction with other important work in the office, such as manufactures, agriculture, population, etc. When tabulated it will probably make two quarto volumes of 1,200 pages each. It is estimated that it will cost to print the first 5,000 copies of each of these volumes about \$15,000. Each additional 1,000 will cost from \$800 to \$1,000.

Trusting the foregoing information is satisfactory, I am, sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

A. F. CHILDS,
Acting Superintendent of Census.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, M. C.

16 SUN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1892.

DEAR SIR: After leaving the letter, for Governor Sayers, on your desk yesterday, it occurred to me that the chief clerk of the Government Printing Office could furnish you with the cost of printing such volumes as I did not give the estimated cost of in the letters to the governor. The books and annual reports of the Public Printer will give the cost of these publications for the Tenth Census which will, I think, be approximately near enough for all practical purposes.

Yours, respectfully,

A. F. CHILDS.
Acting Superintendent of Census.

MR. J. C. COURTS,
Clerk, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SAYERS—PERSONAL.

JANUARY 22, 1892.

We now have on the rolls of the Census Office, exclusive of printing, engraving, and binding, 822 employés. Of this number about 150 are on furlough. With an appropriation of \$350,000, together with the balance remaining on hand, it will enable the office to employ, until July 1, 1892, a force of 850 people, or only 28 more than are now borne on the rolls. This will enable the superintendent to divide the force about as follows: 300 on population, 200 on manufactures, 200 on agriculture, and only 150 for all other purposes. In this latter number, 150, is included the executive force in the offices of the superintendent, chief clerk, assistant chief clerk, and the disbursing clerk, the entire force of charwomen, laborers, watchmen, messengers, etc., aggregating about 100, which force, you will readily comprehend, are actually necessary to carry on the work of the office, thus leaving only about 50 clerks for completing the tabulations on all other inquiries outside of the three divisions above mentioned.

It has come to my knowledge that great pressure is being brought to bear upon you through the interference of certain parties who, to gratify their personal ends, are desirous of having a specific appropriation made for the purpose of tabulating the statistics of manufactures. The appropriation, when made, should be as heretofore, for the "Expenses of the Eleventh Census," and not diverted to any special inquiry.

A. F. CHILDS,
Chief Clerk, Acting Superintendent of Census.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to the communication handed me by you yesterday I have the honor to make the following statement:

Section 24 of the act approved March 1, 1889, for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses, provides for furnishing an outfit for printing small blanks, tally sheets, circulars, etc. With the material left over from the Tenth Census, together with such additions thereto as were deemed necessary by the Superintendent, there have been printed in this office from October 26, 1889, to January 1, 1892, about 1,400 different forms, aggregating about 38,000,000 copies, consisting of tabulation sheets, circulars, schedules, bulletins, envelopes, etc. For this preliminary printing and binding there has been appropriated \$600,000. Of this amount there remained December 31, 1891, \$175,000, which will be sufficient to complete the preliminary census work, and no further appropriation need be made for this purpose.

In the act approved March 3, 1891, Congress ordered the printing of 50,000 copies of the digest of the leasing statistics, 25,000 copies of the Compendium, and 5,000 copies each of the final reports on Mines and Mining, Wealth, Debt, and Taxation, Recorded Indebtedness, Transportation, Insurance, Social Statistics of Cities and Alaska.

For this purpose \$250,000 was appropriated, the work to be done at the Government Printing Office under the direction of the Public Printer. The following statement will show the state of preparation of these volumes:

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Compendium, Volume I.—Copy all ready. It will make about 500 royal octavo pages.

Mines and Mining.—The copy for this report is all in type and nearly ready for press. It will make about 850 quarto pages and is to be illustrated.

Wealth, Debt, and Taxation.—The statistics of debt are completed and the copy will be in the hands of the printer during this week. It will make about 400 pages. The statistics of valuation and taxation and receipts and expenditures of States, counties, and municipalities are in hand and partly tabulated for the printer. These will make about 600 pages. There are at present six clerks engaged on this work.

It will be several months before the copy will be ready for the final report. The entire volume will make about 1,000 pages, similar to Volume VII of the final reports of the Tenth Census.

These volumes will contain a few diagrams.

Transportation.—About 200 pages in type. It is estimated that it will require ten clerks until May 1 to complete this report. It will make about 1,000 pages, similar to Volume IV of the final reports of the Tenth Census.

Insurance.—The copy will soon be ready for the printer. Only one clerk is engaged in its final preparation. It will make about 800 quarto pages.

Social Statistics of Cities.—The copy for this volume can not be completed until after the tabulation of the population work. There are now two clerks engaged upon this work. It will make 125 pages. This volume will contain some four or five maps and three diagrams.

Alaska.—There are two clerks engaged in preparing the copy for this report, which it will take about one month to complete. This volume will make about 350 pages, and will contain a large number of illustrations.

On account of not being able at this time to say how many pages of these volumes will be plain and how many tabulated matter, no estimate as to the cost of printing can be given that would be at all reliable, nor is it possible to make even an approximate estimate of the cost of preparing the material for these volumes as the disbursements for each investigation are not kept separate.

It will cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000 to complete, ready for publication, the copy for the volumes giving the names, etc., of the surviving soldiers of the Union Army in the late war. It is estimated that it will make eight quarto volumes of 1,000 pages each. To print these books will cost as follows:

5,000 sets	\$51,600
10,000 sets	88,700
25,000 sets	200,000
50,000 sets	385,500

The request that you be informed what further appropriation in the matter of printing will be necessary regarding the publication of the volumes on farms, homes, and mortgages is fully answered on page 2 of another communication inclosed under cover with this.

Section 17 of the act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses, approved March 1, 1839, provides for certain statistics to be collected under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census. The latter part of the section just referred to defines what volumes shall be prepared for publication. By referring to the act approved March 3, 1891, you will see that only a portion of these final reports have so far been ordered printed, and it was only such as have so been ordered that I gave you an estimate on the cost of the preparation.

In reply to your still further request to furnish you with the amount that had been expended in the preparation of the statistics of manufactures and agriculture and what would be required to be expended before they are completed, the number of pages each would make, and the time within which they could be completed, I have the honor to state that up to the 1st of January there had been expended in the preparation of the statistics of manufactures \$551,806.64. This includes the payments made to the clerical force of this office, special agents in the field, and rents of buildings occupied by special agents outside of the city of Washington. To this, however, should be added the amounts paid enumerators in the rural districts and a pro rata amount of expenses of the census proper for rent, fuel, light, etc., but to what extent it is impossible to say. When completed for publication the statistics of manufactures will make three volumes—the first two about 900 pages each, and the third volume will contain about 1,000 pages.

The chief of the manufactures division informs me that with a force of 300 competent and trained clerks it is probable that he would have ready for pub-

lication statistics for twenty or more principal cities within ninety days from the date of their assignment.

The statistics in relation to lumber mills, sawmills, and timber products, slaughtering and meat-packing, chemical manufactures, salt, clay and pottery products, coke, glass, cotton manufactures, dyeing and finishing of textiles, electrical industries, telegraph and telephones, gas for illuminating and heating purposes, printing and publishing, including periodical press, shipbuilding, silk and silk goods, can be prepared for publication within four months.

The statistics of wool and cotton manufactures will probably be published within the next sixty days. The present force of employes in the manufactures division, about sixty, are engaged in the tabulation of these statistics. Their monthly compensation is about \$4,000. It would not be possible to employ to advantage any more clerks on this work, and it is more than likely that the final results will be ready within thirty days from the present time.

It is estimated that it will require 300 clerks for at least twelve months to prepare for publication the data now in this office covering all the different branches of manufactures and it will require \$500,000 to complete the entire work.

There has been expended, up to the present time, \$165,954.12 in the collection of the statistics of agriculture. To complete the proposed reports on agriculture for publication within the present year will require the services of 225 clerks for the whole of the present year, or a larger number for a proportionately shorter period, and will cost about \$180,000. They will make, when completed, two quarto volumes of about 800 pages each.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CHILDS,
Acting Superintendent of Census.

HON. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Deficiencies,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, January 2, 1893.

SIR: In answer to the question in your letter of even date, why the probable cost of finishing the census will exceed by \$450,000 my estimate of April 5, 1892, as contained in a letter to you at that date, I have the honor to state that the estimate referred to was in fact made in January, 1892, and that at that time I had hoped to be able to complete the work at least six months earlier than it now seems possible to finish it, and for the sum named in that communication.

As I said to you on Saturday verbally, it is a difficult matter to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount required to complete statistical work of the magnitude of the Eleventh Census. As a matter of fact the work in the several divisions of the Census Office is well advanced, as shown in the statement in answer to question 6, in which the statement of the chief of the printing division is given, showing that to-day, with the exception of the volume relating to manufactures, every volume of the Eleventh Census is either completed and ready for publication or in part in the hands of the Public Printer. Perhaps, therefore, the best explanation that I can offer, both in answer to your question relating to the probable increased cost and to the employment of more clerks than was anticipated at the beginning of the year, is that the office has endeavored to push to the utmost all branches of the work.

As I informed your honorable committee at the time when the matter was under discussion, there were from 100 to 150 good clerks anxious for reinstatement. Most of these have been reinstated at a low rate of salary and a few new clerks added to the force, with the view to push the work to as rapid completion as possible. It should also be borne in mind that the 970 persons given as employed on the Eleventh Census on the 20th of December is hardly a fair statement, for the reason that there were carried on the rolls of the Eleventh Census 41 clerks who belonged to the division of farms, homes, and mortgages to repay that division for an assignment of clerks employed to complete the tables relating to the statistics of mortality, which tables, numbering some 600 printed pages, are now in the hands of the printer. You will notice that the number of clerks reported for December for farms, homes, and mortgages was 89, whereas the regular number engaged in that division is 130. On the 1st of January, therefore, the number of employes carried on the rolls of the Eleventh Census, including charwomen, messengers, and laborers, will not exceed 929; from this should be

deducted the charwomen, laborers, watchmen, messenger boys, etc., 107 in number, leaving the actual clerical force of the Census Office for the month of January about 822.

The average clerical force has therefore not been in excess of 850, though I had hoped and believed at the time the estimate was made to keep the total number employed to the figures given you at that time. The lowness of the force in the months referred to in your letter was largely due to the correspondingly low ebb of the appropriation. Many on the clerical force were temporarily laid off duty. As soon as the appropriations were available the force was increased. In order to finish the work by December 31, 1893, and close up the census, it will be necessary to keep the force up to the present number. I consider it of more importance to push the work through than to reduce the number of clerks, even if in so doing the number employed were slightly in excess of my estimates, and in doing this feel sure I shall meet with your approval.

In regard to the advisability of abolishing the Census Office December 31, 1893, I should think that it could very well be done, provided Congress does not intend to make it a permanent bureau. As I have stated, the work will practically be completed, excepting in the division of farms, homes, and mortgages, at that date. Nearly all the volumes will be ready for the printer and a small assignment of experts from the office could, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, complete the publications. So far as I am personally concerned, any action that will finish the work at the earliest possible moment will meet not only my approbation, but my hearty coöperation. Should Congress decide to take this step, I inclose, in accordance with your request, the rough draft of an act that would abolish the Census Office proper December 31, 1893, and yet enable the Secretary to employ a sufficient force to finish the work in a satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,

Subcommittee on Sundry Civil Bill, House of Representatives.

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

That the office of the Eleventh Census shall be abolished, and the terms of office of the superintendent and of all employés appointed under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses," or of any subsequent act relating to the Eleventh Census, shall cease and terminate after the 31st day of December, 1893; and no further expenditures, whether for salaries or expenses, shall be made on account of the Eleventh Census, except as hereinafter provided. The unpublished work of the Eleventh Census, and of the Division of farms, homes, and mortgages, shall be completed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the records and other property of the Census Office shall be transferred; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint, from the date specified in this act, from the force of the Census Office, a chief of division at a salary of \$2,500 per annum; five special agents, who shall be statistical experts, at a compensation of \$6 per day each; and a clerical force for duty in said division, which force shall consist of three clerks of class 4, three clerks of class 3, two of whom shall be practical printers; three clerks of class 2, all of whom shall be experienced proof readers; three clerks of class 1, three clerks at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and ten copyists at \$900 per annum. And the said Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to rent necessary rooms in the city of Washington to carry out the provisions of this act. And the said Secretary of the Interior is furthermore authorized to appoint from the division of farms, homes, and mortgages a sufficient number of clerks of class 1, clerks at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and copyists and computers to complete the said investigation by the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Any unexpended balance of appropriations for the Eleventh Census or for farms, homes, and mortgages heretofore made which shall remain at the date specified in this act shall be applied to the liquidation of any liabilities incurred in each of these investigations, and the remainder placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of preparing for the printer the unpublished work of the Eleventh Census, and for the completion of the investigation relating to farms, homes, and mortgages; but this provision shall not apply to unexpended balances of the several appropriations for printing the final reports of the Eleventh Census; but such balances shall be applied as provided for in the several acts.

JANUARY 5, 1893.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having under consideration the sundry civil appropriation bill this day met, Hon. Joseph D. Sayers in the chair.

*Quarantine stations.***STATEMENT OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN.**

Mr. SAYERS. "Cape Charles quarantine station; for additional appropriation for construction of wharf, \$35,000, etc." The items under this head are for expenditures at the station itself and have no reference to Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. Fishermans Island is included in the Cape Charles quarantine station, and we do the boarding at Old Point Comfort because that is the track of vessels.

Mr. SAYERS. But what I want to know is this: Do these items under the head of "Cape Charles quarantine station" apply as well to Fishermans Island as to the station proper?

Dr. WYMAN. There is a station proper. Yes, sir; they do. These items were drawn up with reference to fixing up Fishermans Island complete. When these estimates were presented it was the intention at that time to spend this money at Fishermans Island.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, your proposition is—

Dr. WYMAN. Now, my proposition is: These gentlemen from Baltimore have come asserting that on account of the delay to Baltimore commerce that would ensue by reason of doing all the quarantine work at Fishermans Island, and they assert—you remember there was a certificate from the president of the Pilots' Association as to the holding ground there not being good, and it was exposed to the gales from the ocean, it being an exposed place and the channel tortuous—and for these reasons they objected to this quarantine station.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your opinion about it?

Dr. WYMAN. My opinion is this: They want—

Mr. SAYERS. I do not want to know what "they want," but I want your opinion as to that station.

Dr. WYMAN. I must admit I have been in some doubt as to the feasibility of putting up piers there that would stand the waves and wind.

Mr. SAYERS. Then why did you not send it in in your first estimates?

Dr. WYMAN. Because there was nothing else to do. The difficulties of obtaining a site there are very great, and for that reason I prepared that supplemental statement.

Mr. SAYERS. And yet you proposed an expenditure on this Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. I did, and I suppose I can still do it.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance from Fishermans Island to Baltimore?

Dr. WYMAN. About 190 miles, I think.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance from Fishermans Island to the Delaware Breakwater and the quarantine station?

Dr. WYMAN. About eight or ten hours' sail.

Mr. SAYERS. But what is the distance?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know the distance.

Mr. BINGHAM. Steam or sail?

Mr. WYMAN. Steam.

Mr. SAYERS. But the Delaware Breakwater quarantine station is the station at which these vessels land?

Dr. WYMAN. No; they do not land: they anchor in almost open—

Mr. SAYERS. Now, what is the distance from Delaware Breakwater quarantine station to Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. I will make a rough guess about that; I suppose it is in the neighborhood of 200 miles.

Mr. SAYERS. Then when infected vessels are sent from Delaware Breakwater quarantine station to Fishermans Island—or are they sent there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Where are they sent?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a station at Delaware Breakwater; we have a complete quarantine station there.

Mr. SAYERS. At what point do vessels land which, if found infected, would be sent to Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. They are bound for points coming in Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. SAYERS. What points?

Dr. WYMAN. Bound for Norfolk, Newport News, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, the city of Washington, and Baltimore, the last the most important.

Mr. SAYERS. Then the Delaware Breakwater quarantine station has no reference whatever to Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. None whatever.

Mr. SAYERS. What relation has Cape Charles quarantine station to Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. Fishermans Island is part of Cape Charles quarantine station. Fishermans Island is just off Cape Charles.

Mr. SAYERS. How far?

Dr. WYMAN. Only a few miles from mainland; it is twenty miles from Old Point Comfort.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, I understand you propose to abandon Fishermans Island and select a site provided in this amendment?

Dr. WYMAN. Partly abandon it. We have the island, and if vessels bound for Norfolk, Newport News, or Richmond, have any person suffering from an infectious disease, we can take off the infected persons from the vessel and treat a few cases at Fishermans Island.

Mr. SAYERS. Your proposition, then, is instead of having one station to which you send infected vessels to have two?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What increase of expenditure would you require?

Dr. WYMAN. Comparatively little.

Mr. SAYERS. State it.

Dr. WYMAN. Not more than the cost of purchasing the site, the additional site in Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say now that if this site in Chesapeake Bay is purchased Congress will not be asked for any further appropriation for this island in Chesapeake Bay?

Dr. WYMAN. That is my idea, yes, sir. If you will allow me I will elaborate that a little bit.

Mr. SAYERS. I would be glad to hear you on this proposition.

Dr. WYMAN. The trade that comes in the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay is chiefly Baltimore trade. The people of Baltimore complain that by reason of the distance of Fishermans Island from the channel it would cause a great detention of their vessels. They claim, then, that the inspection of vessels at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay now is an unnecessary detention, and they want a station further up the Chesapeake Bay, in stiller waters, where the inspection and disinfection of vessels can be done.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance of this island you contemplate purchasing from Baltimore?

Dr. WYMAN. Say about 40 miles below Baltimore.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance from Cape Charles quarantine station?

Dr. WYMAN. It is about 150 miles from Cape Charles.

Mr. SAYERS. So that if this island is purchased, instead of vessels having to go 20 miles to Fishermans Island they will be sent 150 miles to this island in Chesapeake Bay?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; and I will give you my reasons for that.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, explain to me why it is that you will not require any more money for the two places than you did for the one place?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. A quarantine plant involves disinfecting apparatus, and a proper quarantine station implies detention barracks for emigrants. Nearly all the emigrant passage now is for Baltimore. It is proposed further up the bay to erect a complete quarantine plant which we had not yet done at Fishermans Island. We simply had the island there with one building on it and we have spent no money on it. We propose now, in view of the trade for Baltimore, to establish this station further up the Chesapeake Bay, where we will put our disinfecting plant and our wharf and accommodations for suspected emigrants, a large number of emigrants, say a thousand. So seldom does it happen that a vessel bound for any other port than Baltimore brings any emigrants that it is no great hardship to send that vessel up to that station. Ninety-nine times out

of one hundred such a vessel will be bound to Baltimore anyhow, and this is right in its way. In the mean time Fishermans Island, which we own, has on it a building, so that any vessel bound for one of the lower ports, Newport News, Norfolk, or Richmond, which would bring an occasional case of sickness on board could have the quarantine work done right there. We could take off a few cases and treat them on Fishermans Island, as we have done before.

Mr. SAYERS. Yet if that delegation from Baltimore had not come over and complained of your action you would have had all of this expenditure made at Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. No; I had this matter very seriously at heart before they came here, and I had intended to present this matter to you.

Mr. SAYERS. Why did not you present it in your estimate?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, in making up the estimate I knew of no place where a secondary station could be established, but since then I have learned of Sharps Island.

Mr. SAYERS. You said nothing to the committee in your first examination about the purchase of this island?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; I did not know of this. It is an afterthought as far as a definite place is concerned. If you will allow me to read this I think it will make it clear to you.

Cape Charles and supplemental stations.

And it is hereby provided that section 2 of the act approved August 1, 1888, entitled "An act to perfect the quarantine service of the United States," be amended by adding after the words "one near Cape Charles at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay" the following: "and a supplemental station within the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and that the sum of \$7,000 is hereby appropriated for purchase of the site of said station: *Provided*, That in acquiring land for the site of said station the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take such proceedings as are authorized to be taken by the Secretary of War under sections 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved February 22, 1867, entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries."

Mr. SAYERS. Should Congress authorize the purchase of this island and give you the appropriation asked for in your estimate, how much of the appropriation would be expended on Fishermans Island and how much on the new island?

Dr. WYMAN. It would all be expended on the new site, that is my idea.

Mr. SAYERS. In other words, instead of having Fishermans Island for your main station you would have this new island?

Dr. WYMAN. It would be farther up the bay. I did not mention here Sharps Island specifically in this. It is not the intention to build a complete station, governor, but it leaves it optional with me to spend this money on this new site.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money do you expect to expend on Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. None, if I get a proper site in Chesapeake Bay. On account of the rough water at Fishermans Island I would put it up the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose a delegation should visit you from Norfolk or Richmond, or Newport News, and demand you should also improve Fishermans Island, what would your answer be to it?

Dr. WYMAN. That would have no weight with me. No, sir; I am not yielding to any solicitation on the part of the merchants of Baltimore at all. I am simply trying to do what I think is right and proper.

Mr. SAYERS. Your proposition, then, is instead of having two stations, Fishermans Island and this new island, to have but one station, and that station be established on the new island, abandoning Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. Practically abandoning it. As it is to-day, without spending another cent on it, it is still of some service.

Mr. BINGHAM. You do not intend to spend any of the money appropriated in this on it?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Dr. AUSTIN. We can now take off one or two cases of smallpox on Fishermans Island.

Mr. SAYERS. Would you object to a clause being added to the appropriation recommending substantially that none of this money should be expended at Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. I would be perfectly willing—yes, I would be very glad—to have that put in, provided another suitable site shall be selected. I would be per-

fectly willing, provided another site is selected, to spend no more money on Fishermans Island, and I would be glad to have that put in.

Mr. SAYERS. Would not you be required to maintain a force at Fishermans Island anyhow?

Dr. WYMAN. We have one keeper there and his wife in the house.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose you sent a vessel there?

Dr. WYMAN. We would not send a vessel there for treatment; we would send a vessel further up for treatment.

Mr. SAYERS. You would abandon Fishermans Island altogether.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; I would practically abandon it, but it belongs to the Government, and we would treat an occasional case of smallpox there.

Mr. BINGHAM. The only point I want to make is this: How far is Cape Charles quarantine station from Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. Twenty miles.

Mr. BINGHAM. How far is the new station you have in your mind from Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. About 150 miles or less.

Mr. BINGHAM. And vessels that would go to that new station would not be the vessels which would go into the port of Baltimore?

Dr. WYMAN. They would be.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then put it the other way; vessels that went to Cape Charles would not be the ones that would go up the bay to Baltimore?

Dr. WYMAN. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then you have two quarantine stations, Cape Charles and your new point?

Dr. WYMAN. No; we would only have one.

Mr. BINGHAM. Which one would that be?

Dr. WYMAN. The one up the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. BINGHAM. What would be the use of the Cape Charles quarantine station?

Dr. WYMAN. For the occasional treatment of a vessel which did not require a full and complete disinfection.

Mr. BINGHAM. It would be used simply as an adjunct station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much has been expended at the Cape Charles station?

Dr. WYMAN. We have bought a disinfecting steamer for Cape Charles and a boarding vessel for Cape Charles quarantine station.

Mr. BINGHAM. Under the law you can use that at another station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. What have you expended on the Cape Charles station itself?

Dr. WYMAN. We have spent scarcely anything.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then the United States has not been carrying out a full quarantine service there?

Dr. WYMAN. Not at all.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have been depending upon the State quarantine service?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Now, you are reaching out on a broader line of operations for national examination?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; for a full complete station, such as is demanded by commerce and by sanitary science.

Mr. BINGHAM. That would result largely in relieving the State quarantine?

Dr. WYMAN. Altogether. This very question, governor, has given me a great deal of concern, because the easiest way for me would be to go ahead and get a complete station at Fishermans Island, but we have received so many statements about the anchorage of vessels at Fishermans Island and the distance the pier would have to be put from the shore that I determined that if we could find a place further up the bay in quieter water and less exposed it would be better to have that full station up there.

Mr. SAYERS. What other appropriations do you ask for besides those contained in the estimate sent to Congress?

Dr. WYMAN. At the South Atlantic quarantine station of the coast of Georgia on Blackbeard Island I think it would be advisable to have emigrant detention barracks.

Mr. SAYERS. To cost how much?

Dr. WYMAN. I think it would cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. I would say the same at Chandeleur Island. The reason for these estimates is in thinking over the possibility of cholera coming and being treated at these quarantine

stations where vessels would have to go and where we have a disinfecting plant already, it would not be advisable to put our emigrants who have been exposed to cholera simply alongside of a hospital where yellow fever prevailed.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you ask for any other appropriation?

Dr. WYMAN. That is all.

Mr. BINGHAM. I see for Cape Charles quarantine station you ask "for additional appropriation for construction of wharf, \$35,000."

Dr. WYMAN (to Mr. Sayers). I want to put in, governor, Camp Low; that, however, I think can be paid for out of the epidemic fund.

Mr. BINGHAM. For Cape Charles quarantine station you ask for an additional appropriation of \$35,000 for constructing the wharf. How much have you expended there for constructing a wharf?

Dr. WYMAN. Nothing.

Mr. BYNUM. What has been the appropriation?

Dr. WYMAN. The original act appropriates—

Mr. BINGHAM. You ask for an additional appropriation for constructing a wharf which signifies there has been a previous appropriation.

Dr. WYMAN. There has been a previous appropriation but not specifically for a wharf.

Mr. BINGHAM. You say there in so many words, "For an additional appropriation for constructing wharf."

Dr. WYMAN. We have not constructed any wharf at all.

Mr. BINGHAM. What has been the preceding appropriation.

Dr. WYMAN. It was on August 1, 1888, for the purchase of site, construction of wharf, repairs of present hospital, officers' buildings, etc., including expenses of maintenance.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is the only appropriation made?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much was the sum total?

Dr. WYMAN. \$112,000 in 1888.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then you have expended \$112,000?

Dr. WYMAN. We have expended all but \$38,000, which is still available.

Mr. BINGHAM. Now, the next item I want to know about is the Delaware Breakwater; what amount has been expended for this quarantine station?

Dr. WYMAN. The act of August, 1888, establishing that provided \$75,000. The unexpended balance of that appropriation on the 1st of this year was, I think, about \$3,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What distance is that from Philadelphia?

Dr. WYMAN. About 90 miles.

Mr. SAYERS. That station is for the purpose of serving Philadelphia?

Dr. WYMAN. Philadelphia, Camden, Wilmington, Chester; all the cities along the Delaware River.

Dr. AUSTIN. I think that some of that appropriation has not been used, but there is very little left of that.

Dr. WYMAN. Now, then, Mr. Bitler and Dr. Ford were over here yesterday and—

Mr. BINGHAM. They are very much in favor of national quarantine?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. This matter of a quarantine site is one of the most difficult things to settle. The requirements of a quarantine station are so great, it requires deep water, protection from wind and waves, and at the same time entire separation from surrounding communities.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose the appropriation is allowed you for the purchase of that new island, would you desire a clause to be put in the bill limiting the expenditure of the money asked for under the head of "Cape Charles quarantine station" for the new place so acquired?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. None of the money to be expended on Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. If we find a site; if we can not we—

Mr. BINGHAM. If you can not find a site, then you go to Fishermans Island; but if you do find a site you abandon Fishermans Island?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The following are the additional appropriations asked for:

Delaware Breakwater and supplemental quarantine station.

And it is hereby provided that section 2 of the act approved August 1, 1888, entitled "An act to perfect the quarantine service of the United States," be amended by adding, after the words "one at the mouth of the Delaware Bay," the follow-

ing: "and a supplemental station within the waters of Delaware Bay or River;" and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury Reedy Island, in Delaware River, for the purpose named, and the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated for filling and grading and other necessary preparation of said site.

Key West supplemental quarantine station.

And for a supplemental quarantine station at or near Key West:

Construction of wharf	\$5,000
Buildings	10,000
Disinfecting apparatus	5,000

Camp Low.

Bath houses	3,000
Steam disinfecting plant	5,400
Steam tug	30,000
Necessary alterations and additions to buildings	5,000

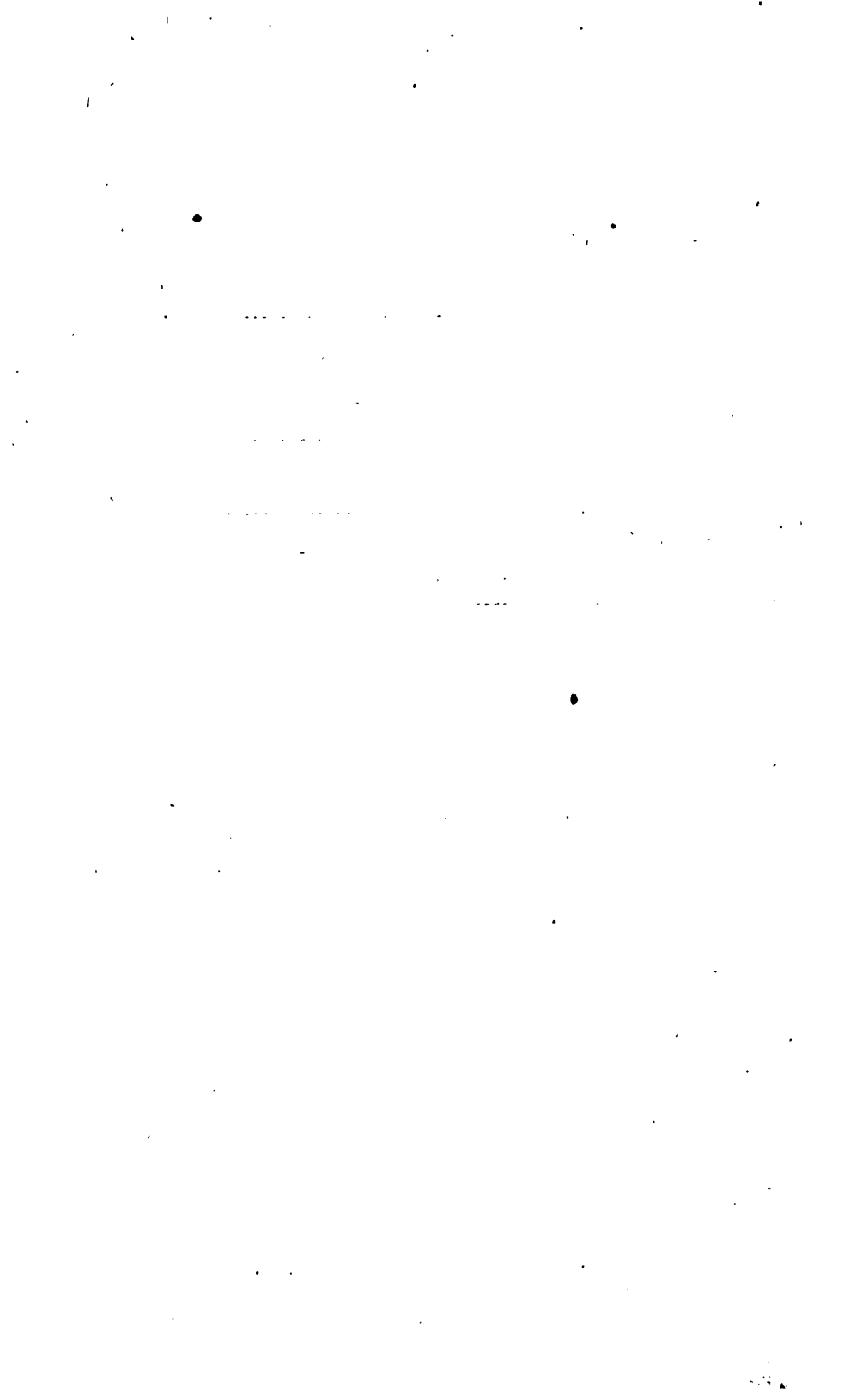
South Atlantic quarantine station.

Detention barracks and adjacent buildings	10,000
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Gulf quarantine station.

And for detention barracks and adjunct buildings on Chandeleur or adjacent island	12,000
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At this point the committee adjourned.



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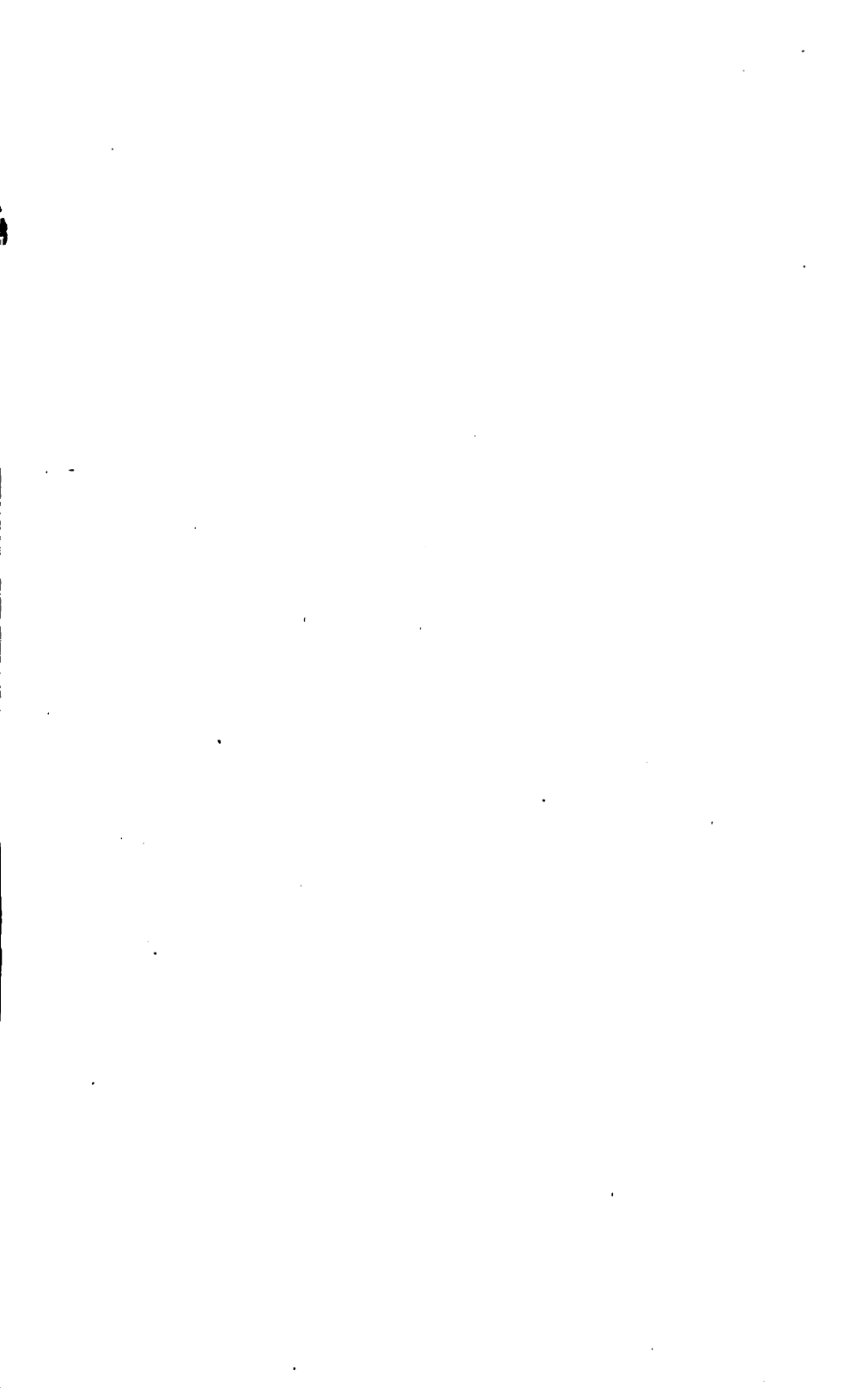
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